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UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1887.

VOLUME TWO.

With this issue the second volume of our magazine commences. It has passed the first year of its existence, which is said to be the most fatal, with a financial success, better perhaps, than its originators anticipated. Whatever good it may have accomplished, by putting better thoughts in men's minds, or setting them thinking in the right direction, the future can only prove; it is enough to say that we have endeavored to be on the right side.

Our magazine, being the property and official organ of a body of men, mostly employed by the same corporation, and working under the same rules and regulations, is, we believe, the only publication of the kind in existence. Whether the stockholders and managing officials of the Union Pacific Railway are proud of this or not, we believe they have no cause to be ashamed of it, and their employes have just cause to be proud.

The annual convention of representatives of the locals composing our organization have seen fit to place me in position to manage and edit this, their organ; to say that I feel unequal to the task, does not fully express my feelings at this, the start. To comment on the wisdom of their selection, while they had at their command older, wiser and more experienced heads, will not help the situation any now. I can only repeat what my predecessor said at the start "I shall do my level best;" he did well and it is to our detriment that he was not in position to remain with us in charge, but as the organization has given me an efficient corps of associates, it will be our endeavor to make up by the use of the larger force, what we have lost in the retirement of Mr. Breitenstein.

Unlike the average publication, and especially the daily press, we shall not be obliged to cater to any political party or corporation, to get the support necessary to exist; for our main support comes from that large body of men who own this publication; neither will we be obliged to follow the ideas of an editor of a daily, not a thousand miles west of the Missouri river, when he said "that in theory, a newspaper should be the leader and expressor of public opinion, but in practice, and to be a success, it must work for the interest and express the opinions of the man that can put up the most money."

As firm believers in the fundamental principles of the Knights of Labor—"The greatest good to the greatest number"—we shall strive to follow the footsteps of our predecessor, and make the columns of this magazine assist—"to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness." We believe that a lack of knowledge is what is keeping men from enjoying the fruits of their labor; that men who strive to make themselves more capable and efficient at the legitimate branches of trade they are engaged in, by endeavoring to improve their knowledge of

its details; that men who keep themselves posted on the questions of the hour, and study the cause and look for a remedy for the condition of things, are men who are moving in the right direction.

Men who are careless, slovenly and inefficient workmen make poor members of society, and make poor members of labor organizations; one thoughtful, reasoning man is equal to ten who never think.

By making ourselves better workmen, we improve our industrial worth; by increasing our thinking and reasoning capacity, to enable us to cope with the questions of the day, we will increase our moral worth.

With these intentions in view, we open up volume two. We ask the assistance of all thinking men, without regard to their station in life, to give us their conclusions on questions that they have thought of, and their experience in whatever industrial pursuit they may be engaged at; by so doing we shall further the first object of our order.

We have no hobbys to ride, or hair-brained theories to advance; we are for war; but not that kind of war that some of our contemporaries advocate, not war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, but a war for possession, possession of knowledge, which intellectual weapon will conquer all things.

OUR DUTY.

District 82 has held its third annual session, and the representatives have, ere this, reported back to their constituency. No radical steps have been taken to revolutionize the world, but the various questions that have arisen the past year, have had a cool, careful consideration, with the greatest good to the greatest number in view, all of which will help to evolutionize the present condition of things, which all agree are not as they should be. The best plan to prevent and remedy this, has had consideration, but the results to be expected depends on how well each does his or her duty. If it were possible for each member to take part in these conventions, or if it were practical to hold the meetings oftener, and thus increase the opportunities to exchange ideas, there is no doubt but what more progress could be made; but this being different, it becomes our duty to make up the difference by other means. The real objects of our annual meetings are to unify the ideas springing from the various localities, and the difficulties arising at one place may have the candid consideration of the representatives of other places, thus reducing to a minimum the possibility of the taking of inconsiderate or inopportune action that would cause an injury to the interest of the greatest number. The amount of good that we will do depends upon individual effort; organization is to unify and properly direct this effort.

When a person joins an organization, he certainly does so for a purpose—which purpose may be for good or bad—and his action implies that he unites his efforts with his fellow man for the common good, but it does not relieve him from a single duty in life, and should have a tendency to cause him to increase his energies to keep himself the equal of his fellow.

When a man finds that in a single-handed struggle with life he is being worsted, he naturally seeks assistance and finds that others are in the same condition as himself; he sees that by joining hands with others he will not only strengthen himself but will strengthen others; but should he by so doing, lessen his diligence or relax into indolence, expecting the organization to accomplish all for him, or should he expect to receive from the fruits of organization, any fold greater than in proportion as he has contributed? Labor organizations are but joint stock associations, the

stock being made up of muscle and brain, and such stock cannot be watered. The results obtained depend upon the amount of our stock and how well it is managed, and a duty involves on each shareholder to make his stock as valuable as possible.

It is a sad condition of things when one part of society must band together to protect their rights from the encroachment of another part, when neighbor must guard against neighbor, but such is the condition of mankind to-day, and there is a cause for it, and it is the duty of all to find the cause and remove it, and it is not necessary to look in strange or out of the way places for the cause, for the mind of man is his ruler, and thus the cause must lay very close at home. That selfish propensity, which we all inherit to a greater or less degree, that desire to get more than we produce, to gain the advantage of others; that propensity which makes Goulds and Vanderbilts and "sharp business men" lays with every man to a greater extent than many of us are willing to admit. The "land question," the "finance question" and the "wage question" will never be settled so long as "every man for himself" is kept the rule.

Therefore it is the duty of every man who is deprived of his rights, who wishes to regain them, and to see justice done to others, to study the economic questions of the day, that he may know what his rights are; to study all subjects that will increase his industrial and moral worth, that he may be able to jealously guard and maintain the rights thus gained.

As the slave owners feared the introduction of schools among their chattles, so does the master of the wage-worker fear an increase of knowledge among the masses, knowing well that as knowledge increases their rule wanes, hence their opposition to the shortening of the hours of labor, as they undoubtedly feel that the workers are learning too fast now, with the small amount of time they have at their command, and in this respect they are assisted by many of the workers themselves. But the time that is at every man's command, if properly used, can be made of more value to him than the dollars and cents paid him by his master, and the man who will not use this time, who will not think, who will not try to improve himself, cannot expect to fast regain his true position in the world. He must remain where he is, and in doing so retard the advancement of others. But let no man be guilty of this. Let us all do our duty as we should, and the results will fast appear.

ARBITRATION.

In this issue we publish the text of a bill introduced by Senator Harkison, in the General Assembly of Colorado, for an act to establish a system of arbitration. Heretofore when differences have arisen between employer and employes, and a strike or other labor disturbance has been the result; from pulpit, press and the general public the cry has been "Why don't they arbitrate?" and the blame has generally been charged to the workers, when if the truth was more generally known the other side would have had the blame, for organized labor is and always has been ready to abide by the decisions of an equitably chosen, disinterested third party, and organized labor of Colorado now puts itself on record by demanding that an equitable system of arbitration be established by law. A similar bill has been introduced in the legislatures of Idaho and Nebraska, and what is true in this state regarding the wish for a system of arbitration, holds true in those states.

This bill may not be as perfect as is desirable, but it is a move in the

right direction. But the corporation tools in our legislature have signified their intention to fight this bill; why have their masters so directed them? Who, that desires to do only that which is just and right, has anything to fear from arbitration; is not the man who thus trembles nine times out of ten in the wrong? Does not objections to arbitration signify that the one making the objections does not intend to do what is right? It certainly does and it matters not be he employer or employe. There is an objection that some raise against the arbitrating of differences between employer and employed; that is, that there is no practical means of enforcing the decisions of arbitrators, whereby the workmen can be compelled to abide by the decision. Is not this untrue? Is there not an unwritten statute that stands over every man who depends on his daily work to live and to see those depending upon him live, that statute that compels men to endure every hardship, every abuse or privation; and is not this law imperative? It certainly is and requires no officers to put it in force either. There is also another force that will enforce any decision and that is public opinion, as there are but few who dare oppose this. Public opinion is the supreme court of arbitration, and the decisions of the lower court has great influence in this higher decision, provided that it has been furnished with all the facts in the case, which has not been always done in the past, and accounts for the exceptions to the general rule. Objections have been raised that to give all the right to submit their grievances to arbitration will bring chaos and be to the detriment of proper discipline among large bodies of men; but courts of arbitration cannot exist without organization any more than our common courts which are founded within the organization of society, and as organization is guided by intelligence, this objection certainly has but little ground to stand upon and a thorough trial will prove whether the good to be expected has been over estimated or not.

THOMAS NEASHAM.

Thomas Neasham, whose portrait we publish in this issue as our frontispiece, and who for the third time has been unanimously elected Master Workman of District 82, is a man who has always been found in the ranks of labor fighting for justice and right.

He was born in the north of England, February 6th, 1841, and when but six years of age he was put to work in the collieries of his native town, and from that time he never had an opportunity to attend school. But having a natural desire to learn, he used every means at his command to acquire knowledge; and so well has he succeeded that in historical and practical knowledge he will compare with any of his more favored fellows.

He was a prominent and active member of the labor organizations of England and an active promoter of co-operation from his youth.

He served an apprenticeship as boiler-maker and followed that trade for a number of years, but left it on account of its affecting his hearing.

On account of having taken such active parts in the labor movements of England he was blacklisted by the employers of labor throughout Great Britain, and thus being unable to secure employment, he emigrated with his wife and only daughter living to the United States six years ago and after many reverses finally settled in Denver. The daughter died soon after he reached this country.

A short time after he reached Denver the labor disturbances of the spring of 1884 commenced in the West, and again he came to the front as an advocate of equity and

justice; his superior good judgment was at once recognized by all, which together with his large experience has proven of incalculable value to organized labor which has had him continually in the harness since. A volume could be written of his early history if space would permit.

No one can know him but they will feel his superior worth.

The contemptible struggles that are going on in our various state legislatures in choosing United States Senators, are a disgrace to a republican form of Government. How long must this continue before the people will put a stop to it by electing them by popular vote? The agitation in this direction is started and is fast gaining ground, and when the change comes, as it certainly will, our state legislature will have more time to devote to their constituency. Corporations will have to look for other channels to spend their surplus, and the American house of Lords may not be so lordly.

A fair illustration of how little the people have to say in regard to the election of Senators is shown in the recent election in Nebraska, wherein Charles Van Wyck, the popular choice of the people, was defeated; but as there is no great loss without some small gain, and in this case the gain may soon outweigh the loss, for it has set people to thinking, and advocates for a change in the mode of electing Senators are found in a direction tion where but a short time ago no one would have thought of looking. And this is not confined to the West. A legislature in one of the Eastern states recently passed a resolution calling for Congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment to make the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. This shows the direction that thought on this question is taking, which in time we hope will grow till it calls for the abolishment of the United States Senate.

THE changes that the U. P. Ry. Co. are making on the Idaho division in transferring shops and division stations, thus making and destroying towns, is calling out some sharp criticisms from those who will be injured by these changes. The Eagle Rock, *Idaho Register* is speaking plainly, and charges the local management with revengeful designs against the citizens of Eagle Rock. How true or false these charges are we are not at present prepared to say, but these charges certainly deeply interest the company's employes, who have located with good faith at the points affected under an implied, if not an agreed understanding, with the company, that the company should consider.

It matters not particularly who is to blame for these apparent injuries, but the question arises, what right has any man to power that will make or destroy a town? Should not all good citizens, wherever a railroad now runs, or is likely to run, consider the question, what should be the condition under which the people give away their rights to any corporation? and to see that no power is given that can be used for revenge or oppression.

WE are in receipt of the catalogue of books in the K. of L. library at Shoshone, Idaho, comprising a list of over 100 of the best authors. We will publish the catalogue in full next month. The enterprise shown in starting the library speaks highly for the men of Shoshone. There is a fine library at North Platte and a few other points, but many other points have nothing of the kind. There should be a waking up in this regard all along the line.

ORGANIZATION—ITS NEED.

The need of proper organization amongst the working classes of the world will be apparent to every student of history. More particularly to those that have paid some attention to that part of history that treats on the production and distribution of the wealth of the world. But in our opinion an organization, to be of permanent benefit to the working people, must be of a most liberal nature, and must be far broader and deeper in its scope than that of a trades organization. While we would not utter one word against the past usefulness of trades organizations, nor in any way try to belittle the efforts made by them to better the condition of those composing the same, yet we do affirm that before the working classes of this or any country can expect to take their proper places, and fill the sphere of true citizenship, that something of quite a different nature to that of trades organizations must be brought into action, and the need of some kind of organization that will take cognizance of all classes of labor that is performed by the working classes will appear very plain. If we just pause for a moment and consider our position as working men and women. Our positions as working people at best is irksome, and withal very unpleasant. Our living, that is the visible means of our existence, is uncertain. Yea, our destiny is in the hands of others. It is no longer by God that we live, move and have our being. However applicable this may have been in apostolic times, it has no bearing on us at this time, for it is not by the will of God that we live or move, or do anything. Things have changed since the apostle gave utterance to this doctrine. It is to suit the caprice of a few of our fellow mortals that we are allowed standing room on the earth for a short time so that they may be able by our labor to ease their insatiable appetite for gain. We find to our sorrow that God has got mighty little to do with us in this life. If He has, He is certainly hid from our view by the usurpers of the people's heritage, and the great corporations that come between us and our rights as human beings, and who forever obliterate the kind providence of the Allwise from our gaze, and we think it is a pardonable offense if we do forget that there is a God once in a while. We would to God that it was otherwise.

But there is something else that we must mention here, and we think it is a great stumbling block in the path of the working classes; almost equals that of the rapacity of the corporations, whose only god is the almighty dollar. We mean the selfishness and inconsistent conduct of the working classes toward one another. We will howl and squirm at the conduct of our employers if they, or their agents, try to impose any additional wrong upon us. We will hurl our anathmas at the heads of our employers for their unjust treatment. Yet at the same time we find men trying and doing their very best to destroy the characters and reputation of their fellow working-men. Practicing in themselves what they condemn in others, and thereby rendering themselves unfit for the society of honest men and women.

And the necessity of organization amongst the working classes can be shown for more reasons than these already given. We will here name one or two more reasons why we think organization is absolutely necessary for our well being, and the good of the country we live in.

We would offer as one more reason why we think the working classes should organize: Because capital is organized, and in our opinion, could not exist without being organized. What else is our National banking system, our railway corporations, board of trades,

chambers of commerce, stock exchanges and stock yard companies. These are all organizations of capital, and means protection to capital, and oppression to labor. Without labor so combines that makes it impossible for capital to make any further enchroachments on its rights.

If we would just take time to think, and ask ourselves the question, where does all this wealth come from, that builds our railways, board of trade palaces, chambers of commerce, stockyards, banking establishments and the princely mansions that stud the land from one end of the world to the other; we would soon learn that in the battle of life we stood no show of success, without being organized, and we would say right here and now that the wage workers of the world should be able to give a direct and intelligent answer to the questions above named and with that end in view, we wish to state for the benefit of our fellow workers that have not given the necessary thought to this subject that there are only two sources of natural wealth known to man, namely: land and labor. If this be true, and true it is, then the answer to the above queries is simple and can soon be given and they are as follows: The working classes produce all the wealth. But for the want of proper organization, we receive but a very small portion of the wealth we create, while we allow the drones, or those who never do any useful work to take the lion's share. They will continue to do this until the working people call on them to halt. To do so the producers combine for their own protection and mutual benefit. In our opinion any ganization to be effective must comprise the world's producers.

Another reason for us thinking organization amongst the working people necessary to our existence as beings that are held responsible for our actions, is because of the selfishness that the system we live under has begot in the hearts and minds of the masses. The immoral and corrupt system that the presumptious and arrogant nature of the ambitious portion of society have established on the earth, and what they now please to call civilization, has so degraded the people that an honest person is looked upon as some phenomenon, and instead of honesty being looked upon as one of the best traits of human character, it is the reverse, and society at large is so far sunk in depravity that an honest person is looked upon by the majority as an interloper, an intruder and a disturber of the peace. Such is the state of what is called society of the day. Hence the need of an organization amongst the working people of the world, whose busic principles shall be truth and justice, and whose chief aim shall be to put a premium upon honesty and intelligence, so that the selfishness and dishonest practices that have been so instilled into our hearts by the system referred to above may be forever eradicated from our lives and conduct hereafter. But without proper organization this is impossible, for our minds are just as selfishly inclined as those of others, who fill different positions in life. The only difference there is, we feel the wrongs imposed upon us more keenly than they do. Yet, we cannot deny the fact that it is just as necessary for us to organize and combine together to crush out the selfishness and to learn our duty to ourselves and to our employers, and the government we are under, as it is for us to combine to curb the ambitious and to frustrate the means used by unscrupulous corporations for their own selfish aggrandizement, at the sacrifice of the working people of the world.

ALPHA.

The natural propensity of labor is to unite for its own protection and for mutual assistance and support.

ENERGY AND DETERMINATION WILL WIN.

Why does the church close its eyes and turn a deaf ear to the groans and lamentations of oppressed humanity? This is a question often propounded for solution. The question is problematical, as the church is supposed to take for its guidance God's holy book, which is fraught with rules of justice and equity towards man by his brother man. It is apparent to every observer that the church is hostile to the movement of labor to defend itself. It causes a heart throb of sorrow, that the professed followers of Jesus, whose mission it was to go into the ranks of the poor and oppressed and relieve their distress, should turn in contempt and ignore a cause, the advocation of which would be to imitate Christ. The ministers of God, (with few exceptions) turn the pages of their gilt-edged Bibles until their eyes rest upon portions of scripture which appeal to the mind and not to the heart of the aristocratic hearers. But God is not mocked. From Genesis to Revelation, He has laid before us precept upon precept, line upon line, and although the fashionable pulpit would misconstrue those sacred chronicles and subvert the plain truths of the Gospel into teachings better adapted to the avaricious heart of man, there they will ever remain, firm as the Rock of Ages, that man shall not oppress his brother man. And to him who adds to, or detracts one jot or title from these sacred pages, God shall take away his part out of the book of life. "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker." "Will a man rob God?" God has put his seal upon every word of His book, and when He says "I will smite the oppressor," He means to keep His word. The Christian church whose drum-beat should echo over every mountain and penetrate every valley, and rouse the heart of the land to throb in unison against the power of monopoly, has taken an attitude of stolid indifference, or acquiescence in favor of the oppressor. The church of Christ is not in harmony with the spirit of its Master, or it would not listen unmoved to the groans of helpless humanity. And when it makes the assertion that the organization of labor is antagonistic to religion, it resorts to subterfuge. Why is it that ministers of the gospel, who stand at the head of the American clergy, are prominent in the society of Free Masons? If the Masonic order is founded on, and has its origin from the Bible, so has an order which has for its abiding principles the uplifting of the downtrodden. The Masonic order has the reputation of shielding the guilty. Also, it has the reputation of retaining within its circle members whose career through life have been blotted and blurred with the taint of licentiousness and corruption. These charges may be untrue, but it is well known that if a Knight of Labor is unworthy, he is expelled. Why does the church seek to put down an order whose principles are an outgrowth of the beautiful beautitudes of Christ? The church is too prone to be swayed by the gold that perisheth, Christ looked beyond self to the good of the world. It is easy to do duty when it does not conflict with self. If we come bravely forth and suffer persecution and loss of reputation, if need be, in the furtherance of a just cause, we have a heaven within of more value than all the honors and emoluments of earth. When the church neglects its duty in this respect, it is disobedient to a righteous God, and is hugging a viper to its bosom. Oh, that it would arise from its lethargy and realize the responsibility resting upon it in this work. With the help of the great multitude which comprise the church of God, we would very soon be able to hold in

abeyance the oppressor of the people.

The monopoly press has assumed a menacing attitude, since the election, towards organized labor. It has taken the authoritative stand on the ground of superiority. But in what particular point it is superior to labor we have yet to learn, unless it be its ability to hoard ill-gotten gains. Labor with its sense of justice would rather be crowned with a diadem of honesty, than to wear a coronet of gold and diamonds, purchased at the price of honor. How true it is that while the poor suffer, the rich become still more wealthy. Let each one make a firm resolution that by the help of God we will do all that one person can towards the emancipation of our race. Any one who is of sufficient age to be admitted into the Assembly is capable of doing something to further the cause. I remember reading some years ago in the 'Chronicles of the Romans' of a young man twenty-five years of age who succeeded in liberating Germany from a soldiery that had brought the whole known world into subjection. He roused the German tribes against Rome in the time of its greatest power. Hermann was born 16, B. C , and finished his career while Jesns of Nazareth was yet upon earth. Forty years before he was born, Cæser had sent an army through Germany ravaging it with fire and sword. In the year 11, B. C., its subjugation was completed. The Romans adopted the policy of denationalizing the Germans, dividing the country into provinces and giving them Roman Governors. Young Hermann entered the Roman army and obtained the privilege of Knighthood and Roman citizenship. Indignant at the oppression which his country was suffering under the rule of the Roman governor, (whose name I cannot now recall), he formed a conspiracy for revolution. He induced the Roman commander to advance with his army beyond the Rhine, where it became entangled in forests and marshes, was attacked on all sides by the Germans and was cut to pieces. Thus the German yoke was broken and Hermann was hailed as the liberator of his people, which proves that energy and determination will win irrespective of age. But war is fraught with great evil to a nation, and is but a relic of barbarism, worthy only the dark ages of superstition and ignorance. It is not in accordance with the enlightened sentiments of the nineteenth century. Yet, we believe that war is better than submission to a wrong which is working disaster not only to the present generation, but to generations unborn, and we would not sacrifice right and truth for the sake of peace. But we hold within our hands a more effectual weapon of defense with which to fight our battles. Let us pray that no tocsin of war will ever summon us from our homes to shed the blood of our fellow men. Our star is in the ascendancy, and we are steadily nearing the goal of our hopes. The ballot is our stronghold, and co-operation is our rampart. We must be reformatory, but not destructive, earnest without fanaticism. Resorting to strikes is like hurling random shot into the ranks of the enemy. We waste our material as very little benefit is derived from such a course. The voice of every true woman of the land is cheering on to victory the defenders of a cause that is just. We will yet demonstrate that high moral worth will command the confidence and respect of men, and triumph over party scheming.

As the horologe of time tolls out the departing years we will, in casting a retrospective eye, be thankful that we trusted in God and the ballot. M.

Wamego, Kansas.

CONSISTENCY.

How often do we hear the expression "Consistency, thou art a jewel," yet, how few are willing to be consistent. Tell a drinking man or a rum-seller that there ought to be a prohibitory law, and how soon he will tell you that you have no right to interfere with his freedom, yet, it is well known that every citizen has to suffer directly, or indirectly, on account of the use of intoxicating drinks. Tell a smoker that he ought not to be allowed to smoke except in his own home, or away out in the country, and he will tell you, if you do not like my smoking you can go away. Go into any meeting of men, or to any public place, or walk along the street, and you are obliged to breath the smoke poured out of some other man's mouth, if you like it or not. The free man (?) will drink though it costs you dollars in subscriptions or taxes. The liberal(?) smoker will smoke though it is obnoxious to you. I ask then if I neither drink or smoke, where is my freedom? I must pay taxes, the law compels me. I must breath the impure smoke sent forth by another. No I am not free, I am so far enslaved by those who claim freedom, and yet, these men will cry out under circumstances less wrong, that we want to take away their freedom. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." Nor does it stop here. This cry is heard loud and long by capitalists every time labor asks for a part of its own. The coal monopoly of Pennsylvania says it is inconsistent when the miners ask for five cents per ton more for digging, but it is consistent, according to their idea, (and on this point the capitalistic press is silent), to form a pool and advance the price of coal sixty cents on the ton. Again when the great southwest strike was in force, popular voice through the press cried "unjust," but now when Gould & Co. are trying to reduce millions to poverty and starvation with the "black list," that same opinion and press is silent. Consistency, where art thou? Again the cry is heard from all parts of the land through that same press that "laborers ought to work long hours," while these same men who set up this cry do not work more than from four to seven hours per day, unless they see a dollar for every hour more. Let the working men work 15 hours or more per day and the graspy capitalist will pocket the difference. Again this same press and its backers tell us that "the working men are not fit to hold offices of trust, nor are they competent to make laws," yet we find that these money men, who have the law in their own hands, are villians of the worst kind. How many cases of bribery have been discovered in our national and state legislatures? How many bills have been lobbyed through? How many millions have been appropriated, which have gone into the pockets of these noble (?) examples; and then they are consistent enough to tell us that these money men know best how to spend the taxes, collected from hard earned labor, most judiciously. Consistency, thou art a jewel. Let men learn to be consistent, then poverty will have a just share of representation and will soon be unknown. Be consistent and honest labor will be represented in our legislative halls and corruption soon overthrown. Be consistent and then it will be necessary for capital to be lobbying through bills to defraud some just end, and thousands of dollars can be used to a good and noble purpose. Be consistent then capital will not fear the power of labor, nor labor fear the capitalist, for each will receive a just share of its creation. Be consistent then each and every one will soon learn to understand the meaning of the golden rule, "Do to others as ye would others should do to you."

H. J.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

This bill, which is now occupying the attention of Congress as well as the mass of the people, has had much written in regard to it by the press of the country, but the most comprehensive synopsis of the bill that we have seen appears in the *American Machinist* of January 22, as follows:

"For many years there have been loud public complaints against unjust discriminations and exactions by railroads and transportation companies. Bills have been introduced in Congress to abate these evils, about the existence of which there is no doubt, but railroad companies have fought the measures with all their power. Until the present session no anti-discrimination bill has progressed further than to pass one branch of Congress. At last legislation is likely to be had upon this important subject. A bill passed by the Senate has been revised by a Conference Committee of the two houses, and present indications point to its becoming a law. By courtesy of Congressman T. A. Merriman, of this city, we have a copy of the revised bill before us. Its provisions apply to all common carriers, either by land or water, whose lines extend from one state or territory into another, or into a foreign country. Lines wholly within a single state are not affected by it. The act creates the 'Inter-State Commerce Commission,' to be composed of five commissioners appointed by the president, not more than three to be of the same political party. Nobody in the employ of any common carrier, or 'in any manner pecuniarily interested therein,' can be a Commissioner. The Commissioners are each to be paid $7,500 a year, and cannot engage in any other business. Their headquarters shall be in Washington, and they are to have authority to 'inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers,' to require 'a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year,' also a statement of the amount of cash paid in for stock, bonds and other purposes, and what everything has cost, including salaries paid each class of employes, and what debts are owed. They can require 'from such carriers specific answers to all questions, upon which the Commission may need information.' The Commission makes annnal reports to the Secretary of the Interior.

"The bill prohibits the pooling of freights of competing railroads, but not the pooling of passenger receipts, nor does this provision apply to water lines. It requires every common carrier to print freight and passenger rates in force, and display in every depot or station, also furnish copies to the Commission. All the rules and regulations that affect those rates shall likewise be published. No advance in rates shall be made until after ten days' notice, but a reduction can be made at once by printing and posting new schedules. No person shall be charged a greater or less rate than those published for any service in connection with transportation. Schedules of joint rates agreed upon with other roads or lines for exchange of freight and passengers must also be furnished to the Commission, which determines how much shall be made public. One section of the bill declares that all charges for transportation 'shall be reasonable and just,' and unreasonable and unjust charges are 'prohibited and declared to be unlawful.' What the practical effect of this provision would be is not apparent. Astute lawyers will probably have a chance to wrangle over it.

"No 'unreasonable preference or advantage' shall be given to any person or locality in the use of facilities afforded by common carriers, and nobody shall be subject 'to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage' in regard to any particular description of traffic. Equal facilities shall be accorded to all for the interchange of traffic between respective lines. Section 4 provides 'that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter

than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance—provided, however, that, upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.'

"It will be seen that the powers of the commission are pretty large.

"The bill makes it 'unlawful' for any common carrier to violate any of its requirements, either actively or by neglect to do what is demanded. Any director, receiver, agent, etc., of a common carrier who violates this act shall be subject to a fine of $5,000. The duty of the commission, in case any provision of the law is violated, is to bring the case, 'in a summary way,' by petition to the Circuit Court of the United States, in the district where the offense is committed.

"Any person, corporation or association can complain to the commission of a violation of the act, and the Commission must notify the common carrier against whom complaint is made, and fully investigate, unless the remedy is promptly applied. The findings of the Commission form '*prima facie* evidence' in court.

"If the provisions of this bill were to be properly enforced, the public would derive great benefit; but their enforcement rests mainly with the five men who shall be named as commissioners. They are given power directly to make the provision in regard to long and short hauls a nullity.

"The Commission can be constituted immediately after the passage of the bill; but its other provisions go into effect sixty days after its passage.

A BILL.

For an Act to provide for the Amicable Adjustment of Grievances and Disputes that may arise between Employers and Employes, and to Authorize the Creation of Boards of Arbitration.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Col.:

SECTION 1. Whenever any dispute arises between any employer of not less than seven [7] persons, and a majority of his or their employes in any one county of the state, and a mutual agreement cannot be reached, it shall be lawful to submit the same to a board of arbitration, for hearing and settlement, said board shall consist of two [2] persons to be named by the employer, and two [2] named by the employees; the four [4] arbitrators thus appointed shall designate the fifth arbitrator, who shall act as chairman of the board.

When any dispute arises that does not effect a majority of the employes of any employer in any one county, it shall require the written consent of a majority of the employes of said employer, in that county to have the board of arbitrators established.

Should either party to the dispute fail or refuse to name their representative in the board of arbitrators within five days [5] after the other party to the dispute has named their representatives, the party to the dispute who has named their representatives shall petition the Judge of the County Court of the County in which the dispute has arisen to name the representatives for the other party; the said Judge shall within five (5) days from the receipt of said petition, name the persons who shall represent the party to the dispute who had refused or failed to name their representatives, and the board shall be constituted as heretofore provided.

SEC. 2. Any board selected as aforesaid may present a petition to the County Judge of the County where such dispute may arise, signed by at least a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the nature of the dispute or grievance between the parties to said arbitration and praying that a license or order of such Judge be issued establishing and approving said board of arbitration.

Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of the said Judge to make an order establishing such board of arbitration, and referring the matter in dispute to it for hearing and adjustment. The said petition and order shall be made a matter of record in the office of the Clerk of the said County Court, and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered to the said board of arbitrators. The expense of said order, and certified copy to be taxed one-half to each of the parties to the arbitration.

SEC. 3. The arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall each take and subscribe an oath before an authorized officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the County Court of the County wherein such dispute arises; when the said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and the parties to the same shall receive notice of a time aud place of hearing.

The chairman shall have power to administer oaths, and issue subpœnies for the production of books and papers, and the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent, and with the same power to compell obedience thereto as is possesed by the Courts of Record, or the Judges thereof in this state. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government, and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournments, and shall hear and examine such witnesses that may be brought before the board, and such proof as may be given relating to the matter in dispute.

SEC. 4. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or any four of its members, shall within ten days render a decision thereon in writing signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the dispute in arbitration, their decision, and the points disposed of; such decision shall be a settlement of the matter refered to, and the findings of the said arbitrators shall be reduced to writing, and shall be deemed to be binding to both parties to the dispute.

The findings of the said arbitrators shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which such board was established, together with the testimony taken before said board.

SEC. 5. When the said board shall have rendered its decision, its power shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar greivances or disputes between the same classes of persons mentioned in section one of this act, and in such case such persons mentioned may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have the same power to act and arbitrate, and decide upon the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such differences.

SEC. 6. The fees of witnesses shall be fifty [50] cents for each day's attendance and four [4] cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from place of meeting or attendance as required by the board, and the fees of the arbitrators shall be three [3] dollars per day each for each and every day's service performed by them in the said arbitration.

SEC. 7. Attorneys at law shall be ineligible to act as arbitrators, and attorneys at law shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the arbitration.

SEC. 8. Meetings of the arbitrators shall be held at the County seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented; and a room in the Courthouse, with furniture, fuel and lights for the use of said arbitrators shall be provided by the County Commissioners, at the expense of the county; sessions may be held at any other place if agreed upon between the parties.

SEC. 9. The cost of the arbitration shall be taxed one-half to each side of the parties to the dispute.

SEC. 10. Whenever the term "employer" or employes is used it shall be held to include "firm" "joint-stock association" "company" or "corporation" as fully as if each of the named terms was expressed in each place.

Mr. Editor:

Mr. Adams promised some time ago to write an article for the *Magazine*, but thus far, I have not seen it. I was in hopes he would do so and give us some ideas regarding railroads, or the ideas or feelings which ought to exist between employer and employed. I have before me a copy of the Report of Directors of the U. P. R. R. Co., for the year ending 1885, in which reference is made to the grievences between the Executive Board of the employes and the U. P. officials. I wish to copy one sentence here, and take that for my leader In referring to the then existing grievances, President Adams says, "I wish in the first place to express the gratification I felt at finding the causes of complaint so few and trivial." As regards the complaints being few, no one can be more gratified than both R. R. officials and the committee of the employes. When the complaints are few and I may further add, that I believe that three-fourths of the employes of the Company feel better satisfied when everything is going on in peace and quiet. But when I see the word "trivial," I cannot but think how these matters which seem so trivial in the minds of President Adams and others similarly situated, affect those who are immediately connected therewith, or in other words, the sufferers in these trivial cases. Let us look at it carefully. In how many instances are there men, poor laboring men, working it may be for from $1.25 to $2,00 per day. They have a wife and family to support, and have all they can do to pay their way. Some petty trouble arises and they are discharged; in some cases justly, we must admit, while in some it is done for petty spite or because some friend wants work; excuses of course are numerous. Now, sir, I would like to ask any of the following gentlemen, namely; Messrs. Adams, Calloway or Smith, to look over their accounts and see if they had to subsist on from $1.25 to $2.00 per day, with their own immediate family, if an order was given for their removal, and had nothing to fall back upon, if the fear and dread would not steal upon them, that soon the cry of their little ones for bread, would fall upon their ears and they would have nothing wherewith to give them. Think you, that in such cases men will not try every means to be reinstated. Yes, as a drowning man will grasp at a straw, so will men thus situated grasp at every conceivable idea to get to work again.

Again, while we admit some men are justly discharged, we claim some are discharged through unjust cause. In the first case it can generally be proven, while in the latter it is often hard to get at. The old Book says, man's heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, but who can know it," and so we find in too many instances. I will not mention any plan out of the thousand, which is used for the purpose. Every man has seen some used, and it is to these cases, we think the officials ought to give more of their attention when pointed out. But our greatest trouble as workingmen, is to get the D. M. W., Div. Supt, or Gen. Supt to attend to or take up these cases; besides it is a hard matter to show cause by two or three witnesses, as when a foreman wishes to remove a man, he watches his every movement, complains without cause, orders him aronnd as he would a dog, gives him no rest, and eventually makes the man no better than a brute by destroying his better nature; and if he does not do this, but discharges him on some trivial excuse, the foreman's word weighs more with the officials than two or three laborers, it matters not how tyrannical he may have been. I have no desire to see any of the gents named reduced to a common laborer, but I have a desire, and in this I am not alone, and that desire is, that each and every one in authority would weigh well the circumstance of these trivial cases, and then many who may now be struggling for a mere existance, will rise up and call them blessed. As regards this place, we cannot conplain, but in many places on the U. P. Road, these unnecessary troubles arise. We are aware that these

petty (?) grievances are annoying to those at the head of affairs, and we would to God, that those in authority would give some of these troubles a fair and impartial hearing, and when a foreman, master mechanic or any other official is found guilty of suspending or discharging any man under him without sufficient reason, that he be compelled to pay the poor man's wages in full for the time lost, then we think, there would be fewer cases to report. I am in no wise favorable to taking away any power from any officer in whatever position when that power is properly used. It is necessary to have discipline. In conclusion I again say that President Adams and those similarly situated do not realize the position of a poor laboring man when suspended or discharged, and what I would ask is that they would try and imagine themselves struggling for a bare existance, then thrown out of work and their family crying for bread, and if they will do this we believe justice will be nearer. Yours, H. J.

Secretary Manning in his report to Congress in advising that the tariff be reduced on some classes of imports, advances the following as argument to show that American labor can compete with the "pauper labor of Europe." It certainly is not the argument that is generally used; as the questions that arise in connection with "Protection," "Free Trade" and "Foreign Pauper Labor" are some of the knots in the labor problem, and trusting that some of our readers may get an idea from it, we quote:

"Now, one proud fact attests the substance of our prosperity, and is the guaranty as well as proof of our power to hold against all competition the market of the United States for everything we choose to dig or fabricate or grow, and to command and control for our surplus products, against all rivals, any foreign market.

"We pay to labor the highest wages in the world. Highly-paid labor signifies the most efficient labor—signifies that high wages are the most profitable wages—signifies that the high rate is earned. The highest wages to the laborer thus involve and imply the lowest percentage of labor-cost in the product. But, other things being equal, the lowest percentage of labor-cost in any product is the guaranty that competition is outstripped.

"Protectionists have done service to humanity by insisting upon the fact that we pay to labor the highest wages in the world. While debate has been going on whether our high wages were because of taxation or despite taxation, economists have discovered and demonstrated the correlative fact that labor-cost in our products is the least in the world.

"Were trade as free with and within all the ununited States of Europe as it is among the United States of America, the great surplus products of our industry, including the manufactured, would have the pick of foreign markets, for the reason that our labor, being the most highly paid and insuring lowest percentage of labor-cost, would everywhere surpass rivalry. Great Britain would follow next, for next to our labor hers is the highest paid, therefore the most efficient, and therefore next in effecting a low percentage of labor-cost in her chief products. France and Germany would follow next, and command the next unsupplied markets, and last of all, at the foot of the list, quite unable to compete with a single rival in whatever that rival chose to produce, would come the "pauper labor" of Europe and Asia. The low wages of pauper labor signify least efficiency, which is but another name for highest percentage of labor-cost in the product. Other things being equal, it is obvious that high wages can never be paid unless it is profitable to pay them, and it can only be a good business to pay the highest wages, because the efficiency of those who earn them vindicates its superiority by the reduction of labor-cost in the product.

"High wages to labor and cheaper product are correlative terms. Low wages to labor and a costlier product are correlative terms. The one implies the other wherever labor competes with labor upon otherwise equal ground. What pauper

stands any chance competing with the intelligent artisan? The "pauper-labor-of-Europe" cry is a bugaboo, except that, in truth, our war-tariff taxes favor "pauper labor" at the expense of American labor. Its products are not fenced out by our tariff laws. They come in because we ourselves destroy our own easy power of successful competition, even in our home market. By tariff taxes on raw materials we fence in our surplus products, making them cost too much to compete at home, and, of course, too much to compete abroad, with manufactures from untaxed raw materials. In Mexico, Central and South America, we can, of course, make no better headway against European competition than at home. Diplomacy is not an acceptable substitute for trade and its laws. Our highly-paid labor ensures the lowest percentage of labor-cost in the product, but our tariff taxes upon raw materials handicap American manufacturers with the highest percentage of cost of material in the product. The result is that capital and labor united in our American industrial products, despite our advantage in the most highly-paid and efficient labor, are put into a hopeless competition with the industrial products of other nations, none of which taxes raw materials. The advantage we possess in the most efficient and highly paid labor in the world is nullified by the self-imposed disadvantage of tariff-taxed raw material, with which our labor is inwrought."

LUCKY FRENCH RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

They pay only two cents per ton per mile for the transport of food and liquids intended for their own use on the roads employing them; hot drinks in summer are furnished at the company's expense; the railroads support supply stores furnishing employes with provisions, groceries wine and household utensils at merely nominal charges. In times of distress and dearness of living any employe whose pay does not exceed $300 per annum, in the neighborhood of Paris, or $300 in other sections, receives a monthly allowance over and above these sums according to the number in his family. All classified employes, their wives and children supported by them are entitled, free of cost, to the advice and attendance of the company's doctor, medicine, surgical attendance and hospital treatment are included if the salary does not exceed $600 per annum. Free passes are granted to employes of every grade as a right; this privilege is equally accorded to the wives of employes, to the children for attending school, etc.; and more remarkable still, the father and mother, sisters and brothers, nephews, neices, etc., of employes are entitled to half fare tickets. Employes can also borrow money from the railway company without paying interest, to be paid in installments monthly at the rate of one-tenth of their annual income. Praiseworthy acts of service are rewarded by gratuities, $155,000 having been paid out in 1885. All of this is according to a descriptive paper of French railways in the *Railway News*, of London; and it would thus seem that the French Railway companies occupy a very parental position in regard to their employes.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway there are sleeping cars fitted up with bath rooms and a correspondent of an eastern paper in describing them says: "Well, it has been generally supposed that about all of the art and invention of the world in the matter of securing comfort for the railway traveller have their homes in the United States, aad yet up in British America last week I struck the nicest thing I ever saw on wheels. It was a nice sleeping car with a bath room. It is a nice tub, and there is plenty of room and all the hot or cold water a man wants, and everything nice, clean and cozy. The charge for a bath is only fifty cents, and during the two days I was on the car there wasn't a passenger aboard who didn't have at least one a day.

In 1849 a deposit of $19 was made in the savings bank at Dover, N. H. On Tuesday last the book was presented for the first time, and the deposit was found to amount to $195.88.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF D. A. 82.

The third annual session of District Assembly 82 convened in K. of L. Hall at 9 o'clock A. M., Jan. 2, 1887.

Forty-four officers and delegates reported present at the opening and four additional on the second day of the session, making a total of forty-eight representatives present during the session, an increase of six over last session.

The annual address of our D. M. W., Thomas Neasham, had a profound effect on all present, causing each to realize the important duties resting with each one present and of the necessity of careful, candid consideration of all questions that the Assembly have cause to consider, and his advice was well followed throughout the session. The annual address of the D. M. W. appears in full in the printed proceedings, and members are urged to be present at their locals and hear it read.

The session occupied six full days, with an average of nine hours each day, the committees preparing their reports to a great extent during the evening recess. The discussion that ensued on the numerous questions that had the consideration of the Assembly will compare for intelligence and reason with any that may be heard in our Legislative Halls, the U. S. Congress not excepted, and it shows that workingmen —some of them at least—are giving the vital questions of the day thought, and are prepared to follow this with intelligent action and with this there is no fear of violence, a mob rule or anarchy.

The various trades and occupations in our district was well represented at this session, and this shows that the interest does not lay with any one particular class or trade.

The officials of the Union Pacific Railway need have no fear that organization among those employed under them is deteriorating the intelligence or ability of the men, for the contrary is fast proving the results of organization, and when they find a man who is marked for his shiftlessness and inability they can make few mistakes if they mark him as either not a member or a very poor one.

No important additions or changes were made in the District laws.

The report of the D. R. S., based on the quarterly reports of the Locals, showed that 1886 had been a comparatively prosperous year. The excitement in many directions during the year and unavoidable circumstances had caused a falling off in number in some parts while there were increases at others.

The finances of the District were reported by the D. F. S. as being in a comparatively good condition. Some Locals were behind in payment of assistance fund on account of overdoing themselves by responding too liberally to calls in other directions.

Our Magazine reports show that it has reached a paying basis during the year with fine prospects for the future.

The action of G. M. W. T. V. Powderly received the hearty and unanimous endorsement of the District, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed and telegraphed to him at Philadelphia.

The Assembly was entertained on the evening of January 5th by the members and friends of Local Assembly 3218 with an entertainment, ball and banquet. The following programme comprised the literary exercises:

LITERARY EXERCISES.

Ovation.....Orchestra
Address.....Rev. Father Carr
Music.....Orchestra
Guitar, } ..... { Mr. T. Kendricks
Banjo, } ..... { Mr. J. M. Davis
Address.....Rev. Myron W. Reed
Selection.....By the Denver Original Five
(Mr. O Davis, T. Kendricks, J. M. Davis, Frank Frederick, Robt. Harris.)
Guitar Duet..... { Mr. J. M. Davis
{ Mr. T. Kendricks
Music.....Orchestra

The addresses of the Revs. Father Carr and Myron W. Reed were well received.

The following resolutions were adopted by the District:

WHEREAS, The officers and members of D. A. 82 have been cordially invited and partaken of the hospitalities of L. A. 3218 in a grand ball and banquet in their honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of D. A. 82, tender to L. A.

3218 our deep appreciation of their hospitality and the pleasure of the event; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to L. A. 3218, a copy handed to the editor of the U. P. MAGAZINE for publication, and a copy spread upon the records of this session D. A. 82.

The subject of co-operation received a due share of attention, and a Co-operative Board was organized to collect and distribute information and to further the interests in co-operation within our District.

How to prevail upon Thomas Neasham to again accept the position of D. M. W. caused anxiety to all, as all felt that his good judgment and guidance was absolutely necessary for at least another term, and when his acceptance was secured a relief was noticeable on all sides.

Bound volumes of our Magazine were presented to the D. M. W., the D. R. S., to "Ye Editor," and to our interesting correspondent "The Wife of a Knight of Labor."

The Executive Board is distributed as follows: One at Omaha, one at Laramie, one at Shoshone, one at Evanston, one at Ellis and four at Denver.

An Advisory Board, consisting of one representative at each point, was elected.

The number of Associate Editors was increased to five, and the following members elected: D. R. Munro, Shoshone, Idaho; George Taylor, Evanston, Wyo.; M. J. Durkin, Grand Island, Neb.; C. C. Fleck, Salma, Kan.; William H. Lynch, Denver, Colo.

The time for the annual meeting was changed from the first week in January to the last Monday in October.

The visiting delegates were quartered at the Lindell Hotel and the accommodations furnished and the efforts made to make their visit pleasant by our genial hosts, Messrs. Maher & Stein, were appreciated by all.

The Assembly adjourned at 6 P. M. Friday, January 7, to meet in Denver, Colo., October 31, 1887, and many of the delegates left for home that evening.

On Saturday the delegates who remained paid a visit to the hospital and reported as being pleased with the condition of the place.

LARAMIE, Jan. 19, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir—If none of the brothers who paid the hospital at Denver a visit on the 8th inst. have written anything regarding thereto I beg to give you a short statement for publication. As that was my first visit I assure you that I can truly say that the management, those in charge, and the U. P. road may be proud of such an institute as the one in Denver.

The majority of the delegates went through from garret to cellar, and I must say in all my travels I never saw a cleaner, neater place of the kind. Everything shows the best of care and attention. While we were passing through Brother Thomas Neasham inquired of several of the patients how they were treated in regard to attention, medicine, food, etc., and he said in every case the answer was "first class, we cannot be treated better."

Now, sir, I am a married man and have a family, but allow me to say should I require the attention that is often needed by persons who are in fevers, etc., my preference would be to go to this hospital for treatment and care, because it would not be possible to get the nursing at home that I could at the hospital without my wife and family being laid liable to temporary if not permanently injured health.

In the past I have had no desire under any circumstances to be sent to a hospital, and I know there are many more of that feeling, but allow me to assure any one there need not be any fears in the future, or at least as long as the present officers are in power.

Doctor Lyman showed us round, and I believe he is a perfect gentleman.

Hoping the hospital may ever prove a home for the needy sick employes of the U. P. R., I am yours fraternally,

J. H.

We have on sale at this office "The Knight's Book," by T. S. Tisdale, late editor of "The Champion of American Labor." This book is full of interesting reading, and especially to Knights. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of twenty cents.

The venom that is being poured out on the heads of individual members of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor by certain disappointed ones finds explanation in the old adage, "That man is a fool who has no enemies;" and we may add, the *fool* is he who thus publishes his own imbecility.—*Journal.*

The above applies as forcibly to the individual members in Local or District who, in the shop or on the street corner, condemn the active members for not doing more; they thus acknowledge their own inferiority, for they are never known to do anything themselves.

The Co-operative Board elected by the District desire information sent them of all co-operative enterprises within our district, and of what progress each is making. Copies of by-laws and articles of incorporation are also desired. This should be sent to the Chairman of the Board, M. J. Durkin, Grand Island, Neb., or to members in each locality, Henry M. Dunn, Omaha, Neb., care U. P. R'y shops; A. F. Hancock, 1518 South Ninth street, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas Duncan, Evanston, Wyo.; C. C. Fleck, Salina, Kan.

The printed proceedings have been mailed to every Local in the District and to the delegates. It is intended that the full proceedings be read to the Local in session. Members wishing extra copies can secure them for twenty-five cents each, but they must be ordered for them by the R. S. of their Local.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We offer a prize of an engraving handsomely framed, valued at $25, to the agent that secures the largest proportional increase over last year's subscription list, to be sent in and collected before May 1st.

We are in receipt of an interesting communication on the subject of coal mining, which came too late for this issue but will appear in our next.

Correspondents will please note the changes made in addresses. Correspondence must all be sent to Denver.

Boots and shoes manufactured by Reece, Jones & Co., Auburn, N. Y., are made by convicts.

CO-OPERATIVE ITEMS.

A co-operative coal company has been organized at Peoria, Ill., with $20,000 capital.

Philadelphia cigar makers have started a co-operative factory with a capital of $10,000.

A Co-operative pipe factory is being operated by an assembly in Brooklyn, New York.

The K. of L. of Frankfort, Pa, are building a co-operative textile factory and are issuing 10,000 shares at $5 each

The Knights at Hopkinsville, Ky., have a co-operative coal company which owns and operates a coal mine that produces a first-class article of coal.

We do not allude to co-operative stores in particular, nor especially to co-operation in running mines or factories, but to co-operation in general, the abstract idea of co-operating, i. e., working together. This thing is the basis of civilization and all human development. It is the power to co-operative, to work with his fellow, to concentrate and combine many small forces, that gives man his supremacy in the material world This power is of equal consequence as a social force. Says an intelligent writer with reference to this same subject of co-operative emigration, "individual effort counts but little in any great enterprise, but when 100 or 1,000 individuals combine, what a power they are! Co-operation or the aggregation of capital built the railroads of this country, aggregate capital built and controls the elevated and surface railroads of this city; aggregate capital owns nearly all our great newspapers; aggregate capital runs our great factories; no matter where you go or where you look, every great enterprise or undertaking is the result of co-operation.—*Ex.*

The employes in the freight department of the Pan Handle Railroad Company have been notified that hereafter they will receive extra pay for all overtime. This includes the freight conductors, engineers, brakemen and yardmen.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE APPRENTICE REGULATIONS.

Illustration of Character of Examination.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there is found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification, to such a degree as would immediately, or at no distant period, impair his efficiency for the active service of this company, he will be rejected.

1.—Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings or other symptoms of scrofula.

2.—Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp.

3.—Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.

4.—Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, etc., etc.

5.—Deafness; copious discharge of the ears.

6.—Serious impediment of speech.

7.—Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to pulmonic disease.

8.—Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, contraction of a joint, deformity, etc.

9.—An unusual excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

10.—Hernia.

11.—A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord (when large), sarcocele, hydrocele, fistula.

12.—Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformations, permanent lameness, contraction, unequal length, etc., etc.

13.—Ulcers or unsound ciatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. READING.

A short selection will be taken from some standard author, such as Dickens, Scott, Longfellow, Tennyson, Macaulay, Burke or Webster; also a passage from a newspaper or magazine. Ability to read clearly, understandingly and correctly is all that is required.

II. WRITING.

Sentences will be dictated for writing. Neat and plain penmanship, legible and devoid of flourishes, is essential. A proper use of capitals and punctuation points will constitute one-third of the requirements of this branch. Ability to read another's hand writing is also essential.

III. SPELLING.

Words like the following will be given: Telegraph, dispatch, convenient, ambitious, atmosphere, transportation, injector, lubricate, cylinder, turning lathe, piston rod, mechanical. corrosion, diagram, Supt,, e. g., viz., per diem, qr., gr., N. J., Mo., Co. It will be observed that words in common use, railway and transportation terms, and technical expressions used in mechanics or names of parts of machinery, will cover the ground required.

IV. ARITHMETIC.

1.—The surface of Ohio is 40,060 square miles. Counting it all land, worth $52 per acre, what would the tax on the whole be at 12 mills on the dollar, if the land is assessed at $\frac{3}{4}$ its value?

2.—Solve these ratios: 118: 16, 16: 128, $\frac{3}{8}$: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{3}{8}$.

3.—A piece of rock weighed on a certain scale is 1,200 tons. What is the true weight provided 100 pounds by this scale is 99 pounds by a true scale?

4.—A note for $1,050.96 is given February 29, 1880, interest at 7 per cent. The endorsements are April 10, 1881, $200; June 1, 1883, $40.20; what is due December 31, 1883?

5.—Write a promissory note, given by John Doe to Richard Roe.

6.—A buys ten shares, of $100 each, Union Pacific at 59, and sells same a year later at 65, brokerage being $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in each case, the stock paying no dividend, and current rate of interest being 5 per cent. Did A make or lose, and how much?

7.—Find the square root of $39\frac{1}{3}$ to four decimal places.

8.—B owns 100 U. S. 5-20 bonds; what is his income therefrom per minute?

9.—How many miles per hour is an engine traveling whose driving wheels are 5 feet 10 inches in diameter and are making 1¾ revolutions per second? (Circumference to diameter, 3 1-7 to 1.)

10.—If a rail, weighing 62 lbs. per lineal yard, 25 feet long, is carried by four men, A, B, C and D, A and B being 5 feet from one end, and C and D 10 feet from the other, what proportion of total weight do A and B carry?

Proficiency in arithmetic is highly important; the subjects of proportion, decimals, fractions, tables of measure and quantity, parts and properties of triangles and circles, will receive special attention.

V. GRAMMAR.

In English grammar the candidate must be able to define and illustrate the parts of speech, gender, number and case, to parse, and to write good plain English.

Incorrect expressions will be given for correction. An essay will be required on some such subject as the following: The Use of Steam, The Missouri River, Our Public School System, Abraham Lincoln.

VI. U. S. HISTORY.

Causes and results of the Mexican war.

Origin and construction of the Union Pacific Railway.

The great inventors of our land.

What Nations settled this country?

Date and circumstances of admission Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Colorado, Missouri and Alabama to the Union.

VII. GEOGRAPHY.

Principal river in North America.

In sending live stock from Denver to Liverpool, over what lines or systems of railroads may you ship it?

Bound New York, Tennesse, Idaho.

Locate Glasgow, Moscow, Isthmus of Panama, Baltimore, Mt. Washington, the Cascade Range, Plymouth Rock and Salt Lake City.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Why are England and Oregon warmer than places of the same latitude on the east coast of America?

What is a "storm centre" and how does direction of wind differ therefrom at circumference?

Why does falling barometer indicate a storm?

Why does water boil easier in Denver than in Kansas City, and why is it colder on top of a mountain than at its foot?

Define and describe Torrid Zone, Mirage, Trade Wind, Sheet Lightning and Volcano.

IX. DRAWING.

Proficiency in this art is of great service to the apprentice, although not absolutely necessary to pass the examination. Candidate's ability will be tested in free hand drawing of some simple part of machinery or of railroad engineering work.

Above is only an illustration of the kind of questions that will be asked.

Examiner will vary therefrom as he sees fit.

He will also nse his own judgment as to what part of the examination shall be written and what oral, preference being given to the former, while either may be used.

ROUND CORNERS VS. SQUARE.

Editor Magazine:

This subject was discussed at one of the master-mechanic's conventions. In regard to locomotive driving axles, the majority made the journal ⅛th larger than the fit. On several roads (the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash), the journal and the fit are made the same size, with a collar half an inch larger in diameter with a fillet on each side. If the boss or hub of the wheel is bored to 7½, the mouth is counter sunk half an nch deep and 8 diameter Thus the place where ordinary axles break is made the strongest part of the axle. All modern high class mechanical engineers aim at pure continuosity of line with rounded external corners and fillets at all internal corners Sharp corners, mouldings and ogees are all out of date There has been a great change in the American locomotive in this respect in the last twenty years. Onamental brass candlesticks for hand rails and

fancy flourishes are out of fashion. The best builders now spare no expense in the working parts and make everything as plain and bald looking as possible. Whitworth who commands the prices for his machine tools in Europe always avoided square shoulders, sharp corners and edges. It requires more skilful workmanship to make a perfect curve in the corner formed where a hub joins a web, than where an inside corner is composed of ogees. An ordinary file rasping hash of a latheman, who cannot scrape or use hard tools, often make a fearful mess when attempting to turn work of irregular form. In heavy marine work, special spring tools are frequently used for corner work. Some locomotive builders are now casing their domes and sand boxes without mouldings and ogees. If the curves are perfect they look much better in the eye of your correspondent.

U. S.

TESTING WAY WIRES FOR ESCAPE.

One of the most annoying experiences that operators on way circuits have to meet is, "breaking in," while sending, of some office who is out of adjustment, because of escape.

The purpose of this article is to present to the fraternity at large a method of locating escape more speedily than is now in general use, and then, it is hoped, to render service which will aid in reducing to a minimum this one annoyance.

Formula: Place two relays in circuit. Adjust one "high" enough to work with all offices. Adjust the second as low as it will respond to your own key.

If there is escape on the wire, all offices between you and the escape, will work both relays, while offices beyond the escape will work only the high adjustment. By this means, the operator testing will know the instant the office begins to answer, which side of that office the tronble is. There will be saved the time now employed, asking him to "open key minute,"and the time the key remains open. Where there are many offices on a wire, it is possible that several tests need to be made before the location is fonnd, and a minute to an office is about the least time possible by the usual method of testing for escape. On way wires where commercial messages are handled, and on main order wires, if there is slight escape, men prefer to work through it rather than bother to call the different offices and have them open key, and then turn out of adjustment and back again.

By this plan a daily, or frequent examination, or test of all wires, can be made by operators without loss of time or delay to business, and thus keep circuits in good working order. The value of this plan is shown best on way wires, but is equally valuable on all wires.

F, C. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 24, 1886.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

After a trial of forty years or more our common-school system, by many, is pronounced a failure. It seems neither to develop talent nor to prepare the pupil for the practical business of life. The curriculum is too straight-laced, compelling a systematic course of study independent of mental bias. The student is graduated with a tolerable degree of knowledge of many branches of study. He knows a little of everything, but not enough of any one thing. He is like a man with a fine assortment of tools with but little knowledge of their use.

The first experience of the young man after leaving school, in a majority of cases, is most disheartening. He has fancied himself prepared for any employment that may be presented. His first efforts leave him with the conviction there is nothing in life for him to do.

If patient and observant, he will discover his mistake lay in expecting people to buy when he had nothing to sell. Eager and willing, he knows how to do nothing well.

The old apprentice system has gone by. The personal supervision of the master, which was its soul, is no longer bestowed.

The master mechanic no longer deems it his duty to teach large numbers of lads

even if the Union would agree. He who solicits work must first know how. This is the system of the professions. "The scientific schools are to the engineer and architect," says a writer in the *Century*, 'what the law schools and the medical colleges are to the lawyer and the physician; or what the business college is to the clerk, the trade school must be to the mechanic."

It is this change in systems that has given the recent impetus to schools for manual instruction. And in this the girl is quite as deeply interested as the boy. It is now recognized that the girl can become no more an expert in her department of work, without special training, than can the boy.

Until recently there were but few feminine industries that could not be gained at the fireside. A few weeks' apprenticeship with the tailor or dress-maker gave to the girl every qualification to enter upon a vocation honorable and independent. This meagre training will no longer suffice. The field of woman's work has broadened and calls for the highest degree of fitness.

This is leading to the opening of industrial training schools for girls all over the country. In one respect the girl has the advantage of her brother. With her there are no subdivisions of work. She is instructed in every detail of the whole.

In mechanics, the tendency is to subdivision. A boy learns one thing and is kept at it. He simply becomes a specialist.

Trade schools were first started on the continent of Europe about the middle of the last century. In England and in this country they are of more recent origin.

In 1862, Congress made a land grant for the purpose of promoting the study of mechanics and agriculture in this country. The report of the Secretary of the Interior on education in 1882 gives a list of 42 different schools and colleges which owe their existence to this grant. Of these, the best known are the Institute of Technology, Boston, and the Hampton Institute, Va. The Massachusetts Institute might properly be called a school for foremen, as its graduates are found superintending industrial establishments all over the United States.

When at the close of the war four million of men, women and children became the wards of the nation, General S. C. Armstrong undertook the founding of a school that should give them such instructions as should enable them to take care of themselves, and prepare teachers of their own race. This was the foundation of the school at Hampton. Another type of the Industrial school is to be found in the Worcester Free Institute.

Many do not distinguish between manual instruction and trade instruction. In manual instruction the lad is taught how to use tools; for the purpose of developing his hands and arms precisely as other lessons are given to develop his memory or his observation. Manual training schools educate a lad in the use of tools, a trade school makes him a proficient in some art of practical utility.

Manual instruction has already been incorporated in the public-school system of Philadelphia and Boston. The New York Board of Education has maintained for some years a workshop at the Free College.

The exhibition last spring held by the Industrial Education Association, of New York, of childrens' handiwork drew universal attention to the advantages of such training.

In the Hampton and Worcester schools the work of the pupils yields a revenue; at Hampton sufficient to pay all cost of maintenance of the pupils. The New York trade school affords facilities for becoming skilled workmen not possible in the average work-shop. It also gives opportunities to young men, not in trade, to make their labor of sufficient value to secure work immediately after leaving school. Skilled workmen are constantly in attendance to show how the best work should be done, and the advantages of one method over another. When thoroughly instructed, the young man stands in the market no longer asking for work; "he stands with something to sell."

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, '85.

It is amusing to see how hard the old party papers work to make mountains of trouble out of mole-hills of disputation going on between some of the heads of the labor organizations. Why here in the city where dwell the men who magnify the "troubles" aforesaid the democratic and republican clubs, "halls" and associations have been fighting like mad cats and snarling curs, year in and year out for half a century—especially on the approach of and just after election, on which occasion a regular row, sometimes sanguinary, occurs over the distribution of nominations and the spoils, which appear to be the only objects of an election here. But the editors of the journals representing the money bags are hot after the United Labor party now, and in their rage because of its existence and in their frantic attempts to destroy it, they pretend to lose sight of the fact that "family quarrels" in all sorts of organized bodies—political, social, theological, and corporate, from time immemorial have occurred and are constantly occurring. A few squabbles among the little "great grand" of an immense organization cannot destroy the latter while they may have the happy effect of destroying the former.

Three thousand coal heavers are out on a strike across the river in New Jersey at the present writing and their movement is sanctioned by their friends all along the line. The best of order is preserved, very much to the disappointment of the coal barons whose first step was to notify the police. The men on strike have obeyed the instructions of their officers to keep away from the drinking saloons and to conduct themselves as sober, peaceful citizens. The superintendent appealed to the men on the boats to take the places of the strikers, but after listening attentively to his remarks the boatmen quietly laid down their tools and refused to touch a shovel or pick that had been left by their fellow workmen.

The new party is now fairly launched upon the broad bosom of the sea of politics having its birth in the convention held at Clarenden Hall on the night of the 6th instant. Considerable preliminary work was accomplished.

Now more than ever the labor vote will be cajoled and fished for.

The *Times* smiles grimly at the idea that "something should be done by legislation to increase the pay and diminish the toil of men who work" All this and much more in the same strain, because the workingmen have resolved to take a hand in politics, for when they were quiescent, "innorous," passive, obedient, docile voters, all the attention they ever received was a sort of quasi acknowledgment that they were good fellows on occasions where it was desirable to re-elect "their representatives," and perpetuate the rule of the politicians.

The illy disguised satisfaction manifested by the organs of the old parties here over the greatly exaggerated differences between certain labor organizations, only goes to prove what little dependence can be placed upon said organs in all that relates to the United Labor party. The Democratic press would like to press the life out of the young giant party of labor and the Republican papers are equally anxious to destroy the new party, which is in fact a rankling thorn in the sides of both of them. Workingmen and women should therefore look for correct information in the columns of their own papers for they must not expect to find the truth in the organs of capital and monopoly

As to Dr. McGlynn: It is impossible for those of your readers who have not had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman to understand why it is that he has filled so large a space in the movements of the Labor party and in the hearts of the working people. He is, in the very best sense of the term, "a man of the people," for his sympathetic nature, his generous impulses, his genuinely amiable disposition, coupled with mental gifts of a high order, peculiarly qualify him as a trusty "guide, philosopher and friend" of the people No one can hear him speak to public gatherings of the sons and daughters of toil without at once loving and respecting him for his ardent and able advocacy of the rights of labor. His whole "make-up" is on a grand scale—his head and heart being large enough to take in the full scope of the principles, measures grievances and requirements of the industrial classes. His earnest zeal, sincerity and honesty of purpose, are so apparent that he wins your confidence at once. It matters not what church such a Christian man belongs to, because the practical exercise of his noble qualities of head and heart in behalf of struggling masses confers blessings upon struggling humanity and the obligation should be acknowledged regardless of theological considerations or creed predilection. The broad platform of humanity is a most fitting field for the exercise of a nature so ponderous in all its admirable attributes as that which distinguishes Dr. McGlynn.

In a general way I would respectfully suggest that every man who receives at

the hands of his friends, an office of trust and honor, should have an ever watchful eye upon—himself. I have known men who possessed a considerable store of good commou sense while engaged in the usual avocations of life, but who were no sooner clothed in the robes and trappings of authority than they speedily became so elated and stilted as to become not only ridiculous but dangerous. Sometimes such men think that their country or their organization is "going to pieces," while in fact it is themselves who are undergoing a process of disintegration and extinguishment

The strike on the Brooklyn horse car lines a short time ago was an evidence of the salutary lesson learned by all railroad companies from the long strike which occurred on the Third Avenue line several months ago. The latter severe test of endurance between the resolute strikers and the most prosperous but the most mercenary and meanest horse car company on earth, taught the railroad companies a most salutary lesson for they know now what a perpetual boycott means and about what it costs. Half a million dollars would not in the opinion of competent judges make good the loss sustained by the Third Avenue line thus far, and the end is not yet. The men of course lost their places and they have been put to considerable inconvenience, but while they can get work elsewhere the road can never recover from the terrible blow it received on that occasion. The Brooklyn deacons who rule the railroad lines of their city do not feel inclined to incur the danger of a boycott as costly as that which has been inflicted upon the Henry Hart line of this city—hence their eagerness to arrange with the state commissioner on such terms as were best adapted to the preservation of the peace and a continuous flow of shekels.

In my letter of last month, I promised to show the government and all whom it may concern, how to thwart the rapacious schemers who have monopolized the coal deposits of the country, as far as discovered. I meant to infer at the same time, that the substitute for coal, at which I hinted, could be placed upon the market at a figure considerably less than the average price of coal. Within a radius of sixty miles of New York City we have billions of tons of this neglected fuel, which is superior to coal for every use to which the latter can be applied. "Peat Fuel"—for such is its name—produces such an intense heat as to raise steam to a given degree in half the time coal can be made to do the same work. It is more easily ignited and managed than coal, and is more economical. It leaves no clinkers and the ash deposits will command a ready sale at $2 a barrel as a fertilizer; while the ashes and clinkers of coal are nuisances. Peat is also free from those deleterious gasses which make coal an abomination and a messenger of death, with its "stygian blasts of carbonic oxid." and sulphurous fumes. Peat Fuel, on the contrary, makes a sweet and wholesome fire far superior for delicate lungs than either coal or wood. The aroma of peat smoke has been the subject of song—the poet proclaiming;

> "Bring forth old wood to burn!
> Aye, bring the hillside beech;
> The crackling pine, the cedar sweet,
> Bring, too, a clump of fragrant Peat."

It produces a gas of high illuminating power, ranging between twenty and twenty-two candles, and from 6,000 to 9,000 feet per ton, the gas being generated so rapidly that three charges of peat can be worked to one of coal. It exceeds all cannel coals, and of course is far above any bituminous coal. Valuable products may be obtained from peat by distillation—such as tar, paraffine oil, naptha and sulphate of ammonia.

In the manufacture of iron it possesses superior qualities, especially when charred—being free from sulphur and furnishing a greater degree of heat than coal. I can scarcely do the subject justice and say anything else in this letter, but it is a matter of such profound interest to the working people just now that I must beg to be excused for the space occupied and will run the risk of a scolding from the editor.

Peat is found far above the northern shores of Lake Superior, as far as 60 degrees of latitude, and as far south as the Great Dismal Swamp in Southern Virginia. The swamp just named closely resembles the huge bogs of Ireland and Germany. It is difficult to form any conception of the boundless wealth which lies in the dark bosom and hidden recesses of this vast deposit of the richest, ripest and purest peat.

And now comes the question, "Why is it not used in the great cities?" Well, principally owing to the fact that there is a great deal of human nature in mankind, and that element in human nature which allows itself to be lied out of a good thing in spite of the evidences afforded by the use of its own senses, is the weakest point of human nature in its relations with cheap peat fuel and dear coal fuel. Again, when spasmodic attempts have been made by enterprising but impecunious men to bring peat into use capitalists did not care to come

into competition with so powerful and unscrupulous a body of men as the coal barons; while the latter felt secure from opposition by having possession of the coal fields. Nor did capitalists generally think it sufficiently sure that peat would "take" among the people to justify them in the venture; for there is nobody so cowardly as a capitalist in the way of investing his money in the development of something new—as the sad struggles of inventors and the histories of their inventions amply prove.

A government at once patriarchal, paternal, public-spirited and energetic of character could easily supply the people with any amount of this excellent fuel, and at a price that would be a saving of at least 30 per cent of what they now pay for coal. But a national or state government that permits or encourages by inaction—which is indirect connivance—the reprehensible course now pursued by the coal rings, will not be likely to take any steps towards utilizing, for the benefit of the masses, one of the very few of "God's gifts" which has not been secured by the un-Godly monopolist. The above remarks do not, of course, apply to Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Lewis C. Cassidy, of the same state.

There appears to be no redress for the people but in the success of the United Labor Party, with its two ablest men seated in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential chairs, backed by a strong Cabinet, and a majority in Congress chosen from among the people.

W. S. T.

When copper is to be soldered and the solder to be colored like the surrounding copper, this can be done by moistening the solder with a saturated solution of vitrol of copper and then touching the solder with an iron or steel wire. A thin skin of copper is precipitated, which can be thickened by repeating the process several times. If a brass color is desired a saturated solution of one part of vitrol of copper is used on the previously coppered solder and the latter rubbed with a zinc wire. To gild the soldered spot, it is first coated with copper in the manner indicated above, and then with gum or isinglass and powdered with bronze powder. The surface is obtained which after drying can be very brightly polished.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

There were 1802 locomotives built in the United States and Canada in 1886.

G. M. Cummings has been appointed assistand general manager of the Union Pacific road.

The capital stock of the Wyoming Central Railway has been increased from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

From December 1, the freight conductors and brakemen on the Louisville & Nashville road are paid by the trip, an arrangement which results in a considerable increase of their wages. The new plan gives general satisfaction.

The stage journey between San Francisco and Portland has now been reduced to eighty-four miles, the California & Oregon being in operation from San Francisco north 309 miles, and the Oregon & California running from Portland south 341 miles, making 650 miles by rail out of the 734 miles between the two cities.

The following engineers and firemen on the Pennsylvania, Toledo Division, earned the highest premiums for coal saved in November. Engineer T. P. Connell, $5.80; Engineer Wallace Cayia, $3.23; Fireman Matt Printy, $4.55; Fireman Matt Ross, $3.14. The total premiums paid for the month were $30.78. These premiums paid to the men in the cab served to save a great many tons of coal, and is a good scheme of the companys.

The *Railway Age* says: "A season more favorable to railway building than that of the past few months was never known in the West There has been but little rain, and work has been pushed on thousands of miles of lines almost continuously. On one road in Iowa, for example, it is stated that the men have worked ninety-four consecutive days without losing an hour. Everything now indicates that the mileage added in 1886 will much exceed that anticipated early in the year."

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan road has had an interesting time in its progress in Michigan. Last Sunday the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad people tore up their track that ran to Mt. Pleasant depot of the Ann Arbor, destroyed the abutments of the bridges, pulled up the piles and thereby broke the connection. On Monday, the Ann Arbor people seized the abandoned road bed, repaired the bridges and relaid the iron as far as they could With this connection broken the Ann Arbor has no northern connection at Mt. Pleasant.—*Blade.*

The Martin anti-fire car heater is a device for warming passenger trains without the presence of fire in cars. The heat is obtained by using live steam from the locomotive by putting a dry pipe in the dome with a cut-off valve in the cab, to which is attached a reducing valve with a small pipe passing beneath the foot-board, to which is secured a metalic joint which conforms to the motion of the engine. The steam is then conducted under the tender and throughout the train by a main pipe with couplings. It is said that this method has been tried with favorable results on the Dunkirk, Alleghany & Pittsburg; the Boston & Albany, and the Bee line roads.

An order has been received at Sacramento for the building of forty locomotives for the Southern Pacific, half of which will be twelve-wheelers, while the remainder will be about equally divided between ten and eight-wheelers. The latter will be of the largest-sized passenger engines, similar to those recently turned out from the shops, and doing fine work on the trains between this city and Oakland, only heavier ; and, in fact, all of those just ordered will be unusually heavy. The entire number will cost nearly half a million dollars. It is thought that an average of two per month will be constructed, and work upon them will be commenced at once. This will probably cause an increase of fifty or sixty men in that department, and indirectly give employment to many more. There are now about 1600 men steadily engaged at the works. and the number of employes in the city is over 2000.

I am in receipt of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE for 1886, a gift from D. A. 82, Denver, Colo., for which I wish to return very sincere thanks through the columns of the Magazine. Words fail me to express my gratification at its reception, so will merely say that I feel myself unworthy the honor which the gift implies. The volume reached me through the kindness of Mr. George Saunders, delegate from L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas, to D. A. 82, Denver, Colo. M.

Wamego, Kansas.

A recent order issued by the Union Pacific, and which is causing considerable grumbling on the part of the men in the shops, is to the effect that when a man is called from his bed to do extra work at night he shall be compelled to lay off a sufficient length of time next day to make up for extra time. If this order is rigidly carried out it will have the effect of soon putting on a night force.—*Park City Call.*

A committee has been appointed by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor to collect evidence going to show employers and corporations have entered in conspiracy laws of the state against such employers where proof is obtainable. It will soon be shown whether the conspiracy laws we hear so much about are intended to operate only against the working classes.—*Justice.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—From the coal men it was learned this afternoon that at least 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment and that 30,000 persons are suffering as a result of the strike of 3,000 coal handlers. The strikers are scattered all along the coast from Providence to this city and they have been confident that they would win, as they thought they had the coal supply of New England entirely cut off.

It now seems that the New York & New England railroad has been using cars of every description and rushing hundreds of thousands of tons of coal into New England daily. This has been kept a secret, but on its leaking out to-day it seemed to depress the strikers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB. Jan. 21.

Editor Magazine:

Having seen no correspondence from here of late, I will take it upon myself to give you a few notes. Matters are very quiet here at present and work is dull at the shops, nothing but repairs being done on freight cars.

In the machine shop there are but three machinists at work—one man having been discharged this week—with two boys and two helpers which constituted the whole force.

The blacksmith shop has two smiths and three helpers at work.

The car shop force has thirty-eight men, but fourteen of the carpenters have been laid off for a week on account of a lack of material and a lack of orders for work.

Two blacksmith helpers were suspended on New Years and are not back yet.

The principal topic of conversation here just now is the election of the Senator from Nebraska to-day. Van Wyck wanted seven votes of getting there. The Hall county representatives, one democrat and one republican, with our democeatic senator. voted straight for the old man. It is the wish of every man who I hear talk that he will be chosen to succeed himself.

Assembly 3790 still holds out although our meetings are not attended so well as they should be, our organizer will soon be in the field and I think will give a good account of himself.

Corn is 20 and 25 cents here now, and all consumed at home, a great many cattle being fed in this neighborhood, I believe over 10,000 head are fattening here.

One question I would like to ask, how is it that at Grand Island the price of a car to Chicago is $25 more than at Cairo, the first station northwest of us on the B. & M.? If it continues it will hurt this point in their shipments, we have the B. & M. thoroughly boycotted at this place, in fact the M. P. does all the business.

Assembly 3790 gave a dance on the 17 of last month, which was well attended and pronounced by all present to be the most enjoyable dance of the season. N. N.

EVANSTON, WYOMING, Jan. 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Everything is running along smooth in this section. Items are scarce and hard to get. In the shops we have had plenty of work to keep us quite busy this month, we have turned out engine No. 1004, the Green River pusher, which is as good as new; engines No. 1010, 520 and 581 have been in for slight round house repairs. The snow-plow engine No. 1001 has done very little service as yet, although we have had considerable snow in this section. The Flanger, headed by engine No. 582, the "Flying Dutchman" engineer met with a mishap on the Echo & Park City branch this week, in going over a switch the air-hose busted, letting the blades fall and tearing up the frog and rail, also breaking the shaft of the Flanger. Nobody hurt, engine No. 953 is in the back shop for general repairs on boiler, machinery, etc. Engine No. 950 is coming in for a general overhauling as soon as possible. The Pacific Hotel has changed its management for better or worse, although a better manager than the last one (Mr. Cushman) will be a hard thing to get, as the boys all speak very highly of him; upon his retiring the boys presented him with a splendid pair of sleeve buttons with collar button to match, they were pure diamonds. Mr. Mark Murphy in a few well chosen words made the presentation, taking Mr. Cushman by surprise, but he retaliated, thanking the boys very much; he takes charge of the Broom Hotel in Ogden. The Knights of Pythias give a grand ball on January 25 which will be a grand affair. The Minors Release has caused considerable anxiety among the parents of the boys serving their apprenticeship here. None of the parents or guardians being willing to sign the same (for life), so the chances are that we will have no apprentices on the division; there are thirteen boys under twenty-one coming under this jurisdiction. Our election and installation of officers has taken place, making quite a few changes in our Assembly, although we are still growing every week. Wm. McCabe, boiler-maker, has been sent to Rawlins to help the boys out there, also Thos. King, machinist; work must be quite brisk since the smash up. I will close, as I can think of nothing more.

Yours truly,
U. K. L. A. 3274.

STOUT, COLO, Jan. 12, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

I scarcely know what I could tell the readers of the Magazine about our little city called Stout, but I might find something by studying over the subject without chewing old matters over again.

Up in the old quarry we have not enough stones to fill orders and what stones comes down from the ledges is loaded on the cars without any further ceremony. A year ago we had too many stones on hand and was sometimes in a bad fix where to pile them up. At that time (1884) stone were loaded in the

quarry only to make room for more from the ledges, and those taken out of the quarries were piled up down at the yard in front of the depot or at the highline; but now, what a change! the stone piles are almost gone and no cars remain in Stout for a week, as it was in the year 1884 and a part of 1885. We had at one time nearly 20,000 yards of paving stone in both quarries, and they accumulated so that there was no more room unless they were piled up as high as the Tower of Babylon, which would be a sinful beginning. The result was that the paving cutters had to look for other work which they readily found in the quarries by taking drill or wheelbarrow to hand, or to shorten time by breaking rubbles, thus connecting pleasure with profit. After some time great orders for paving stone came and the cutters went back to their old occupation. In the beginning of the year 1885 only about 120 men were employed in the quarries, but now we have over 200 men and the dining hall proves to be too small for so many and the kitchen must be used. The dining hall alone will seat 134 persons at 14 tables with spaces between them for the waiters or as they are named here, "flunkies," to carry the steaming, nice smelling grub to the hungry, and hungry they are these quarrymen, I must confess. Both entrances to the eating establishment are really beseiged at meal time and everybody wants to be the first to put their feet under the table and the moment the iron comes in contact with the gong, a general rush commences and a pushing, kicking and twisting ensues but always towards the inside. When all are safely seated which takes but a short time the flunkies' woes commence and they are heavily loaded with dishes containing soup, meat, potatoes, cabbage, turnips and pudding and other eatables. Finally the crowd departs quietly and peace reigns once again. There are employed in this boarding house six persons, namely, one cook, one baker, three waiters and one round-about. The last one has to sweep all rooms in the house, fill up the lamps with oil in the different departments and carry coal into the house. Just under the kitchen is the bakery, formerly under the management of brother Andrew Miller, but now run by Mr. Hanson. It turns out about fifty pies daily and a great quantity of bread, cakes, etc. This hotel is known as the Great American Hash company's eating house and is run by the genial John C. Clinton, who also keeps the store and is postmaster of Stout. This is not all yet that are employed about the house for there is a clerk and coachman attached to the business; but in Stout there is no danger that the coachman will elope with the proprietor's daughter because he has none and other single ladies are not in the place; also no Victoria Morrisini—Schilling scandals here.

A new house has been built north of the Stout stone stable in December, but it lacks the usual railroad paint.

The proposed K. of L. hall has not been built yet because the committee was unable to secure suitable grounds to satisfy a few chronic kickers who do not approve of building the hall on land given to the Knights by Mr. Geary. They want it still nearer to the big stone house although the land donated is ours now and not Mr. Geary's, but the committee cannot suit all tastes and I think they will build the hall where it satisfies the majority. It is true that if the Union Pacific Railroad Company had given us land to build our hall upon that we only had to walk a few rods, but the experiences the Knights had in Rock Springs, Wyoming, teaches us to avoid any more such complications in the future and be our own landowners.

The Farmers' Assembly in Fort Collins had a ball at the Opera House on Thursday, December 30, but the committee to which it was entrusted to make arrangements did not do its duty, and this, together with a snow storm, made the audience very small and it proved an utter failure.

The work of educating the members in the principles of Knighthood goes on slow but steady, for we have no orators in our Assembly, and all that is needed here is a good lecturer. I am sorry to say that we have men in our ranks who are only Knights of Labor by name but not by heart; they seldom attend the meetings, and when they hear something new which they do not like they blame their officers for it and then go howling around in the country and claim that one or two pretend to run the Assembly; but if any one of these so-called Knights is called upon to perform the duties of an officer they, of course, "respectfully decline." Fortunately our Assembly gets along without them; no attention is paid to that stamp of people, and they are like useless things pushed aside because quality is preferred to quantity, and members who endeavor to create dissension are thereby working into the hands of their enemies; also, ye toilers, beware of strife and dissensions; let the fate of your class of by-gone times set you to thinking; read and study more and see ahead, not only thinking of your own condition but of others as well, for even the weakest man is strong enough to enforce his convictions.

Your common enemies, seeing our immense and increasing strength, have turned their fiends incarnate loose, and I see some of the Assemblies have allowed the hydra-headed demon enter their ranks in the shape of news agents and other parasites. Weed out the drones and dangerous characters mercilessly and you will have peace. Oh Knights! oh, brothers in bonds; be true and faithful to the vows you have voluntarily as-

sumed, and let not strife, envy and hatred creep into your Assembly; remember, not until the toilers control the political as well as the economical forces can they enjoy the fruits of their labor. Educate yourselves; study the labor problem; hear both sides; think and judge for yourselves and you will succeed.

"Should we cleave to ancient mummeries, or forever soar away,
w the spirit's pinions in the sunshine of to-day?
Should we rest upon tradition and obey the old decree.—s
We, the children of the present, with its dawning excellencies?
Thrust aside the cumbering rubbish! Break fron. ondage and arise,
Soul of ma with wings untrammeled, to the beau. of the skies
Suffer not an hour all vanish, ere in richly fertile ground
Golden seeds of strength and purpose for futurity abound."

C. C.

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 25, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The time having arrived when we must prepare our monthly letter, it is a question what to relate, there has been so much going on here the past month. The Sixth General Assembly of Colorado has convened, a Governor has been inaugurated and there has been a grand inaugural ball. District 82 has held its annual session, a report of which will be given in another column.

The General Assembly is having much attention from the circles of organized labor, and we expect much from our representatives who went there pledged to support measures in our behalf; and when we say in behalf of organized labor we mean every one, for organized labor asks for no class legislation. By another month we will be able to report some idea of what the legislature will do. They have started in with economic intentions by making the number of attaches as small as possible, but they have put a doubt in some men's minds of their sincerity by voting $1,500 to pay the expenses of a grand blow-out at the inauguration of the Governor.

The work in the shops is holding its own, but there is no rush and but few men have been put on here for some months, and they to take places made vacant by some one leaving, so that men thinking of coming to Denver should not think of doing so unless they come expecting to wait a few months for work, for there is always a greater supply than demand. If ever a great boom is advertised, and a demand for men, you can decide at once that there is something crooked in that ad.

There has been received here four of the new engines with the Wooten firebox (slack burners). If these engines come into general use, it will not be long before the relation between engineer and fireman will grow to be much like it now is on the ocean steamers or on a man-of-war—"the coal heavers not allowed in the engine room." But there is another matter that will need to be changed, and should be; that is, if the slack of the mines is to be used, the miners should have pay for digging it, the same as other coal. The reason they get no pay for this now is that the slack is of no value, but when it becomes of value how does the argument stand then?

Denver, and Colorado generally, is enjoying the finest of winter weather. There is the usual amount of snow on the "high line," which keeps a large number of men at work.

There are no improvements being made around the shops, and not much prospect for those new shops that have been talked of so long for this place. Perhaps when the company get fixed up with Congress they will be started, provided that matters are fixed satisfactorily. "Uncle Sam" appears to be inquiring very closely into affairs, and some of his questions appear to be hard to answer.

Our Co-operative Association reached the first year of its existence this month. While the Association has not succeeded as well as it should, it has no reason to be discouraged, considering what it has had to contend with, in opposition of both those who should be its friends and those who are its natural enemies.

The officers elected to manage its affairs for the coming year are as follows:

President—John C. Smith.

Vice-President—J. R. Nixon.

Treasurer—P. W. Smith.

Auditors—J. N. Corbin, W. L. Carroll, J. B. Lennon.

Directors—S. H Craig, J. T. Fisher, John Swank, J. L. Brown, Joseph Meindl, Ben Blackburn.

The Association moved its store on the first of the month to 738 Fifteenth street, wherd the trade has increased, while the expenses are less. The prospects for the year are good.

J. K.

LARAMIE, JAN. 22, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last report (which did not appear in the January magazine) another sad

accident happened here. Two men were badly burned at the soda water works caused by the boiling over of a large tank of soda. The two men, brothers, were near the tank when the boiling liquid poured over the side falling on the top of their heads scalding them about the face, breast, shoulders and hands. One of them after living for some days died; the other it is believed will get well.

The burnettizer or tie plant is shut down. Rumor says on account of the expense transporting ties from the east and other sections of country too far away. It is now believed that more ties will be got here than for some years past to save transportation.

The weather has been very unsettled while we have not much snow in Laramie. In the surrounding country there is considerable, besides there has been lots of wind the past month and very few pleasant days.

I have not heard of any deaths in this immediate vicinity but there have been several narrow escapes by exposures to the storms. Business on the road is good but not rushing as has been the case the past three months. Trains are pretty well on time considering the terrible winds we have had the past month. Engine 855 and 810 are in the back shop for repairs and Engine 1285 and 1272 are in the round house for general repairs and engine 580 is about to be stripped also.

We are still working full time with the same force as the past few months. Work is plenty and if the company would keep the men on full time all summer it would give this division a better chance of getting their engines in good shape. As it is, many are needing repairs they cannot get now. There were four new slack burners arrived the past two days which will help out some on the road. Nothing further of importance at present. Yours,

J. H.

WYANDOTTE, KAS., December 29, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Kaw Valley Assembly No. 3694, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted over the death of our Brother Jerry Carroll, who died on August 27, 1886:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst, after a long illness, our worthy and esteemed Brother, Jerry Carroll, and

WHEREAS, We realize by his death the loss of a true Knight, a kind husband and father and a respected citizen, and

WHEREAS, We have neglected to have published resolutions of respect and sympatny to the deceased Brother heretofore, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we the members of Kaw Valley Assembly, K. of L., tender to the bereaved widow, children and friends of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction.

RESOLVED, that in presenting these resolutions at so late an hour, we but show that the memory of deceased, has not been forgotten and that we mourn as they mourn and meekly bow and submit to the Supreme Being, remembering that we too will be called to that last resting place.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the U. P. EMPLOYE'S MAGAZINE for publication.

MART. C. WHELAN.
Committee.

LOGAN, UTAH, JAN. 3, 1887.

At a special session of Olive Branch Assembly 3924, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst after a lingering and painful illness, our esteemed brother and friend, Thomas Rowland,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to God's holy will, guided by the power of love, we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved children and relatives, and tender them our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That as a token of due respect for our brother the charter of this Assembly be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Assembly and be ordered printed in the *Journal of United Labor*, U. P. EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE and *Utah Journal*. Also that a copy be sent the deceased's children.

GEO. I. FARNOS,
A. W. JONES,
THOS. O. GRIFFITHS,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Kansas Valley Assembly No. 3694 Knights of Labor, it was unanimously resolved as follows:

WHEREAS, it view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother John D. Stickney and of the still heavier loss to them who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribune to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensa-

the cause may be purely a personal one on the part of the foreman. There are a thousand and more reasons that a foreman can allege, and it matters not which one he uses. But some may say, no just superintendent will concur in the unjust action of the foreman. But they do; and the reason is that no superintendent, no matter how just he may wish to be, has the time or opportunity to personally inquire into the merits of every case that may arise, and the action taken is too often like a committee of two, one moves that the man be discharged and published, the other seconds the motion, and it is carried and there is no appeal. In cases of small companies or firms, where the superintendent is often the proprietor, these injustices do not so often occur, and the matter of publishing a man is less often done.

Now some raise the point in defense of this system of keeping a record of those discharged, that it is necessary to have a record of vicious and bad men, that men who have proven incompetent or untrustworthy should not again be placed in positions of trust. To this we would say yes, if the judgment on such points was equitably made, but that they are not is a notorious fact, and that is wherein the evil lies. What form of government would that be that would allow the plaintiff to be the judge and jury, or *vice versa?*

The system of publishing discharged employes does not stop with bad and incompetent men; for the man that is discharged for the most trivial offense or whim of a foreman, is published just as far as the man discharged for the most heinous offense; or who through drunkenness or carelessness has endangered the lives of hundreds of his fellow mortals or brought death and injury to many of them; no distinction being made. *What* sense or justice is there in saying that because a man who has been employed as a brakeman or a fireman on a railroad, and discharged because he was not competent, he shall not be employed at any other branch of the service; because a section man did not suit one foreman none other shall employ him? Can it be said that superintendents and foremen are selected with such regard for ability and judgment that they are to be considered as infalliable?

Another point raised in defense of this system is that it only extends to one company for its own protection (?) that the system of exchanging blacklists has been abolished, which is perhaps true; but how long would it take a railway superintendent in Chicago to find out if a man who had applied to him for work is recorded on the books of any of the companies whose roads run into that city? No matter how much they may be at war on other matters they will not differ on this.

A bill for an act to prohibit blacklisting has been introduced in the General Assembly of Colorado by Representative F. Q. Stuart, the text of which we publish on another page. This bill has passed the House and has good prospects of becoming a law. The intentions of the bill are certainly good, but we doubt very much its effectiveness on account of the difficulty of getting proof that one company in refusing to employ a man or in discharging a man, is doing so by the wish of another company; but nevertheless we trust that this bill will become a law, and if our courts will rule as Judge Pickett of Connecticut did it may prove effective. He says: "To establish such conspiracy circumstantial evidence is competent and may be conclusive. It is sufficient to show that the parties had a mutual understanding to the common design, and the part each was to perform in the attainment thereof."

"Most noble judge," with the precedent that you have established there is hope. The proper enforcement of law depends to a great extent upon the force of public opinion, and that same force can do much to remove the curse of blacklisting, whether there be a law in regard to it or not, and it becomes the duty of all to keep the evils of the system continually before the public.

Some corporations have taken steps intended to modify the curse, for which they should have credit, if any one should have credit for doing what is right; but a modification will never do so long as personal and revengeful motives remain in men's minds.

OVERWORKED EMPLOYES.

A strong protest is being made by many of the periodicals published in the interest of railway men, against the overworking of railway employes, and it is a subject that cannot be carried too far. The compelling of train crews to be continually on the road cannot be too severely condemned; but railway companies should not have all the blame for this, as the men are also to blame to a great extent. How often is complaint made by a regular crew when an extra is sent out in their turn, when they have been on duty more hours then than any man should be allowed to be. There is too much of this selfish disposition shown in such cases; and in order to improve this portion of the service, the tendency among men to crowd in every trip possible, regardless of their physical condition, should be stamped out, and it will go a long way toward removing the cause of complaint. This abuse is not confined to trainmen; shopmen are equally as guilty. How many men there are who think they are only doing well when they are confined in a grimy shop fifteen or more hours a day. It cannot be said they *work*, for it is inconsistent with the physical condition of man to say that he can do *work* under such conditions and follow it for any length of time. It also degrades man; it gives him no opportunity to improve his mental condition. It soon brings him to the condition of a drudge, and it is a question if he ever realizes any benefits from the extra pay he thus receives, and proofs are quite conclusive that, in the long run, it is an absolute loss to him. How much can a man ever expect to improve his condition while he holds himself under such conditions? Will he not actually degenerate? How can intelligent thought and action be expected from such men? Another evil that this causes: Men soon begin to consider that the amount of pay they receive under these conditions represents their actual pay per month, and make calculations accordingly; then, when a relax comes, they are not prepared for it; then discontent follows, and they really believe that they cannot exist on "even" time.

It perhaps never enters their minds how men get along who have no regular work, and this is not realized until circumstances arise that throw them out of employment. The eight-hour movement can never be made a success, while men allow the selfish motive to predominate; no great improvement can be expected in wages or in the condition of the wage worker while the great army of idlers are looking for employment; they have every right to demand a share of the work.

These are facts that are so prominent that it is useless to try to cover them up or to avoid a consideration of them; there should be no overworked men so long as there are men who are in need of work.

On this subject Senator Beck makes some very pointed remark He says: "There are some abuses, however, in the employment of la-

bor which I should like to see eradicated by the several States, and that is the inhuman system of working men for fifteen, eighteen and twenty hours a day, *simply because men can be found who are fools enough to do so.* * * * If I was in the Ohio legislature I would not rest day or night until I secured the passage of an act making it a crime for corporations to work men more than twelve hours in twenty-four. The system is criminal in the extreme, and should be extinguished."

A BILL introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina for an act forbidding colored men to become affiliated with the K. of L. has become law, and there is no question but what there are members of the Legislature of many of our more intelligent Northern States that would be pleased to see such a law pass, but such laws will have the opposite effect from what its projectors intend, and it is certainly in open violation of our constitution. It may for a time prevent some who do not know their rights from asserting their manhood, but what a reaction there will be at some future time.

The enactment of such laws, be they constitutional or otherwise, is the best of evidence that organized labor is making progress, for if not why should its opponents go to such extremes to check it? But is there not decided danger in attempts of this kind to infringe human rights? Could a better plan be conceived to make anarchists?

The Knights of Labor view such action with alarm, not from any effect that it will have to decrease the membership, for it will tend to increase it, but from the extra exertion that is necessary for them to use to keep the spirit of revenge in check. The mission of the Knights of Labor is one of peace, but its *principles* are equally as just and perfectly in accord with the spirit that actuated the men of 1776 or that which brought about the abolition of chattel slavery, and human nature has not changed much since then.

THERE is some complaint from our subscribers that they do not receive their Magazine regularly. We try to remedy this as far as possible. We cannot be held responsible for losses in the mail, but we will try to make up the loss wherever possible. The greater part of these complaints come from the Omaha subscribers, and especially those that have their address at the shops. The mail service at Omaha may be poor, but the failure to reach those addressed to the shops is caused mostly by the careless way they are handled after they reach the shops, the full list having been known to lay there several days before being delivered at all. Perhaps if an inquiry is made regarding this it may be corrected.

The postmaster at Denver has discovered that the postal laws will not allow monthlies to be delivered by carriers in the city where they are published, hence, in the future we shall be compelled to place a one cent stamp on each Magazine delivered by mail in Denver or have them delivered by special carrier. The law allows weeklies to be delivered through the home office but bars dailies and monthlies. This is one of those wise (?) acts of our Legislatures, the reason for which it is doubtful if the enacters knew. To illustrate, this Magazine can be sent to any office in the United States, and where there is a carrier delivery, delivered to any address at the rate of one cent per pound. To have it delivered by mail in Denver it will cost one cent for each copy. There is some reason in barring a daily, but why discriminate between a weekly and a monthly?

THERE is an abuse that is commonly practiced on a class of railway employes who are the least able to defend themselves that should have attention, and that is the compelling of section men to board at such places as the roadmaster or section boss designates. It is a common thing for these men to be interested in a boarding house, either directly or indirectly, and often in a store or saloon, and no man need expect to be employed long under them if he is not a patron of these places. Cases can be shown where men who have homes are compelled to eat at the boarding house the boss is interested in. What right has any foreman to use his position to such ends? Every one of them who is known to be interested in a boarding house or saloon, either directly or indirectly, should be at once ousted from his position. We propose to give this subject attention in the future, and as the fact are ascertained shall publish them with name and place.

THE arbitration bill that we published in our last issue has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Colorado, the compulsory section being the grounds. As voluntary arbitration can be had without a law, if the contending parties can agree to it, a law on the question will have no effect unless it be compulsory. Hence all we can look to now is the possibility of getting the necessary amendment to the constitution submitted to the people. A similar bill has passed the Idaho Legislature, but too late to be signed by the Governor, hence a delay will be had in that Territory.

THE cry agalnst the Pinkerton thugs is sounding from all parts of the country, and it is now but a question of time when the turning loose of irresponsible armed men will be a thing of the past. Bills for acts intended to put an end to this disgrace of our civilization are before the legislatures of many of the States, some of which will certainly become law. There is a healthy growing public opinion on the subject that cannot be put aside.

ORGANIZATION—ITS USE.

The purposes that labor organizations can be put to for the benefit of those comprising the same, are many, and various in their application, a few of which appears to my mind to be of the most importance, and I wish to lay them before the readers of the MAGAZINE in as conspicious a manner as possible, trusting at the same time that my efforts in this direction may induce others who have had better facilities for education and learning, and who are better qualified than I am, to do the same, so that all may be benefited by the exchange of opinions on these subjects.

The first and most important work that labor organizations have got to perform, in my opinion, is that of seeking to educate their members to a practical knowledge of their rights as men, and in connection with the order they may belong to. If we only take into consideration how few in number there are who ever give a thought to these things, we will see at once the importance of such education being given. The majority of working men are totally ignorant of what is meant by their rights. They have got a vague idea of something being wrong, but as to knowing what their rights are, or from whence these rights are derived, they are in utter ignorance on these matters. Some will tell us that a man has got a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but question them as from whence these are, and the answers will vary almost to the number you question. Some will tell you that we have these rights because we

live under a republican form of government, others because we live under a democratic form of government. The vast majority of working people seem to forget, or they do not know, that these are natural rights, and are not dependent upon any form of man-constituted government. Nature vouchsafes this much to man, and the Hottentot of Africa, or the Esquimaux of the Artic regions, and our own Indians who roam the plains, enjoys these rights more fully than we do. These rights are inherent; in other words they are born with us, and they are the offspring of nature; they have existed ever since man came into existence. While nature vouchsafes to man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it also imposes conditions upon man, and fixes its own penalties for the non-compliance with the same. Man cannot infringe upon natural laws without suffering the consequences; natural laws are not like man-made laws, that can be set aside for a small consideration of money; neither are they like the laws of commerce that govern the actions of the business men of the world, and which is so strikingly depicted by Shelley, in the following language:

Commerce has set the mark of selfishness,
The signet of its all enslaving power
Upon a shining ore, and calls it gold;
Before whose image bow the vulgar great,
The vainly rich, the miserable proud,
The mob of peasants, Nobles, Priests and Kings,
And with blind feelings reverence the power
That grinds them to the dust of misery;
But in the temple of their hireling hearts
Gold is a living god, and rules in scorn
All earthly things but virtue.

If this discription of the laws of commerce, that Shelley gives, is a correct one, and if its demoralizing influence is such as set forth in the above language, it needs no prophet to tell us that equity and just dealing between man and man can never enter into such a system, nor *need we look for* peace and concord between capital and labor under such laws. Neither will it need any arguments on our part to show the vast importance of labor organizations educating their members as to what their rights are and what it is that keeps them from the enjoyment of the same. We can rest assured of one thing: that as long as the working classes remain passive, or remain in ignorance, or careless, as the case may be, just so long will they be imposed upon by the other classes of society, and no organization can have a higher and nobler end in view than that of educating its members to a knowledge of what their rights are, and the best means to be adopted to secure to each and to all the full enjoyment of the same.

If it is the first and most important work of labor organization to seek to educate their members as to their rights, then the second thing in importance for them to do must needs be the educating of their members to a proper sense of their duties to each other as men, and to their employers as hirelings, and to society, that they form a part of; the want of a proper knowledge of what their duties are to each other, sometimes places men in very unenviable positions. A number of such cases present themselves to my mind, while I am writing this, and had the parties involved in these cases had a thorough knowledge of their duties to others, and been guided by a spirit of justice, they would have acted otherwise than they did. But the dog eat dog system that we live under has so demoralized, yea, almost destroyed all sense of duty in the majority of men, that it makes it hard work to get men to think of these things as they ought, and what makes it still harder, to get men to look at things as they should, is because of the number of men who are promoted to places of authority and trust over other and more deserving men. I find that

these same men are not promoted because of their superior qualifications, or because they are older and more faithful servants; no, nothing of this kind is taken into consideration when they are promoted. I have known men to take positions which they knew well they were not able to fill, and they knew when they took the position that they were not only doing an injury to their employers, but their fellowmen; who by right of service and superior intelligence, should have occupied the position they had taken. Under such circumstances as these it is no easy matter to get men to think about their duty to their employers and their fellowmen, and it is from this source that springs all the selfishness that we see manifested amongst the different labor organizations. What a pitable sight it is to see men belonging to the same occupation in life, perhaps to the same labor organization, to the same political party, yea, and to the same church, trying to cheat and defraud each other, it may be only of a day's work now, at other times out of their positions altogether. This conduct is practiced almost daily, not in labor organizations only, but in every grade of society from the Christian church down to our penitentiaries, for selfishness seems to be the chief end and aim of the mass of mankind.

We want, as organized working people, to inculcate, impress and instill into our minds the necessity there is of something of quite a different nature to selfishness to guide us. All the selfishness that is necessary for us, is to have sufficient self-respect so that we will not be blind to the wellfare of others, and ignorant of the grievious wrong we do our fellows and employers. When we supplant our fellows, and rob our employers of the superior service of these, we have supplanted, it may not be very pleasant to be known by the name of a supplanter; but just as a tree is known by the fruit it bears, so man is known by the acts he performs and the deportment of his every day life will assuredly tell the mind he is of. Therefore we should seek to be possessed of sufficient honor and true manliness in order to be at least able to protest against taking what by right belongs to another, in whatever form it may be presented to us; we should seek to have more of that kind of brotherhood that existed between David and Jonathan, and less of the kind that existed between Cain and Abel, exemplified in the different organizations of working men.

That every man cannot be promoted to a position of trust and authority is an admitted fact; neither do we think that every man is qualified for such positions; but we also know that the best and most qualified men do not fill the higher and more responsible positions in life to-day, no, not even the majority of those who fill positions of trust and authority are by any means the best available men for such positions. In proof of this we need but to take into consideration the fact of how few men there are that get into positions of this kind who prove themselves worthy o the confidence reposed in them. This is most apparent amongst working men, for in the majority of cases where working men get promoted the promotion comes through favoritism, or friendship,—merit cuts no figure in their promotion. Once upon a time honesty, intelligence and truthfulness had considerable to do with the promotion of men to the higher positions in society, now it is different; favoritism and friendship have usurped the place of honesty, intelligence and truthfulness, and a man to secure promotion at all has to toady, or play the sycophant, to a meaner wretch than himself, and thereby sacrificing the best interests of his

employer, his fellow men, and debasing himself.

This brings to my mind another very important work that labor organizations have got to do: that is to help to raise to par, the manly traits of character; for let an organization be known by whatever name you please, if its members are destitute of honesty, intelligence and truthfulness and the other higher qualities of true manliness, they are an injury to themselves, to society and to the human family. Hence, the importance of organized labor trying to bring back and to put into practice in their every day life these best traits of human character; for it is only by putting into practice what we preach that we can ever expect to accomplish the purposes for which we are organized; as soon as men come to a thorough knowledge of what their rights are and their duties in connection with the same, then they will see the necessity there is of these higher qualities of man being brought into use in the every day life of the individual, as well as that of society. They will see and feel the absolute necessity there is of such conduct being practiced amongst themselves, for it is by our acts and our conduct towards others we will be able to demonstrate to the world that we are worthy to stand on a higher and nobler platform of manhood.

BETA.

MY IDEAL MAN.

One who makes a Christian religious belief the ground-work or basis of all his actions. One who, if a son, having realized and carried out his duty to his parents when subordinate to their authority, never forgets the claim they have upon his affections, and if necessary, to his material support. One who, if a father, is mindful of the moral and material welfare of his children, striving earnestly to *bring them up* in the paths of honesty, sobriety and virtue, and inculcating in them a spirit of thrift, whereby they may in their journey through life be better able to provide against those casualties of life that befall all men. One who, if a husband, is affectionate and trustful, adhering strictly to his marriage vow, and while maintaining his position as the head of the house, does so more by kindly persuasion than arbitrary dictation.

One who, if he has risen from the ranks by an honest course of conduct, is proud rather than ashamed of referring to his humble origin, rightly believing that the force of example is the best means of inducing the class he has left to imitate or follow him, while at the same time encouraging and justifying him to extend a helping hand to all those who are honestly striving to better their own condition in life.

One who, having friends, strives to make that friendship worth the name, and never allows the petty animosities or jealousies of intermediate or interested parties to endanger that friendship without ascertaining the truth or falsity of any insinuation or implication.

One who, whatever might be the immediate or ultimate advantage, would never be tempted to betray the confidence reposed in him by his friends, but would rather himself suffer degradation than that, having once accepted his friend's confidence, that confidence should by him be betrayed.

One who, while endeavoring to carry out the Christian principle of charity, never forgets that he may have others who have prior claims or greater rights to his charitable disposition than the casual stranger.

One who, however well informed or educated he may be, does not presume upon such information or education, but feels that he has much more to learn, and is ever ready to learn more, whether it comes from a person occupying a

lower or higher position in life than that occupied by himself.

One who, while maintaining his own opinions, is wishful to concede to his opponent every right he claims for himself, and is never ashamed, when he knows himself to be in the wrong, to admit that such is the case.

One who, in the moment of victory, never forgets that the defeat might have been his, and whether in argument or in any contest, will never gloat over the defeat of his opponent, contributing, as it does, nothing to his benefit, while it only intensifies bitterness and hostility in his opponent, which, perhaps, hitherto existed only in a modified form.

One who returns good for evil, because he knows that a man's nature is more susceptible to the influence of kindness than otherwise.

One who is ever ready, as he goes through life, to extend a helping hand, speak a kind word, and where assistance is required, will tender material support, in accordance with his means, to those in a less fortunate position than himself, thus carrying out the scriptural injunction, "help one another."

One who is more willing to listen than to talk, especially so if in the presence of persons older than himself.

One who, whatever the cost, is not afraid to speak the truth.

One who, in all business or social transactions, is actuated by a sense of honor.

One who never subordinates principal to expediency.

One whose word should not be lightly given, but when once given should be considered as equal to his bond.

One who in his business is honest and straightforward; in his social relations honorable and upright; in his domestic relations a good s n, a good husband, a good father, and as a citizen loyal, law-abiding, ever wishing to support whatever measures, from whatever "party" they emanate, which he honestly believes to be for the welfare, not of a class, but of the nation as a whole, and as a friend ever ready, when that friendship is put to the test, to show that true friendship consists not in mere words, but is better illustrated when the helping hand or kindly advice and assistance is tendered in the time of adversity and distress.

G. E. W.,
R. S. L. A. 2845.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

Twenty thousand families dispossessed in the city of New York in 1886. Driven into the street to seek shelter as best they may, being unable, with the meagre wages received, to pay their rent. One dollar per day in most instances; no wonder they succumbed. Still, "labor has no cause for complaint." We read in the "Testimony as to the relations between labor and capital," taken before the Senate committee in 1883, conclusive evidence in which suffering and hardship is brought to light, and oppression revealed in the city of New York alone which one who has never perused this interesting work would have no idea of. The testimony proves that the social condition of the masses is rapidly getting worse, or was at that time. The aggressions of corporations are brought out to their full extent. It proves that the productive power of labor has been vastly increased by machinery, and that, concurrently with this increase of productive power, the wages of labor have decreased. The workingman's style of living and social condition have deteriorated. It shows that children, at an age when they should be in school, are put to work merely to eke out the income of their parents. Co-existing with this deteriorated condition of the laboring classes is an

immense increase of wealth, which is in a measure due to labor-saving machinery. As this increase of wealth does not go to the wage worker, it certainly must go to capital or to the holders of public franchises granted to individuals and corporations. These merciless landlords and syndicates are reveling in ease, and luxuriating on the proceeds of honest toil. Their extravagance almost equals the reckless prodigality of the Roman syndicates in the days of Nero. We read that the palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. His beds were silver and his tables were gold. The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, dined on golden plate and drank from crystal cups.

The committee for an investigation into the Pacific railway scheme will arrive at no definite conclusion until the $30,000 appropriated by Congress is absorbed. A Congressional investigation was made in 1872, which brought to light many dishonest transactions involving members of Congress. But every notable enterprise has speculation for its aim. Even the solemnity of the burial of the great men of the times furnishes an opportunity for schemes to reap a reward.

At the close of the eight years' revolutionary conflict the expenses of the war were $74,485. The war debt after the four years' rebellion was $3,000,000,000, or over forty thousand times greater than the expenditures incurred by the revolutionary war. Our forefathers strove to remove the great burden of taxation which oppressed the people. In the year 1780 the Continental bills were not worth two cents on the dollar. To save the colonies from ruin, wealthy patriots contributed freely from their private fortunes. Our financial managers during the late war failed to give an account of vast sums of money under their supervision.

The Canadian fishery question is causing some apprehension. But it is groundless, for England will never again lift up her hand against this nation. She is aware that "discretion is the better part of valor," and will rather beat her swords into plowshares and her spears into pruning hooks.

The British extradition treaty is causing dissension in Congress. It is sad that so many bank cashiers and other officers who betray their trust are escaping to Canada, with the funds of the National Banks, but is it a greater crime for an occasional individual to rob the National Banks, than for the National banks to continually rob the people?

The monopoly press suggests that "the fact that a man has not enriched himself through some means, no matter how, is sufficient proof of his incapacity." The fact that a man has not robbed his neighbor and hoarded wealth through the sale of intoxicating liquors is a disgrace in the estimation of those who have stolen the soul, body, brains and bread of the people in this sinful traffic. $1,000,000,000 are spent annually for alcoholic drinks. What will be the hereafter of those rumsellers who have ruined homes, broken hearts and lured on to perdition millions of men?

The organization of labor has done wonders for the people within the last decade. We are not gifted with prescience, but we know that our efforts will not be unrewarded. The troops are only fairly embattled for the contest. The order will eventually become the nucleus toward which everything good and noble will be attracted, and from which all that tends to elevate mankind will emanate. Through its instructions the poor will emerge from poverty and obscurity. We must be hopeful. Defeat follows despondency. It was not until after an existence of two hundred and forty-four years that African slavery in the United States

was swept away. Every strike is a victory for the enemy, because it proves a loss to labor. An immense co-operative establishment could have been formed with the amount of money lost in the late Chicago strike. Stand by the order through weal or woe. In the reign of Napolean an officer of the French army, having incurred the displeasure of the emperor, thought it best to abandon his country and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces. Here he became initiated into a society, the object of whose formation was to hurl to the ground the tyrannical power which reigned supreme throughout the whole continent of Europe. As a severe test of his faithfulness to the order, he was accused of the crime of murder, tried and condemned to die. The act was about to be fulfilled, when word was brought that the government would pardon any condemned criminal who would disclose the secrets of the order. He was questioned, but refused emphatically to reveal anything, even with promises of additional reward, preferring death to dishonor. He was then set at liberty, all that had passed being a test of his fidelity.

Ours is not a chimerical project. We must give no credence to anything which the monopoly press may say derogatory to the order. We have not embarked upon a surgeless sea. The heaving billows bear hard against the old ship of state, foaming and lashing with terrific force, but we will grapple with the element and hurl it back until, by the help of God, we outride the breakers.

It has been remarked that my "assault," as it is termed, upon the church in my last article was "too vigorous." Very well. I did not intend it to be mild. The "assault" is not commensurate with the sin of neglecting so great a duty as devolves upon the church in this hour of need. If I have offended anyone it was done in a spirit of love and good will toward mankind, and God will forgive the sin without the asking. He is not the God of churches only, but of all mankind. In contra-distinction my articles have been criticised because of my "dependence on a Supreme Being to deliver us." To all such I have only to say that our dependence is not alone on Him. We have a work of our own to do, and as co-workers with Him we will accomplish it. We cannot leave God out of our work. His overruling power is revealed to us in history. Amid the intricacies of national difficulties His voice is heard. The doctrine of justice and equity contained in the bible is so exalted that He alone could devise it. The Supreme Being is described as the benefactor of His creatures. He sent His dear Son, the infant Redeemer of the world, the promised Messiah, so long foretold by bard and seer, to set free a world from the thraldom of sin and misery into which it had fallen, to correct evils which had become a curse to the world, and by His example to show us the way wherein we should go. While the hand is able to guide the pen be it mine, as one among many, to set forth the truth that a pre-potent remedy for all woes, together with our own efforts, is a firm faith in that Being who never yet turned a deaf ear to the cries of His children. M.

Wamego, Kansas.

THE recent strike of the coal handlers at New York has been declared off, and as far as gaining the main object for which the strike was inaugurated it has proved a failure, but who can say that anything has been lost. certainly nothing is lost that never was possessed. If we look at the history of all great reforms, inventions and improvements we will find that they were only reached after long, hard struggles which had many reverses.

COAL AND COAL MINING.

I desire through your valuable columns to say a few words about coal and coal mining, as I think the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE is the proper channel through which to make known to the world and each other the various methods by which the employes sustain themselves in their different avocations. Coal, one of the great twin industries, while being very common in the sight of all people, is at the same time the least known of any other commodity of life. Not only the public at large, but tens of thousands of toilers who make their living by tearing and working this great necessity from the bowels of the earth are ignorant of the growth and formation of this almost inexhaustible source of commerce and wealth. Now, if we accept the teachings of geology, and the idea that for millions of years the great Giver of all good has been storing up this great blessing for future ages, the finite mind of man is staggered in his attempt to comprehend the magnitude of His works. But at the same time we have the imprints of fossils laid in the various geological stratified formations, which speak of a uniform growth of vegetation, acted upon by uniform and regular temperature, which were far more favorable to the growth and development of vegetation than is our present day, if we take the fossil imprints of ferns and water-lilies, with leaves and branches extending twenty and thirty feet, and the magnificent profusion and growth of different species of vegetation forming gigantic forests, by which our growth of vegetation, even in the tropical climates of today, dwarfs into insignificance when compared with the growth of past ages. So far has science advanced that we are enabled to stand to-day upon these same localities and draw the picture before our minds of the vast changes, of the withdrawal of the waters, the time when it was all on sea level, and the mighty upheavals of the earth's surface, exposing the different stratas of the earth at various points so that man might discover and then apply these vast stores to the almost innumerable branches of usefulness to which it is adapted.

Right here in our own locality is the largest mass of coal to be found in the western country. It is about thirty feet in thickness, and has a layer of fire clay located about nine feet from the roof and running parallel with the rock above. It is lignite of the latest formation, consequently it is of inferior quality to the formations of earlier ages. When clean it is a fair house coal, but is utilized to best advantage as a steam coal. But to leave this subject, which is certainly interesting to the investigating mind, we will turn our attention to coal mining, because this is a practical question which is more or less brought before the public every day. Whilst coal as a commodity is only imperfectly understood, I think I am perfectly safe in saying that the miner is less perfectly understood and appreciated. While we have the clamor east and west rung around our ears in regard to skilled labor and the superior education which they bring into their various avocations, and that because of this they are entitled to superior privileges and better remuneration, I would like to present a few remarks to enable me to do a little justice to this misunderstood class of people. I shall first endeavor to show the risk of life in various methods of mining, and will endeavor to represent the various localities.

We will first examine the surroundings of the miner in the thin seams of coal—that is, ranging from three to six feet in thickness. We will endeavor to look beneath the surface and see the miner at his labor. He is supposed to be at the top of the mine with his tools sharp and his supplies of powder, paper squibs and oil with him to last through the day all prepared at or before 7 o'clock. When he enters the mine, if his place of working has been examined and found free from explosive gas, when he has reached his own place or locality he immediately takes off all superfluous clothing. In a thin seam of coal the miner must take his picks and hew the bottom of the coal out until he has hewn three feet, or in some places as

much as five and six feet out from the bottom of the coal. Now we understand the whole bulk or seam of coal is directly over him. It is the miner's duty to place props from the floor to the coal above, as a means of preventing the coal from falling upon him while in the act of hewing, as he has to sit in a very crooked position while in the act of hewing. Sometimes a slip or smooth place exists in the coal, when it will fall right out upon him and bury him, sometimes killing, sometimes maiming for life, other times either a fracture or a broken bone which time will patch up and let him return to his former employment.

But all this is sometimes a minor portion of his liability to accident; as for instance when he has to deal with a treacherous roof, which to a certain extent defies the skill of an experienced miner. Not being in its own formation a regular layer of rock, but a kind of conglomerate, it will sometimes start to run like sand, and thus the supports to prevent its falling become useless, burying the person or persons in its vicinity, whilst often a critical investigation and hasty retreat will save the miner from accident.

Now we will look upon the condition of miners in the thicker seams of coal, where the system of mining or preparing the coal is entirely changed. It now requires the greatest amount of skill in being able to place a drill hole in the most advantageous position to make the largest amount of coal at the least expense, and at the same time leave the best opportunity for blasting again. All, or most of this work has to be done on ladders varying from eight to twenty feet in length, which places them in a very dangerous position, often imperiling life by coal falling and displacing the ladder from its first position. In addition to all these sources of accident, which bring the miner in direct conflict with death from 7 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night, there is still that arch-fiend, explosive air, to contend with. This is caused by hydrogen generating from the pores or fissures of the coal—as coal, like wood, is porous–and in the proportion that hydrogen generates over and above the amount of pure air, is the mine in a greater condition of safety or danger.

Now, I desire to bring these facts before the public that they may realize that a miner, to understand his vocation, must be as skillful as any mechanic; that he must also be considerable of a chemist to understand that when hydrogen and oxygen, or pure air, are mixed in proportion of from 8 to 1 it only requires a light to spread death to all around. His knowledge must also embrace all the gasses that produce atmosphere, water and explosive gasses. I do not mean that a miner cannot follow mining without this. He can, and hundreds do, while hundreds of others make all these principles their study. It is not my desire to fetch down the worth of other skilled labor, but to place before the public the fact that mining requires as much skill as any other department of skilled labor, and in stating this I make no exception, not even to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an organization which includes many noble men—and so do all other good organizations. The one great and palpable wrong which this organization would do is to build itself up on the downfall of all other classes of labor. And yet I would call the attention of this self-asserted aristocracy of the labor element to the fact that it was the intellect of an English miner (George Stephenson) that made the order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a bare possibility, and that mining, humble though it may be considered, requires more real knowledge and skill for its performance than it does to manipulate the workings of an engine, either stationary or locomotive. In fact, I know several men who never could make first-class miners who have made good engineers, and also call their attention to the fact that it was a miner who was the father of the whole fraternity. But so full of egotism and fulsome adulation is the minds of some of the prominent men of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that they are blinded to the facts which belong to and comprise the rights of all classes of labor

to that extent that if the father of this great industry was to stand again upon the earth and was asked the question as to which class he belonged, he would answer, "the miners." This is not meant for the honest workmen of this fraternity, thousands of whom have never echoed in their minds these fallacious sentiments. But I would say in my concluding remarks that it is necessary for all classes of labor in this critical epoch of labor's history to bring their intellect unanimously to bear to work out a peaceful and equitable solution to these difficulties. At some future period I shall compile statistics as to miners' wages in their different branches of labor. MINER.

Alma, Wyo.

TARIFF VS. FREE TRADE.

An Address Delivered Before L. A. 2845.

The subject upon which you requested me to address this Assembly to-night is one of the issues upon which the greatest intellects of this and the past generation have exhausted every argument in favor or disapproval.

Therefore the task is all the more difficult to a man engaged in trade to say anything that has not been better and more forcibly said by political and social economists who have devoted their time to the study of such subjects.

Neverthless, from my standpoint, I will endeavor to impress upon my fellow Knights the vital importance to us, as laboring men, in upholding a strictly prohibitory tariff on all manufactured goods.

It is an admitted fact that labor is the creator of all wealth, consequently where manufacturing production ceases wealth diminishes.

History proves that the country that buys her textile or other manufactured products from foreign nations has a constant drain upon her resources, as the cash she receives for her agricultural products is taken out of the country, which would be kept in circulation at home in the country that supplied her own demand for manufactured goods, thus creating a reliable home market to her farmers, thus *enhancing all* values.

It seems to me that the history of English commerce and the safeguards she threw around her infant efforts for commercial supremacy, and how jealously she shut out all importations of manufactured articles will prove how necessary it is for us to protect American enterprise. She destroyed the Irish woolen trade by acts of Parliament, as the Irish at the time threatened to rival her in that trade, in consequence of the good quality of her wool. Not satisfied with destroying her manufactures, she had Parliament to interdict her from exporting her wools to any foreign country only to certain ports in England, and at a price fixed by herself, said price being only six pence per pound, although at the time the French would pay three shillings and six pence per pound, where it was in great demand, to mix with the shorter wools of France. Further on I will enter more fully into her methods in dealing with rivals.

In 1783 the younger Pitt boasted that he had reconquered the colonies as commercial dependencies contributing more absolutely, and in a larger degree, to England's prosperity than before the political connection was severed.

English laws of protection were framed against the United States to keep her from manufacturing, also against her navigation. Every method was devised to discourage and destroy her ocean carrying trade. The tendency of the people of the States was to trade with England, which enabled her to absorb our trade.

The great minds that conceived the principle of independence saw that until they established manufacture they were still contributing to England's wealth at the expense of our Nation.

Therefore they decided to enact a tariff act to protect and encourage American industries. The act was approved by President Washington in 1789. The duties at the time were very moderate, only about fifteen per cent. The action of the First Congress on the enactment was a second Declaration of Independence, which gave England to understand that the boast of Pitt would not be realized, and that

American rivalry in the near future would menace England's commercial supremacy.

Mr. Hamilton's celebrated report, submitted at the request of the House of Representatives on December, 1790, sustained the policy to the point of prohibition, to secure the American market to home manufacturers, which time has proven to be of vital interest to America.

From that time onward for a period of about twenty years additional tariff laws were passed by each succeeding Congress increasing the duties and adding to the dutiable list.

When the war of 1812 was reached the duties were raised to one hundred per cent, also an act was passed imposing an extra ten per cent upon all goods imported in foreign vessels, besides collecting a tonnage tax of one dollar and a half on the vessels; thereby importations were practically stopped and foreigners shut out, which gave an extraordinary increase to home manufactures.

History repeated itself in this case. It was a repetition of the laws passed by the Cromwell Parliament against the people of Holland, who had the monopoly of the carrying power of the world at that time.

Soon after the treaty of Ghent was signed there set in an agitation for the reduction of duties. The tariff of 1816 was the result which was termed moderately protective. It was followed by severe depression; all form of industry suffered; bankruptcy was general; there was no immigration from 1817 to 1824; there was no market for the farmers' products; their savings of former years was invested in foreign goods, which were cheaper than home manufacture.

The accounts of that period state that it was a time of direst distress. Poverty was general. Some families lost all their lands. As a result a reaction set in in favor of higher protective duties. The benefit resulting therefrom encourged Congress in 1828 to put on higher duties. They applied the principle to raw material that the country was likely to meet any competion in from abroad.

The great Webster, who in 1824 argued against what he called obsolete and exploded notions of protection, in 1828 passed over to ultra protection. What will the small minds of to-day do when they know that such a mind as Webster's who opposed protection became a convert to the policy of a prohibitory tariff by bitter experience. With the experience of the past before us will we allow theorist tinkers with their horizontal paring shears to trim the present import duties.

Again, under the Polk administration the free trade tariff of 1846 was passed; after 1842 the democrats had almost entire control of the government and gradually became a free trade party.

In 1857, as there is to-day, the cry was raised by the democrats that the revenues were excessive, and that the income of the government must be reduced, but they soon found out their mistake in the large foreign importations which caused a heavy drain upon the reserved specie of the country. In the autumn of 1857, a half year after the passage of the act, a panic spread over the country; agriculture suffered equally with manufacture, which continued until 1860.

Since then portentous events have happened which have brought about a great change in the social condition of the human family; slavery was abolished, thereby placing the former slave as a man to sell his labor to the highest bidder, thereby giving no advantage to one class of our citizens over another in any section of the country in production.

The cry of tariff reform is raised by some of our leading citizens. Let me ask you why should you reduce the present tariff when it would still further increase imports to the injury of the American laborer? Is there any wonder why we have so many men out of work, when we look at the large amount of imports into this country in 1880? We imported of cotton goods $29,929,336, of woolen goods $33,911,093, and of iron $53,714,008 under our present law.

In 1881 we imported $31,219,229 of woolen goods, of cotton $31,156,426, of iron and steel $46,439,747; in 1883 we imported

$36,853,689, of cotton $44,274,952, of woolen goods and of iron $40,000,000. In the three industries named in ten years past we have imported $349,498,511, all of which should be manufactured here, where we have abundance of raw material. Talk about monopoly; does that show over-production? No, but it shows to the working people of America the necessity of still further increasing the tariff.

Until England perfected her machinery, up to 1825, she levied 100 per cent. on wrought iron and 50 per cent. on all iron not enumerated. To show how England established her shipping: To a single line of steamers, sailing alternate weeks between Liverpool and Boston, she paid $900,000 annually for twenty years. When by her subsidies she monopolized the ocean carrying trade she commenced to cry out against other nations paying out subsidies. Even to-day she pays such extravagant rates for carrying her mails that it is a heavy bounty in another form. No nation has ever protected her industries as England has from the public purse until she broke down all opposition. Profits derived from commerce and manufacture enriches a nation and secures prosperity to its inhabitants.

Under so-called free trade England has lost in exports from 1872 to 1879 $332,350,000, all in seven years, a decline, a falling off in trade. To-day Belgium is selling goods in England cheaper than she can sell them. The people of Saxony manufacture for the English market, and English capitalists own factories there because they have the advantage of cheaper labor than at home, where they are imported free of duty.

There is a strong party in England clamoring for a return to high duties, as they find that the people of other nations will not take their advice and adopt free trade, although in England to-day there are several kinds of goods imported that pay duties.

America is virtually a free trade country. Her territory is larger than Europe, *with free interchange* between all the states untrammeled. There is no country where competition is keener. The rivalry of manufacturers and traders will always secure to the consumer goods at the lowest possible profit.

Wealth is always seeking safe channels for investment, and is offered at from 5 to 6 per cent., so that where there is a chance of realizing large profits there is sure to be rivalry in trade.

In conclusion I may state that I might go on indefinitely giving proofs why we should, for the interest of this nation, strictly adhere to the policy of a high protective tariff. But I fear that I have already occupied more of the time of this meeting than is usually allowed and that I have given ample proof to convince the most ardent free trader or partial revisionist of the benefit of protection.

Revision of the tariff means a reduction of the American workmen to the level of the under-paid labor of Europe, for as a matter of fact the European manufacturer has a larger profit realized upon the capital invested than his competitor in America.

Are we prepared to adopt the European scale of wages? I ask those of European birth whether they are willing to take the same remuneration that they received in Europe? If not, why then should you listen to the sophistries of the partial revisionists and their free trade heresies, which, if adopted, would glut to overflowing all American markets with foreign manufacturers' goods, and leave our vast army of toilers out of employment.

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN J. BRODERICK.

The surplus in the Federal treasury seems to worry some people very much. But why should it? Would any individual be in doubt about what to do if he had plenty of money in the bank and was under heavy interest bearing obligations? He would pay his debts and stop the interest unless he could use his money more profitably. That is what the government should do. And it would do it if it were not for the banking monopoly, which has set up a gold dollar for popular warfare.—*Ex.*

MARK MURPHY'S LAST RUN.

BY WM. T. SHAFFER,

(Editor of the Uinta Chieftain)

The express train was late in arriving;
The tempest had held it back;
The wind was howling and driving,
And packing snow on the track.

Shades of the night were gath'ring;
And the storm rose wild ahead;
When "All aboard," came the warning,
"The C. P. is waiting," 'twas said.

Then Mark Murphy stepped to his station
In the cab of the engine—his pride,
And the drivers responded in motion,
As he opened the throttle-valve wide.

Serene at his old post of duty,
To which he was always so true;
His heart bore a reflex of beauty,
Of loved ones, waiting he knew.

Thro' the canyons soon he would pass,
And the light of his home would see;
The wife of his bosom caress—
With children swap greetings of glee.

As the train moved out of the station,
It gathered speed very fast;
The wheels made rapid rotation,
As out of the village it passed.

Men watched from the hotel veranda,
'Till the view was lost in the storm;
Then the dining-hall being quite handy,
Went in where 'twas cozy and warm.

A feeling of peace and contentment
Stole o'er us by the fire's ruddy light;
And none of us there had presentment,
Of the horror just out in the night.

But who is it comes up the railway;
With a lantern he hurries along;
Now he stops in the hall-way;
Surely, there's something gone wrong.

What is the story he's telling
That makes the men hold their breath?
Wherever he speaks, all the laughing
Is changed to the stillness of death.

The train is wrecked at the junction;
Only a mile or two down.
The cars are piled up in confusion,
We're needing help from the town.

Out in the storm and the dark
Men ran to the Almy switch;
We were thinking of Engineer Mark,
And hoped he was not "in the ditch."

Our hope was of briefest duration,
And soon turned dark, like the night,
As we made our hurried notation
By the aid of a lantern's dim light.

There lay the broken switch bar;
The engine had gone down the bank;
Also the baggage and mail car,
And underneath these lay the tank.

The engineer, Mark, was missing;
He did not respond to our call;
The snow on the fire-box was hissing,
And the storm hovered o'er like a pall.

We had no need to search farther,
And the glimmer of hope all sank,
As we found the remains of our brother
Resting peacefully under the tank.

Oh! merciful GOD, why is this?
You have taken the BEST of us all;
The question was answered in stillness,
Yet clear as a conscience call.

The answer that came, with our pardon,
Was warm with the purest of love:
"We gather our own from the garden;
There's a place for GOOD men above."

EVANSTON, WYO., Feb. 14, 1887.

TRADES UNIONS.

The present is a time when the trades unions of this country must lead or fall. It is not sufficient that we should perfect our own particular trade, which of course is the first thing to do, but it is highly necessary that we should by means of trades unions, combine to guide the army of labor into the paths of safety. We are called upon to play a very unselfish part, for in many cases we benefit those who, through ignorance and other causes, will not even assist themselves. But this is no new work to trades unions. It has indeed been true of our whole struggle.

The mass of our fellow workers who are now suffering from the effects of enforced idleness, must cause us to seriously think over this vexed question and endeavor to solve the problem, if possible.

The eight-hour movement will be opposed from all quarters. We can urge to some extent the fact, that eight hours honest work has been declared by some of the most eminent authorities, to be quite sufficient to secure a fair day's worth of a man's labor, as it engages his very best energies before they begin to fail, better and more tasty work being thereby accomplished. Thus in agitating for eight hours, we are not overstepping the bounds of reason.

While there are large numbers of unemployed, it becomes us to see whether the number of hours worked cannot be so shortened, as to secure them work. It will be at once said, that by reducing the hours of labor you do not increase the amount of work to be done, but only the number of workers to do it. This is a matter that trades unions should take up, for the matter rests with them chiefly, to get the eight hours.

Federation of trades and labor organizations ought to be secured for our future success, and there should be no doubt as to our unity and determination. These are all indications of the desire on the part of the workers for greater unity, and a clearer recognition. Such a scheme of federation would also be a greater security for the just character of the workers opposition in this particular dispute under consideration, thus preventing unnecessary conflicts.

It is no longer so necessary to prove that the working classes have a right to representation as it was some years since however, and so long as things remain as they are, every encouragement should be given to run labor candidates, though we do not admit the right of their rejection because they are workingmen.

It is highly necessary that the men selected shall be those whose views are distinct and definite upon the great questions of the hour, and whose voices should never be hushed at the bidding of anyone more powerful. Whenever suitable men can be found it should be our endeavor to secure their election.

Whatever is done to improve the condition of the working classes will have very largely to come from ourselves. We have in the great body of the working men and women of this country everything necessary for the well being and prosperity of a nation. In a word why should not labor upon which the capitalist lives and grows rich be used for the exclusive benefit of the men and women who toil. Co-operation is one of the inevitable results of the present *restlessness of* the relations between capital and labor. By this means capital would take its legitimate position as the servant of labor and not, as too often now, as the dictator and oppressor of industry and toil. There can be no doubt I think, in our minds, that co-operation will very largely spread in the future, and that is indeed the solution to a great extent of the labor problem. The principle of co-operation confers upon the worker a share of the profits of his industry. Such a system if properly carried out is calculated to develop the best parts in the characters of the men and women who are thus engaged, as each feel that they have a direct interest in their work. A bold and united front on the part of Labor to the forces of capital is not only necessary in the interest of ourselves, but also is far more likely to bring about those economic changes in the industrial world by which the laborer will receive a fair reward for his work. Before the onward sweep of the vast array of determined men and women the strongholds of monopoly and privilege must fall. We may be checked, reversed, but defeated, never, for our cause is that of eternal justice and right. Ours is the work and noble mission to ensure that the future shall be brighter than the past and in the future to make it impossible for a man to rest unless he has toiled or to reap unless he has sown.

EAGLE ROCK.

LEGISLATION.

How much we read in the daily press concerning the new ideas that are creeping into the brains of our Legislators being put in shape and exemplified in the many bills now before the different Legislative bodies of the country; bills that are alarming to that very numerous and dignified class of persons who shrug their shoulders with contempt at the bare idea of any representative or representatives of organized labor, presuming to, as they term it, interfere in the running of their business; when, however, this interference comes in the shape of a Legislative enactment, they wriggle, but

to no purpose; defy the law they dare not.

The opinion of a large number of the capitalistic and banking community is well expressed, in speaking of the more recent Inter-State Commerce Bill enactment, which points to a better time coming for the workers, in the following words: "It was forced through Congress by members voting for it against their convictions, because it was regarded as a popular move; that it was forced through both houses as a measure in favor of the laboring classes, as against capitalist corporations; that no measure ever passed Congress more autocratic; that it is a step in the direction of centralizing power in the hands of the Government at Washington."

Notwithstanding the success of the toilers in electing to public offices their own representatives the past year, the work yet remaining to be accomplished in the same direction is immense: may we not all who read the daily papers see the great necessity for a much larger number of honest men in our Legislative assemblies; men who would scorn to accept a bribe; men who would repudiate the very idea of their degrading themselves by placing their good name on a level with that one, who, on election day will sell his vote for a drink of bad whiskey, for he who would sell his vote on any question for a sack of shekels, has equally demeaned himself with the one who will sell his vote for a drink of whiskey. While I write, I have in mind a practical illustration of the above now being attempted in one of the Territorial Legislatures.

To avoid the disgraceful scenes in connection with the election of U. S. Senators, (as for instance in the case of the election, or rather appointment, of "Turpee," again as in the case of Van Wyck), let us endeavor to have the election of Senators direct from the people. Had this been done in the cases mentioned, "Turpee" would have been defeated and "Van Wyck" elected beyond a doubt.

So let us not grow weary; let every man who votes use his vote to the end, that the toilers may have those rights which they never have had, but which they claim in all justice.

By legislation our condition has been made what it is, and we may assert emphatically, that by legislation alone can our condition be changed.

ASSOCIATE.

WAR AND OVER-PRODUCTION.

The minds of men for some time have been agitated regarding the over-production which is filling our markets with all kinds of industries, and many are the ways and means proposed for a remedy. Some say the world is over-populated, and are wishing that another great war would be brought about, (we Americans say more especially in Europe). Let us look at this question squarely and see what the results of a great war would be. Suppose the three millions of soldiers now in Russia and France united and declared war, and three millions from Germany, England, Austria and Turkey could be brought together and the whole set in battle array. With the present improved implements of war, we may safely say, in a place no larger than Europe, the war could not last more than two years. The war ended, what then? There would be at least from two to three millions of men slain, and one million more maimed for life. While the war lasted we should sell a few thousand more beeves and sheep, and two or three million bushels of grain, but what then? Europe would have two million less consumers. To kill off the two million and maim one million more, it would cost the nations at least five billions of dollars, calculating the same per head to kill them as it did in the American civil war. Besides these, would be left one million pensioners, one million widows, and two or three million orphans. What then, is the gain? Europe would need less beef and bread, and the people would have to curtail expenses for many years, because taxes would be high to meet their indebtedness. America could not sell her p roduce to Eurcpe ecause the people would be too poor to pay.

and election for city officers will be here. It is quietly mooted that several of our businessmen and some others will vote against any man belonging to the K. of L. In fact, we are charged as being the instigators of the brakesmen's strike nearly a year ago, while at the same time the R. R. officials here know this is not the case, but the political wirepullers bring this up for their own purpose. Should this matter go much further, we shall ask these political demagogues to prove their charge or be branded with the name of liar. We would not refer to this but we know it is true. There are men here, both democrats and republicans, who say they will do all in their power against the K. of L. Should we retaliate with the same weapon, by stopping our trade with them, how soon they will cry shame, forgetting that they are using the boycott now, only in another form.

Three of the boys, namely, Robert Hatcher, G. H. Harris and Sam. Garrett, have been sent to Evanston for a few weeks to help on the wrecked engines. Everything else seems all quiet.

Two more new dust burners just arrived, making eight in all, one of which has gone to Rawlins.

Since sending in my report some important changes have taken place here. The office of the Division Superintendent has been moved to Cheyenne, in consequence of which about sixty persons will be removed from Laramie. There are many flying rumors regarding the removal of shops, etc., but there seems to be nothing definitely known.

The rolling mills are as busy as ever, but have to stop sometimes for lack of scrap iron.

The soda works are making full time.

Engine 1263 was sent to Omaha for general repairs.

Business in town is pretty good, but there are many idle men on the streets.

Freight traffic is good, but passenger traffic light.

The meetings of the K. of L. are much better attended, and a deeper interest felt.

Bro. Neasham laid off here a few hours on his way back from Carbon. Was glad to have a few words with him.

Another new dust burner just arrived. J. H.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Feb. 24, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Just a few words from our point. As I write, the snow has just quit falling, and it must be now 8 inches deep on the level.

Grand Island at present is experiencing a satisfactory rise in real estate.

We have had the State Soldiers' Home located, and to be not less than 3 miles from town and not more than 6. It calls for a State appropriation to sustain it yearly, and the citizens fondly hope it will be the means of the Reunion being held here permanently.

Corn is 18c. per bushel; hogs, $4.80 per hundred; fat cattle, down, way down.

Railroading in the shops is terrible quiet. The end of last month a small circumstance happened which made a few of the shop men feel a little grieved; nay, I may say a good bit grieved. How it happened we cannot tell, only the effects we feel and know. It was this: 3 days and a half before the last of the month, 14 men out of the car shops had to lay off (suspended for 3½ days); our 2 blacksmiths 15 hours each. We suppose it was to make the pay roll come out, as some of our petty officials thought it ought to. It resulted in a loss of $8 to the car shop men, and God only knows a full month's pay is small enough for any of us when we work 50 hours per week.

Material is rather scarce, still we manage to keep all hands fully employed, looking for better times in the near future, as Grand Island feels herself of some importance, when one year's bill over the Union Pacific alone is over 10,000 car loads, making this place next to Omaha on the U. P. system.

Respectfully. NO NAME.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of Fidelity Assembly No. 3218, Knights of Labor, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother Charles Deniston, and of the still greater loss to them who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our deceased brother, and we would commend them to Him who says, "He will be a father to the fatherless and a judge of the widow."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that they be published in the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE and spread upon the minutes of our Assembly.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3, 1887.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET BY WASATCH ASSEMBLY, NO. 3274.

At a regular meeting of Wasatch Assembly, No. 3274, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, our Redeemer, to remove from our midst our beloved Bro. Patrick Hall, who died in Salt Lake City, February 8, 1887,

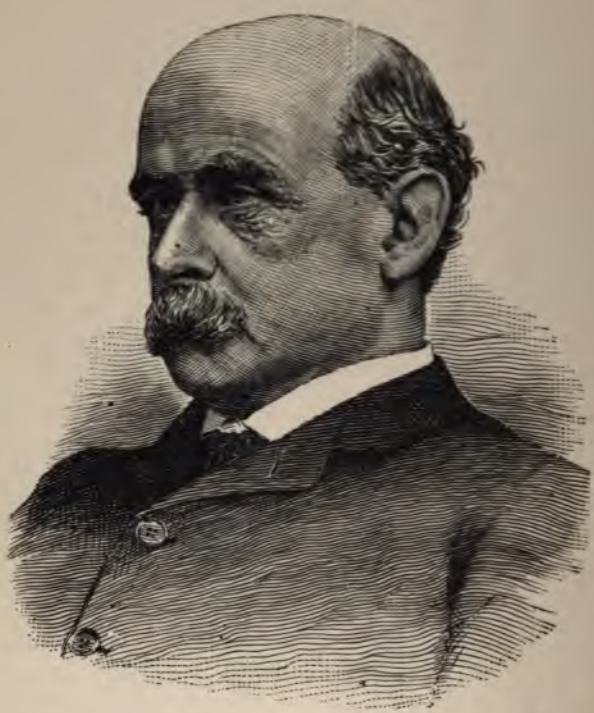
Resolved, That by the death of Bro. Hall this Assembly has lost a true and faithful brother, and his acquaintances a true friend;

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the space of thirty (30) days;

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to Jordan Assembly, No. 3543, for the faithful manner in which they looked after the interest and welfare of our deceased brother;

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the U. P. EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE and the Uintah Chieftain for publication.

WM. G ALLEN,
JOHN TOWNSON,
ENOCH DOWNING, } *Committee.*



Charles H. Adams Jr

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. APRIL, 1887. No. 3.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

The observing, thinking person can see plainly that the agitation and co-operation for mutual assistance of the workers is beginning to show results; but these results have come so gradually, and many of them so small, that many of us overlook them in our anxiety to gain the greater ones that we are looking forward to. Three years ago the local assemblies of the K. of L. numbered less than 3,000; now they number over 10,000; three years ago, outside of a few of the skilled trades, organization was but little thought of; now there is no class but are assisted by some form of organization, three years ago there were but few labor papers supported, now there is hardly a town but what has one or more. The various questions that have been principally confined to our organizations are now discussed in every circle of the country, our leading periodicals now give space for discussion of these questions that but a few years ago they would have disdained to have recognized. The church, whose teachers not long ago talked of the great hereafter, now consider it to their advantage to pay attention to earthly matters. Prof. Ely, when, in his article on labor organizations, confesses to his former ignorance of the labor movement, but speaks the sentiments of hundreds of other equally prominent men, all of which shows the progress that is being made. There never was so short a period before when so much has been accomplished in a general way. Still many think that labor organizations are really failures; they reach these conclusions only from their immediate surroundings or from the fact that some pet theory of theirs has not been gained, or more often perhaps from the failure to have had righted some personal grievance or trouble either real or imaginary, for one is just as bad as the other when a person really feels it, such persons do not consider that without the organization, their grievances would have been perhaps multiplied, and that many of these supposed grievances would never have been considered as such. If there had been no organization to take them to or to have the assistance of, many abuses would have been excepted as a matter of course; but this only demonstrates that often the real objects of organization are overlooked and the personal one only considered. There is another point that is not often considered. How much worse off would the wage workers be if it had not been that they were organized? Human affairs seldom remain stationary; they either progress or retrogress, and organization for the former prevents the latter; hence organization must be credited with the amount of retrogression that it has prevented. The signs of the times are plain that organization on an intelligent basis is gaining ground, for if all thoroughly understood why organ-

ization is necessary they would then at once attack the cause and wipe it out, but on this no general agreement can be reached, all must look at the matter purely from a scientific standpoint, and this requires education, and thus our progress depends on the spread of knowledge. Let none get discouraged; the time is not far distant when those, who are now our worst enemies, will be trying to tell you what good advocates of labor organizations they always were; it will be "Betsy and I killed the bear."

THE APPRENTICE'S RELEASE.

The Union Pacific Railway Company in establishing an apprentice system or regulations for the employment of apprentices in its shops, has the following release attached, and is now being called into force. It is bringing out many severe comments.

APPRENTICE'S RELEASE.

Whereas,.... ...a minor, aged..years, has made application to the Union Pacific Railway Company for employment as an apprentice, under the terms and conditions set forth in General Order, No. 39, issued by the General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railway Company under date of November 27th 1886, [copy attached hereto,] and

Whereas,..... the father, (or legal guardian) and.....the mother of said minor, ha..given....consent to said employment and agree..to waive and release said Union Pacific Railway Company from any and all rights....might otherwise have to sue and recover damages on account of any injury the said minor may receive in the course of said employment by said Company,

Now, Therefore,.....the father, (or legal guardian) and.....the mother, in....several and individual capacities, and acting as guardian for the said..... and the said.....himself, in consideration of the employment of said minor as above, *do hereby forever release and discharge the Union Pacific Railway Company* and its auxiliary companies, from any and all claims and *liability for damages resulting from injuries* which may be received by said.....while in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its auxiliary companies, *whether received* through accident or carelessness on his own part *or on the part of any other employe or person, or otherwise*, this release being intended to embrace and include all claims for loss of service and for disability, directly or indirectly, from any kind of injury or from death.

And it is further understood and agreed that the time or wages that may be due the said minor, shall be entered to his credit, and the said Union Pacific Railway Company is authorized to pay over to him or his order any amount due him, and his receipt or order shall be binding upon all the parties hereto.

It is further understood and agreed that this agreement shall be binding if the *minor is transferred to other duties in any department of the railway service*, whether upon the Union Pacific Railway proper, or any of its leased or operated lines.

SIGNATURES.

What the real objects of the above are, or what benefits the company expects to gain from this, would be a difficult matter to state.

The number of men employed under the age of 21 is comparatively small, and the number that receive injuries, whereby the company would be liable for damages is such a small per cent., that it becomes insignificant, hence it cannot be considered as a desperate move for economy's sake. The release would become null as soon as a boy would reach his 21st year, hence its object would not be to establish a corps of workmen for the future to whom the company would not be liable.

If it is to discourage boys from becoming skilled in any branch, it may prove more successful than the restrictions imposed at times by trades unions to limit the number of apprentices, but it is not reasonable to suppose that such would be the intentions; hence the only reason that appears probable is the pecuniary gain that is expected from a lessening of the number of claims. Now we have no means of learning how much the company have paid on this class of claims that is covered by the release in the past twenty years; but it cannot be very large. The com-

pany have a large and increasing body of men in their employ. Many of these men have sons coming into manhood; they are capable and anxious to prepare themselves for the struggle of life. These men rightfully expect that their sons shall have an opportunity near their homes, but are confronted with this document. While they do not ever expect to have a claim, and hope not at least, a conscientious parent or guardian will hesitate as to his right to sign a document so one sided as this. While the necessity of signing such a contract may not deter all from excepting its requirements, will not the fact that it exists cause many to feel or see the injustice of it who are not directly affected by it? Will not the distrust and dissatisfaction which will thus arise cause a greater loss tenfold financially than what will be gained by it. A railway corporation depends, more than most any other class of employers, for its success on the good will and disposition of those who make it possible for them to do business.

There is one point in the release that no objection is made to, and that is that regarding to whom the wages should be paid, for no honest person would wish to try and collect wages of a minor in their care who had once been paid, and that clause in the release is intended to make this impossible; but that is as far as a release should go. When a boy enters an apprenticeship he does so at a low rate of pay, and as soon as he gains some experience he becomes valuable to his employer, and the fact that he is working at a low rate of pay has always been considered as a reimbursement to the employer for the risks thus assumed, otherwise there is no argument to show why he should not expect pay in proportion as he becomes skilled. Again, a contract is supposed to contain provisions which are equally binding on both parties; in this case a boy might wish and expect to become skilled as a blacksmith, but may have to spend his time of service as an apprentice as a brakeman, or any other branch of the service, or leave the service. Now, we believe that all of this shows a very short-sighted policy, that has only to be looked at in a fair spirit to be seen by any railway official. We hardly think that President Adams is responsible for this; the good work that he has done so far since he became president of the company for the welfare of the employes disproves this. But he should see that no act is done or order put in force that is not in accord with his policy. The Union Pacific Company can, if it so desires, by judicious management, bring up a class of young men as mechanics and workmen that they can be proud of, and that will be capable of filling any position, but they must have the good will of them at all times or keep the good will that they now have.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

Natural rights, natural liberty, and natural being, an inquiry into causes of social maladjustments, is the title of a forty page pamphlet that has lately been added to our instructive literature. The writer, F. Q. Stuart, has departed from the usual line followed by writers on economic subjects, and discusses his subject from a lawyer's standpoint.

He takes as his motto, "He who cannot reason is a fool, he who will not reason is a coward, he who dares not reason is a slave."

The author, through a course of reasoning, defines what natural rights are, and the conclusions reached are briefly shown by comparison of the prevailing doctrine and the true doctrine as follows:

The prevailing doctrine—Every man has the civil right to do whatsoever is sanctioned by judicial precedent and not prohibited by

statute; also all acts that are legalized by statute.

Civil liberty is natural liberty so far restrained by human legislation as, in the opinion of the legislature is necessary or expedient for the good of society.

Municipal or civil law is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power of the State commanding that which, in the opinion of the Legislature, is right or expedient, and prohibiting that which, in the opinion of the Legislature, is wrong or inexpedient. It is changeable, variable and repealable at the pleasure of the Legislature.

The true doctrine—Every man has the natural right to do whatsoever he wills, provided that, in doing thereof, he infringes not the equal right of any other man.

Natural liberty is the freedom vouchsafed by natural law to man to enjoy his natural rights.

Natural law, as applied to the social conduct of man, is a rule of action prescribing that which is right and prohibits that which is wrong. It is unchangeable, invariable and eternal, and is ascertained by the exertion of right reason.

The author discusses the various questions before the people to-day, and shows the form they would take under a natural system, and concludes that relief from the present strained condition must be looked for from a better judicial system, and that it is the sacred duty of a judge to reason from a basis of natural law, and not from legislative enactment, and that you may by legislative enactment make the rich poor and the poor rich, limit the ownership of land, make paper or gutta percha legal tender, abolish the national banks, pay Government bonds in paper or anything else, establish eight hours as a day's work, adopt free trade, prohibit the sale of liquor, create bureaus of labor and boards of arbitration, imprison strikers, hang socialists or legalize murder, make any or all of the 8,000 bills now before Congress positive law, and do what you will by legislative enactment and you have only changed the form of the problem. Fix everything up just to suit yourself at this session of the legislature, and before the next session there will be malignant sores and eruptions on the body politic entirely different than you ever saw or heard of before, and you can find no treatment for them prescribed in the books. You will then have to wait several years until you can decide upon a new course of expediency treatment. Then you may conclude to issue thousands of tons of greenbacks, convert all forms of business into one grand governmental enterprise, extend to women the franchise, tax all the dogs, imprison tramps, compel the Union Pacific to pay the interest on its debt, forfeit land grants and so on *ad infinitum*, but you will only change the form and agravate the disease until one class of society will demand the abolishment of the legislature or the establishment of the referendum, others will advocate the killing of all rich men and lawyers, or suggest the blowing up of the country with dynamite, but never will any permanent good be accomplished until the tribunals that in disputes pass upon and determine the rights of persons, have acquired sufficient intelligence to know what a right is. This is all we need; courts competent to determine the rights of individuals. This pamphlet can be read with profit by all who are looking for light on economic subjects, it advocates no legislative remedial hobby, but holds that rights are rights, have always been rights and always will be rights; that they cannot be added to or taken from by any legislative enactment, that government is necessary for the protection of man in the enjoyment of his rights.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The political movement, under the name of the United Labor Party, which has sprung from organized labor appears to be gaining ground in many parts of the country. That such a move is necessary no one can deny; that it will ultimately be a success is certain, but like all other great reforms it must necessarily be slow, for a great work of education must keep up with the movement to prepare men for the new responsibilities that victory will bring.

The country has fast been getting into a condition for such a movement, for there has been dissatisfaction among men of all political creeds, and the new movement must unite all the best classes of these. Its success will require the united efforts of the farmer, small manufacturer and merchant as well as the wage-worker. It must be a movement of these classes against the common enemy, monopoly, and this appears to be the grounds on which its foundation is being laid. The advocates of radical and hair-brained theories must not be allowed to push their ideas into great prominence, for they will not be accepted by all, and it may prevent many men from joining hands in the movement.

The platform adopted at Cincinnati is certainly broad enough for all to stand on, and is certainly enough for most any body of men to undertake.

The new party to be successful must prove that it is superior to any of the old political parties; that it does not inherit any of the traits that have disgraced our political history for the past generation, and that its chosen leaders are respected citizens and men who regard their character higher than their pockets. There are many men who are not thus qualified that are too often seen at the head of every new movement at its start, but as soon as it gets in shape for hard work they will be found switched off on some other track that appears to them to have better prospects for personal reward. Men who go into a new movement with strictly honest intentions soon get discouraged when they see this and they soon drop out. This has been the experience in the past, let us hope that it will not prove true again.

CONGRESS AND PACIFIC ROADS.

Congress at its last session failed to pass any measures for the relief of the Pacific roads.

Many, who are particularly opposed to great corporations look at this as evidence of the honest desires of our representatives at Washington to act against the "great monopolies"; but is it not more probable that it is the other way? it may not occur to some that there are other great railroad companies who are pushing their lines parallel with the Union Pacific Railway and to every point that shows a likelihood of return, who are particularly anxious to see the Union Pacific so situated that it will be unable to build branches or defend itself against its competitors and to whom it certainly would be greatly to the advantage of, to see no action by Congress, and also to their advantage to use their influence (money) to prevent. May it not prove true then that those who, honestly perhaps, are opposing any further Governmental assistance are playing unwittingly into the hands of other and greater corporations. The Government, which is supposed to mean the people, have large interests in the Pacific roads; they have comparatively none in the Burlington and Missouri, Santa Fe, North-Western and other roads in the West. If Congress extended the time asked for by the Union Pacific it would assist one corporation in which the people come the nearest to being interested. If Congress refused it would assist

many corporations in which the people are not interested; between two evils which should be chosen?

HENRY WARD BEECHER is dead. That he was a man with a great mind and a great man in his calling no one can deny, but it is still true, as Rev. Joseph Cook once remarked, "he would have lived longer if he had died younger." Among many of the people he will be remembered longest as the man who recommended the bread and water diet for working men or rather that they could exist on that diet—one mistake of his life. While his remarks at the time he was credited with speaking may have been misconstrued or misunderstood, his explanation of the same was never satisfactory to some. But the man is dead and peace to his ashes; his bread and water talk did more good than if he had said, nothing but porterhouse steak and the choicest wine would do for workingmen. Because he said it would not make it so in either case. What he did say only caused men to think, and that always does more good than harm, while if he had made the opposite remark it would have been considered as a joke and would never have called out comment.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., President of the Union Pacific railway, whose portrait we publish in this issue, is too well known to require any introduction in these columns. Since he became president of the Union Pacific company he has probably done more than all of his predecessors to build up confidence between his company and its employes, and undoubtedly more than any other railroad president of the country. While we consider that in doing this he has only been doing his duty, we also believe that we should let the world know that such is noticed and appreciated.

ECONOMY.

Perhaps there is no word in the English language that is so much used and so little understood, and whose true meaning has been and is so misconstrued as that of the word *economy*. Most people think of its only as a saving or a hoarding together of money, never once dreaming that any other interpretation can be applied to the word. They imagine that for any one to be economical that they must of necessity become stingy and mean. Now, this is not so. Economy is the art of management, and instead of it being only a saving or a hoarding together, it is rather the use or expenditure of what we are already possessed of. It is our labor so directed and applied, and our opportunities so used as to produce the best possible results, But for anyone to fully understand the meaning of the word *economy* in all its aspects, so as to be able to put it into practice in their every day life, will require a great amount of thought and care at their hands, because they have not only to find out what is best to be done, but the best way of doing it. Economy teaches that whatever is worth doing ought to be done well. We might extend this article so that it would fill the magazine if we were so inclined, but this is not our motive. We desire to leave out of this paper some of the aspects of economy. For instance, there is the political economy of the nation and the social economy of the home. These we do not wish to introduce here at all, but we do wish to say something in connection with the personal economy of life and the economy of the workshop, because these are so closely allied to each other and are or ought to become a part of our education. Now, we believe that the true personal economy of life consists in physically, mentally and morally making the best of ourselves without infringing on the rights and liber-

ties of others, and that while we are doing the best we can for ourselves, we must never lose sight of our fellows. Don't let us fall into the same folly as others do that think that persons to be economical must of necessity be mean and greedy in their disposition toward others. It is only by our having something like a true conception that we can ever expect to carry out the great designs of God or of nature.

The true economy of the workshop does not consist in reducing workmen's wages or trying to make one man do two men's work. This is a false economy, and in every instance is resorted to so as to help to cover up some gross mismanagement on the part of those in authority. To say that there is great need of a true system of economy being put into practice in some of the shops, is only to state what is apparent to every observant eye, and for us to insist on the same being put into effect is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our employers. There is no company or corporation that can long exist under the system of economy that is practiced on some of the divisions today. But it is an impossibility to get anything better until there is a change made in some of those who direct and superintend the work of others. When we see men huddled up together like a lot of sheep at places where they have no facilities for doing work, and places where they have left entirely vacant of men where they have all the facilities necessary for doing work, we can only come to one conclusion, and that is the interest of the company takes a second place in the minds of those individuals that are pursuing this policy.

When we find men who have no knowledge of the work to be done, put over others, and this has taken place in some of the higher branches of mechanics on some of the divisions, we are at loss to find language to express our disgust at such wilful, malicious treatment, merit receives at the hands of such men. To give your readers an idea of the amount of knowledge that some of these would-be foremen have got in connection with the departments they are expected to superintend: Not far from where I am writing there was a baggage car very badly mashed up in a wreck. It was taken to where one of these parasites is foreman over the car department. He could give no estimate of what the cost of repairing it might be. But ask one of the practical workmen that has to knock under him, what would be the probable cost of repair needed when he told him that it would cost about $150 or $200. The foreman said he thought it could have been dons for $25, and the man told him it would cost that much to paint it.

Under such a state of things as this, the skill of the mechanic, the manuel labor of the laborer, and the interest of the company or corporation we are working for, is alike sacrificed to suit the capriciousness of a vindictive incompetency, and a system of economy that will be beneficial to the employer as well as the employe can never be attained under such circumstances, nor, never will as long as there is a premium paid to low and designing men by superintendents and master mechanics, for carrying tales, or to use the common slang, to keep them posted. The very fact of men in the higher positions of trust doing such like things is conclusive evidence to my mind, of their utter unworthiness to hold these positions, for in my opinion there is only one person in the world that is lower than a traitor, and that is the man who encourages the traitor in his dirty, unmanly work. These things are being done to the detriment of the employers and to the injury of the employed, and men are being laid

off in the name of economy, or to save expenses. An economy after the fashion of the man who wanted to stop the leak at the cock in the barrel, drew out the bung and lost the whole, a sort of robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul economy, an economy that is only equalled in its falsity by that of the heart of a traitor. ALPHA.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

A writer on this subject reversed, writes at considerable length, giving the history, experience, opinions and statistics in favor of protection. While I could fill the entire space of your magazine with the same against protective tariff, I will only take up a little of your space in reply.

The question with us is: Are the present tariff laws a benefit to the American laborer? We are positively aware that they are beneficial to the infant industries for whose success in business people are being indiscriminately taxed.

To see workingmen championing the cause of the protectionist makes me think that they have only studied one side of the question. Who is it that is continuously clamoring for more protection? Who are they that are ever ready at Congress with lobbyists to capture legislators who, by expression of opinion on this subject, often bid for a bribe from the protected class, which on close inspection would prove to be about one out of every twenty of our population.

This hopeless minority, who are continually insulting the intelligence of the American laborer by telling him that they intend to increase wages in proportion that they are protected, are ever ready to give time and money for more protection, or a higher tariff on foreign goods. In addition to this they will do the same by sending lobbyists to Congress—for what? Do you really believe that it is for the purpose of improving the wages or condition of the American laborer! Just think of a lot of manufacturers or capitalists petitioning Congress to increase our pay! Do they not use every effort to defeat any attempt on the part of their employes when they demand an increase of wages?

This silly twaddle about the protection of labor seems almost too ridiculous to be believed by the workingmen. Ask yourselves who are the leaders of your present tariff legislation. I have never been able to find on record but one instance where a wage-worker took part in one of the conventions called for the purpose of taking steps to further increase this unjust tax, and after surveying the company he was in, he finally admitted that he was out of place.

England, the only country where free trade has had a reasonable trial, has proven it to have the contrary effect on wages that its opponents predicted it would have. Instead of making wages cheaper, England to-day is paying better wages than any other country in Europe.

There are another class, like Mr. Eaton, who is reported to have said in opposition to the Morrison bill, "he hoped America would be a free trade country forty years from now" They have an idea that although the laws of mathematics and physical science are applicable to all countries, yet the same inflexible quality does not belong to moral science. According to their view this can be changed according to the wh m of legislatures; climate or geography may also have something to do with it, or the principles of free trade may be good in England and the reverse in America; that infancy is a good plea in behalf of protection in this country, but not in England; that agriculture ought to be protected at the expense of manufactures in England, and manufactures at the expense of agriculture in America. In fact, they believe the laws of political economy can be bent to latitude and longitude.

The protection of infant industries was persevered in by England at a wasteful expense for centuries, and abandoned when it was demonstrated by the ablest statesmen of the time that it was the paralysis of industry. Our present system of protection is nothing more than giving special classes an artificial prosperity.

To do this the government must abstract the prosperity given this class from the masses. There is positively no bounty, help or endowment, having a money value, that the government can give to one without taking it from others. This being true makes the idea of taxing the people into prosperity ridiculous. For all that there were, and still are, wise and eminent statesmen who are in favor of protection. there have been and there are some living to-day who believe this feudal system of commerce will eventually be overthrown in America. The resources of a country should be developed by employing the population in the pursuits for which the country affords the best facilities. But instead of this the protectionists insist that such as cannot protect themselves must be *made* to pay by taxing the pursuits of others.

There is nothing original in this. America only copied this barbaric system from other nations. I believe the time will come when the protected miners and iron workers of Pennsylvania, and the protected cotton and other operatives o' the New England manu factories, will laugh at and scorn the ignorance of some of the wisest protectionists of to-day when they read the arguments in favor of a high protective tariff.

They fear the country will be flooded with cheap goods; aud cheap goods means cheap wages. They never fear that high prices will make them scarce. A scarcity of coal usually brings up the price, but how does it help the miner when the protected class conclude not to mine more coal?

Scarcity is the principal thing with the protected. This is brought about by raising prices until gradually poverty steals over a large portion of the people; next there is a glut in the market because the customers are no longer able to buy. Up goes the cry of over-production; then a flood of cheap goods are poured out of our factories at an absolute loss to those who produce them. This gives another class of drone bees in the hive of industry a chance to speculate and gamble on the uncertainties of commerce.

Bulwer in one of his novels gives a fair specimen of labor's protection. A great land-owner is making a speech to his tenentry and boasting of the generous manner in which he spends the rent he takes from them every quarter day. He builds here, improves there, gives employment here, and their sons good wages over yonder, buys this and that of them, entertains great companies at the hall,scatters money like a king, and winds up by showing them that "what I take from you with one hand I bestow upon you with the other." This same game is played in America to-day, and some of us cannot see the fallacy of this boasting. Everybody takes with one hand and gives with the other except the poor unfortunate who is not allowed to take part in the game. This class are the most numerous where there is the most protection. Their numbers increase every time they have the moral courage to insist on better treatment and better wages. The reason of this is because a few are protected while the masses have to compete with China, Italy, Hungary and other foreign nations whose laborers are protected with such a vengeance, or in other words, starved out of the country, and finally dumped into the United States under contract. What would you say if I were to bring up a large family and tax about four of my children for the support of the fifth? What conclusions must we reach when looking into a government that can make possible such a state of affairs. For proof, just note the number of millionaires this country has produced in the last twenty years, and subtract that from the paupers and tramps.

The wealth of a nation should be measured by the many rich and the few poor. For the sake of an argument, I will admit that, under the present system, the drain of gold is prevented—that is, it is not allowed to go out of this country to others, and, as your correspondent savs. it is not lost to the country. He

it remains here and goes out o the pockets of industry into the pockets of idleness.

Workingmen must not be shocked because a few of their number are getting the scales off their eyes. We may frankly tell each other our knowledge, ignorance, our belief, so long as we do not try to deceive one another by pretending to see where it is dark. We must form opinions of our own, no matter how unpopular they are at first. The confessionary judgment of those who are enabled, through this unfair tax, to spend thousands of dollars in various ways, to further increase their income at our expense, must not always be, ape like, followed. In spite of the disadvantage, with the natural resources and the best facilities in the world, we have been taking care of ourselves and supporting and making more millionaires.

The desire to grow rich, by making the many poor, must eventually grow weaker. This age should emphasize the fact that money should have but one mission, and that mission should be to improve the world. It is becoming absolutely necessary in America that workingmen become differently educated, and that education be so increased until they reach the humane qualities of heart and mind, and finally grow in the affections of countless mothers, as they watch with sleepless patience above the cradles of their children, and in the hearts of fathers, as they toil in every avocation, through heat and cold, to keep the wolf of hunger and want from the doors of those they love. This education should be so increased until this unnatural system be wiped off the face of the entire globe.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

The employes of many of the iron manufactories of the east have secured an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. in wages the past month.

A co-operative bolt and nut works has been incorporated at Reading, Pa.

The coopers of Chicago have organized a co-operative company.

POWDERLY REPLIES.

Many of the so-called labor papers of the country have been publishing malicious misstatements regarding the purchase of the new headquarters of the order at Philadelphia, and General Master Workman Powderly has at last been compelled to answer, and he does so in terms that cannot be misunderstood. He first refers to the following resolutions adopted at the Richmond convention:

Resolved, That $50,000 be appropriated from the general fund for the purpose of purchasing land, with house attached, the same to be located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolved, That the incoming general officers (and general officers hereafter elected) shall be the trustees of the same, who shall have power to locate, purchase and make changes in buildings, if any, and to build or make repairs when necessary.

Resolved, That all acts appertaining to the foregoing shall be reported in detail at the next general assembly.

He then refers to the crowded condition of the old quarters, enabling the officers to properly do business, and says:

If I were working for a corporation I would have resigned long since on account of overwork, regardless of what the salary might be; and if even the slightest part of the abuse and insult was offered me that has been offered, nay, heaped upon me, by members of the order, I would quit in disgust. I am not working for the grumblers and fault-finders; I am not laboring for the malicious rascals who rush into print with every grievance against the general officers; I am not working for the carrions who sit on the fence and never attack a living issue, but wait until they feel that some one else has killed their prey, and then pounce on its carcass only to gorge themselves with filth, create a stench, and drive all decent birds away from their ill-smelling work. I am working for the men and women of this order who believe in its principles and who honestly and fearlessly work to put them in practice.

I would not use such language as this did I not see the mean, malicious, false and cowardly attacks which, inspired by designing knaves, have been made upon the general officers. I would not stop in the work to make this explanation had not papers published by members of the order stooped to the throwing of dirt and falsehood, in the doing of which they violated their pledge of knighthood as well as every principle of honor and manhood.

The General Executive Board, under the resolution passed at Richmond, made arrangements to purchase a suitable headquarters for the order. They did not act hastily, but made careful inquiry as to where property would be likely to sell the best in case it become necessary to sell again. The property of Mrs. Baird, on Broad street, Philadelphia, was offered for sale. We investigated carefully, and found that it was a first-class property and was worth $80,000. The house, barn, out-buildings and lot cost $113,000 in cash; by discreet management it was obtained for $45,000, $5,000 less than the sum which the general assembly voted for the purchase of a suitable place. There is plenty of room, good light and accommodations. It is within eight squares of the public buildings and the Pennsylvania railroad station at Broad street. When it was purchased several costly articles of furniture and household fixings, which could not be used by the owner elsewhere, were thrown in with the building, and are now the property of the order. Since we removed the headquarters to that building we have been offered $10,000 more than we gave for it by one party, and $15,000 by another.

We are situated in a respectable, quiet part of the city. Our neighbors, with whom we will never have any dealings, are neither very rich or very poor; they are not nabobs, as has been asserted by the demagogue editors of some alleged labor papers. There are no saloons near us, and there never will be if our influence will be noticed. If the order at any time wishes to dispose of the property a price far greater than that which was given can be had for it.

The charge made that "the General Executive Board has squandered the funds of the order in a reckless purchase of a palace among capitalists and nabobs, etc.," is silly when it appears in a paper published in the interest of capital; but when a labor paper plays parrot, and picks up such a cry and repeats it before ascertaining whether it is true or false, it becomes criminal.

When a committee of workingmen come to Philadelphia to-day they will find a welcome, and if they must wait until another committee transacts its business with the general officers they can sit down on plush-covered chairs, richly upholstered and very easy to sit in, and if there is a class of men who can enjoy and ought to have a good easy place to sit down it is the working class. I am proud to have it to say that labor appreciates itself by appropriating, by the right of purchase, that which was erected at the order, and for the use, of capital.

The silly talk of workingmen wearing overalls and grimy faces at all times should be discouraged. Who has a better right to enjoy the good things of this earth than the man whose hand and skill created these things? Those who find the most fault with us are men of anarchistic tendencies; they are constantly asserting that the palaces of the rich belong to the poor, and when the poor step in where capital goes out they still keep up their whine and attempt to stir up discord. Nothing creates so much distrust in a workingman's society as to charge that the funds have been misappropriated or squandered; and it was with the intention of creating dissension that the howl went up against the purchase of the headquarters. We were ordered to do it, and it was well done—it was honestly done. I ask that where an editor of a paper, who has published an attack on the General Executive Board for the purchase of the headquarters, belongs to the order, he be allowed to appoint an investigating committee to examine the Philadelphia property, and if he finds the

have made a misstatement he need not retract what he has published; if he finds that he was wrong he must retract or be expelled from the order. The assemblies to which these men belong should act promptly in the matter.

There was a day when the advocate of labor would be expected to appear on the platform in rags, his knees must extend through his pantaloons, his elbows through the sleeves of his coat, his hair through his hat, and if he wore a white shirt he was jumped on by the daily papers with both feet. That day has ended, and now the man who weaves the cloth, the tailor who makes the cloth into articles of wearing apparel, and the man who makes the shoes realizes that if there is a man on the top of the earth who has a right to wear and enjoy the good things of the earth it is the man who makes them from the proceeds of mother earth.

If the order does not want the property which it commanded its General Executive Board to purchase a future board can sell it and realize more than your present board has paid for it. In the meantime the landlord has no terrors for your general officers.

I have for once taken up your time in responding to the attack of the malicious; in conclusion let me say that my name and reputation are worth more to me than all the dollars that have flown into the coffers of the order, and when I turn my office over to my successor I will do so with clean hands, and in such a way as to give satisfaction to the honest men of the order. I expect my colleagues to do the same. If I do not happen to please the rascals who have gained admission to the order, I will be well pleased. I do not want their good-will and care nothing for their ill-will. That which would please them most and that which they have requested of me through another association, would be my resignation as General Master Workman, and so long as there is one true Knight who believes in the real principles of the Knights of Labor, who wants me to serve as General Master Workman, that one Knight will have the satisfaction of knowing that all of the abuse of capital and its legitimate son—anarchy—will not change my determination to do what I believe to be right. I respect my obligation and will keep it.

T. V. POWDERLY.

OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS.

The laborers, the men who produce the wealth of this country are greatly in the majority. One of the fundamental principles of our government is, that "The Majority Shall Rule." We also hold that all just governments mean the greatest good to the greatest number, and that "The voice of the people is the voice of God." If the majority will not take care of their own interests, who will care for them? If the majority allow themselves to be divided and thus rendered powerless, who is to blame? If the majority are willing to become slaves to a false master, and bound with chains of their own forging, who will emancipate them? The history of civilization has frequently proved that important steps in the struggles of man for a higher state, was decided by recognizing the possibility of reform. For centuries our ancestors submitted to the suffering and degredation of despotism because they believed in the divine sanction of absolution and considered bondage a pre-ordained evil. This humbug existed until the Goddess of Liberty whispered in the ears of the masses that they had as good a right to live, and to live comfortably upon the face of the earth as a favored few, and that they were endowed with certain invaluable rights. From this time the history of liberty began to be written. The fact that we are citizens of a free government, does not prove that we are free men and in the enjoyment of all the blessings that true liberty implies.

In our present environments we have a duty to perform as individuals; as members of a community, and as citizens of the Great Republic. As individuals it is our duty to know the laws of our being and to obey them. To make the most of life, we need a sound body and a clear brain. We cannot have these if we allow ourselves to become slaves to our

appetites and passions, and right here is where the greatest victory in the battle of life can be won It is not the attaining of high positions that constitutes success in life, for "He who conquers himself is greater than a king" We must also understand that *Economy is Wealth*, and that it is our duty to accumulate something to make us comfortable in the future. No man has a right to squander his means for that which injures him and thereby render himself liable to become helpless and a burden upon his friends or the community. The man who has not conquered himself cannot say truly that he is a free man, for true liberty is perfect obedience to right law. As members of a community, it is necessary for us to understand our true relations to our fellow man. If we are the creatures of the same God and belong to one common brotherhood, then our duty is plain. If we love our neighbor as ourselves, we will do the right thing towards him. "Love worketh no evils." If we find him on the downward road, we will not give him a kick to send him farther, but try to encourage and strengthen him. If we find him about to fall out of the ranks, weak and faint in the battle of life, we will open our canteen and haversack and try to refreshen him. If we find him downed, wrecked, overpowered and conquered by some demon, we will throw the mantle of charity around him and make our best efforts to destroy that demon that it may not conquer others too weak to conquer themselves. If we learn he is sick and in prison, we will go unto him; naked, we will clothe him; thirsty and hungry, we will give him food and drink, according as we are able. We will not shut ourselves up in selfishness like the mud turtle in his shell, until the doors to our heart are grown rusty and we begin to feel that our brother is not worthy to come near us, except to do our drudgery. We will not let pride and hypocricy and false religion take possession of us and make us feel so highly exalted that we would only admit a few of the common herd through the gates of the celestial city that they might clean our hearts while we walk the golden streets. In short, if we are free men in the true sense we will want everybody to be free and to enjoy all that freedom implies, both here and hereafter.

As citizens of the great Republic, it becomes our duty to understand the laws of our country, and to have a true comprehension of the sacredness of the trust placed in our hands and the rights guaranteed us by the constitution. The ballot is one of the most sacred and important rights that we possess. With this most potent weapon we can accomplish all needed reforms peacefully and in order. All citizens possessed of this right should understand its great value, and should have a sufficient knowledge of the questions at issue to use it intelligently. Sufficient patriotism to use it for the whole country and the whole people, without fear or favor; sufficient independence to use it untramelled, according to the best light that is within them. If we go to the polls without a knowledge of the questions at issue, can we vote intelligently? No; we may vote for that which is directly opposed to what we are in favor of. If we go to the polls to vote a certain ticket and the whole ticket, because it has a certain name printed at the head, and without regard to principles, are we voting or are we only very cheap tools? We might educate a mule to walk up to the ballot box with a ticket placed in his mouth. If we prate of having always voted a certain ticket and always expect to until we join "the silent majority," are we capable of voting at all, and are we not slaves and fools? This is why it is so hard to accomplish reform. We have got to reform those in whose hands the power to accomplish reform rests. Names of parties are nothing, principles everything. We should not allow ourselves to be betrayed by those who are flying false flags, nor to be deceived by those who rattle around amongst the coffin-handles of dead issues. The past is gone, the living present and i s needs should engage our whole attention. The circumstances by which

we are surrounded now are greatly different from what they were a few years ago. and new issues are looming up to try our patriotism As long as there was a new "wild West" to go to it furnished an outlet for surplus population and a rich field for the ambitious. But the "far West" is about gone with its Indian and buffalo and wild free life. The "border" has met the Pacific, and the hum of the wilderness is hushed by the mightier song of civilization. Our country occupies the most important position—the post of honor—amongst the nations of the earth in the great battle for human rights. She is the great beacon light that is to encourage and guide the struggling masses of the east, and we must keep that light brightly burning until the whole world is illumined. We should not forget the lessons of history. When the treasures of the world were poured into the lap of Rome she became intoxicated and the slave of luxury, then of vice, then became weak and corrupt, then died.

Let us beware then how we foster a monied aristocracy and monopolies. The true safeguards of American liberty are education, temperance, good comfortable homes of their own for the masses and due homage to the nobility of labor. He who does any act tending to degrade labor or ostracise the laborer, is sapping the very foundation of the temple of liberty, and is doing that which leads to monarchy and slavery, and is not a true patriotic citizen of the "great Republic." The greatest accomplishment of the American citizen is to know his duty under all these circumstances, and the greatest bravery is to dare to do that duty. S. D. WEAVER.

SIDE-TRACK NOTES.

We acknowledge the receipt of volume 2, No. 2. of the Union Pacific Magazine. This is undoubtedly the best magazine published in the interest of the working classes, and should receive the hearty support of all employees of the Union Pacific.—*Park City Call.*

Machine works of all classes in the eastern states are very busy and with large orders ahead.

PROF. ELY ON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In the current number of the *Forum* Prof. Richard T. Ely writes an article on labor organizations which should be read by every member, friend and foe of organized labor. By the member, because it will show that his efforts in building up organization is being recognized and strengthened; by the friend, because it will show that the reason for his friendship is well founded; by the foe, for he will discover that there is no cause for his enmity, and that the war he wages will certainly react against him.

Prof. Ely opens his article by referring to his early prejudice to trades unions, and confesses to the mistake he had made, and quotes from other authors who have been compelled to take the same position, and says:

Early prejudice, due to ignorance, was removed by a knowledge of the actual working of labor organizations, and I now regard them as beneficient institutions, which ought to be encouraged by public policy and private philanthropy.

The experience of three authors of works on the labor problem might be of comparatively little importance if it were something strange and unusual, but such is not the case If any man who has carefully studied the nature of labor organizations from life has ever pronounced against them, I have yet to find him. It is, doubtless, possible to find many who, with no knowledge of labor organizations save such as is gathered from rumor, garbled newspaper reports, and certain extracts from English blue books twenty years old, have constructed an economic theory adverse to these societies. Each one can judge for himself how much value is to be attached to their opinions. How high a value ought to be given to a man's disquisition on oysters who never saw one? Ask a natural scientist what he thinks of such a man.

Yet his offense is trivial compared to that of a man who writes on these serious problems of the day, which vitally concern the welfare of millions of human beings, without an earnest endeavor by personal observation and research to inform himself about the real life of those social forms which he professes to describe.

Political economists, probably, are not more nearly unanimous in their views about any question of the day than they are in their approval of labor organized

tions. * * * So much space is given to this one point in order to make clear the attitude of science with respect to a burning question of the day.

Now, it may well be asked why it is that there is so much confusion in the public mind about labor organizations at a time when there is almost unanimity of opinion about the subject on the part of those who have given special thought to it.

First, it may be said that people fail to discriminate between acts which proceed from labor organizations as such and those which happen in spite of them rather than on account of them. If you express approval of the Knights of Labor, for example, some may ask you what you think of the "killing" of locomotives, ditching trains, and other outrages practiced by Knights of Labor during the strike on Gould's railways in the Southwest in the Spring of the preceding year. Now, if it could be shown that outrages which have been perpetrated by workmen were due to organizations, then the whole question would be settled That which causes evil cannot be approved by good men. But, the truth is, the examination of modern social history shows that labor organizations tend to render men more peaceful and law abiding than they would otherwise be. The deeds of violence among unorganized working men are more numerous and more terrible than among the organized. What have we ever had in this country to compare to the outrages perpetrated by workingmen in the first half of this century in England, when trades unions were under the ban of the law? Were not our troubles in the Spring of 1886 insignificant as compared with the wild outbreaks of Belgian laborers at the same time? Yet in Belgium there were no organizations.

Prof. Ely then quotes from the newspaper correspondence at the time of the troubles in Belgium to show that a want of organization was the cause of the outbreak, and continues:

I study the history of the Christian Church, and I read of wrong-doing perpetrated by the Church which sickens the heart. Leaving out of consideration regular wars, supported by Governments, it is, perhaps, true that no organization has been guilty of more heinous crimes, more terrible persecutions and more awful massacres. That organization has stopped progress, has crowned ignorance, has bowed the knee to beastliness, has shed the blood of tens of thousands of innocent persons. Yet I am a believer in the Christian Church. * * * But it is said that labor organizations establish a "dead level" among working men and discourages excellence. This is a misapprehension, due to the fact that they endeavor to maintain a minimum of wages. I have tried to find an organization which places any obstacle in the way of the receipt of high wages by men of superior excellence, but have never succeeded.

The writer then calls attention to the various organization and how wages are fixed by them, and says:

There is no upward limit in any of these cases, and the only hardship which can occur is in fixing the minimum too high, which is then apt to throw inferior workmen out of employment. At the same time it must be acknowledged that this is a stimulus to all to attain at least a certain standard of excellence.

There have also been reports, well authenticated, of attempts to force men upon employers who were not capable of learning the minimum, or were otherwise undesirable workmen. But, as the unions grow, they become more intelligent, and attain a higher moral standard and gradually rid themselves of these abuses.

One occasionally hears of attempts to limit the speed of work as an evil inherent in labor organizations. * * *

The writer refutes these charges and refers to the "walking delegate" and shows that such are necessary under certain condition, and continues:

It is also said that men are ordered to strike simply to satisfy a sense of power of leaders. This is not true. Knights of Labor and trades unionists vote on measures and order strikes under certain contingencies. A man, perhaps, is appointed to wait on the employer and state the wishes of the employes. Let us suppose that they are not granted He may then give the sign—"snap his fingers," if you please—but it only shows the men that the time has come to put their own plans into execution. Any one who has studied carefully co-operative and other experiments of American workmen knows that one of the obstacles in the way of success has been lack of trust in leaders and inadequate reward for their services. Not too much leadership, so often as too little, has been the weakness of the labor movement. Having removed some misapprehensions it can be stated in a few words what labor organizations do for workingmen. They unite labor as capital is united, and they place the two on a proper footing for a free contract. It is the way that labor secures an increasing share of increasing wealth. It is mani-

festly the height of absurdity to claim that a single individual, representing the thousandth part of the labor in a factory, can treat advantageously with the man who controls not a thousandth part, but the whole of the capital.

The writer then shows the benefits from relieving distress, and by bringing men together more socially with his fellows, and from the knowledge gained in the discussion of questions in the meetings, and from the new life that it opens up to men, and says:

Every labor organization in America is necessarily a temperance society, and these despised organizations are now doing more than any other agency to promote temperance among the masses. * * Labor organizations are conservative forces, restraining the wild impulse of ignorant and less often vicious men. * * *

The writer then shows why this is and how false impressions are created regarding organizations, and says:

Recently a great international union had no contest for a year. No newspaper chronicled this, and few knew anything about it; but a strike would have been heralded to the four quarters of the world. A higher appreciation for woman is cultivated by labor organizations, a new chivalry among the masses is springing up. * * When the members of labor organizations call one another brother and sister it means something, and every day it is coming to mean more, as those know who look a little below the surface of things, and study men with half the care with which natural phenomena are examined. . . .

Although the spirit of brotherhood is fostered, there is danger that this will be a narrow class brotherhood unless the best men seek the unions and bring good influences from without to bear upon them. The working classes must do much for themselves, but there are other things in this world nobler even than self-help, and it is not true, as the Internationalists say, that the emancipation of the working classes must be achieved solely by the working classes. It can come about only by the united action of all the best social elements . . .

The writer then speaks of some of the rules of trades unions regarding working with non-union men, condemns the attempts of Anarchists to overthrow our most cherished institutions, and believes in reasoning with such, and concludes by saying:

It is only necessary to restrain a comparatively few hot-headed and vicious capitalists, and a comparatively few hot-headed and vicious laborers, to insure a peaceful evolution of industrial society. The American people is a noble, great-hearted people, and love justice and mercy. In no land is it possible to arouse a higher degree of enthusiasm for the right, and the right will prevail when it is once recognized.

System is a good servant, but a poor master. A man who has no thought of system in his daily life is likely to use his time and strength to little advantags. But a man who gives the chief place to system in his daily life is likely to limit his labors to the routine demands of his system. No man is of practical efficiency in life who could not conform himself to a system, if it were necessary. Nor is any man of the highest practical efficiency who will conform himself unvaryingly to a system. The man who will rise at a certain hour every morning, and will retire at a certain hour every night, and will have his meals at certain hours every day, and will do all his work in a certain order and in a certain way, is as valuable as a cuckoo-clock in calling the hours for those who want to know and to improve their passing time. But such a man is worth little for an emergency, and is quite incompetent to meet the special and extra requirement of such exceptional days as are continually thrusting themselves into every busy man's lifetime. The man who always answers every letter as soon as he receives it, and whose desk is never out of order when he leaves it at the close of the day, may be a model of perfectness as a human automaton; but he is not the man to do the chief thing of importance for the present hour, even at the cost of letting matters of minor importance remain unattended to. It is better to do one's duty of the moment, whatever is left undone, than to have one's duty of the moment decided for him by a prearranged programme, in spite of providential calls to other and nobler service.—*S. S. Times.*

[Written for the U. P. EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.]

THE POTTERS' FIELD.

O, bury me not in the Potters' field,
Where no gentle hand will my body shield,
Where no blossoming wreathes will o'er me wave,
And no teardrops fall o'er the drunkards grave;
It has been my hope in the years that are past,
That when I am called away at last,
I be laid to rest by the side of those
Who have shared my joys and have known my woes.

O, bury me not in the Potter's field,
When I to the Master my spirit yield,
When these rivers fetters are cast afar,
And I go to appear at the judgment bar.
My wife and my children have long been dead,
They sleep 'neath the trees whose branches o'erspead,
We were one in life, we are one in death.
I am pleading now with my dying breath.

O, bury me not in the Potter's field,
Pray, heed my wish when my lips are sealed,
Rather make me a grave by the billowy tide,
Or lay me to rest o'er the green hillside
Where the stars look down o'er the silvery sea,
And the winds chant a mournful melody,
But I long to repose in your churchyard;
O, bury me there where I'll seem to guard.

Where I'll seem to guard them as when in life,
We gave no heed to the world's great strife,
For we each one loved with a fond true love,
And our hopes were centered in Him above.
But what a change—as the years roll on,
Is wrought in my dreams, as I look upon
The past, as it looms before me now,
Ere the tempter bade me to satan bow.

How oft, as remorse sinks my spirit within,
Do those lines of the poet my vision bedim,
"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, it might have been."
Yes, it might have been, had I heeded ne'er,
The voice of the sireen, who speaks to lure
From the pathway of honor, from virtue and fame,
Down, down to the haunts of ruin and shame.

The alehouse proved my curse and bane,
I quaffed at its fount again and again,
'Till my brain ran wild, and my reason fled,
And I oftimes wished that I were dead.
I know not the future for such as me,
So dark seems the way to eternity,
But I pray that the Master who died to save,
Will redeem all who sleep in a drunkard's grave.

O! the carnage of men by the rumsellers hand!
Do bloodstained souls enter heaven's pure land?
See the victims who tread o'er the green earth to day
Whom the hand of the rumseller lifts to slay!
But I go to my God who is judge of all,
Where rum no more will me enthrall;
Then, the death anguish settled upon his face,
And the Potter's field was his resting place.

WAWEGO, KANSAS. M.

A man can be as bright, as well as educated, as inventive, and can do the world as much good on $3 a day as on $10,000. It is therefore unnecessary that one should be rich before he can do a blessing to humanity. Wealthy people have organized the industrious into great and advantageous industries. When the workers have sense enough to organize themselves into these great bodies, then the rich organizer will become a worthless factor in society, and should and will then be abolished. A factory lord simply organizes a thousand hands in his factory, or they co-operate with each other as one co-operative body, and he takes the proceeds. The labor question is simply this: When will the laboring people have sense enough to organize themselves and abolish the boss? Organization is the first step in labor reform. Without it there can be no steps taken. The scab is the worst enemy, for a boss believes in and practices organization. A demand that the boss shall obey the workmen and the scab must be exterminated, is a just war-cry.—*Voice of the People.*

A correspondent writes us as follows:—Would it not be well for some of the brothers along the line of the U. P. at different points to advertise ranches or farm lands of any discription coming under their notice with price as there are plenty of mechanics that have a little money and big families, that such information might be a God send to some. There is many a good mechanic as well as laborers have served a long apprenticeship at farming.

We think that it would and that this magazine is the best medium to advertise in.

THE VETERINARY OF WYOMING.

Editor Magazine:

Please give me space in your magazine to expose what I and many others of this territory consider a fraud on the public. Here in Laramie is a man who has got about ten head of cows, two-year-olds and yearlings, which have been affected with some disease unknown at present writing. Two of the cows have died; two yearlings are still very sick, and will probably succumb to the disease. One cow is still on her feet, and eating and masticating her cud; two two-year-olds are still sick also. Now, sir, the territorial veterinary has been informed of this matter, and positively refuses to attend to it; in fact, will not come near; at the same time he receives a salary of, I believe, $5,000 a year, and has an assistant at $2,500 a year. What is the reason? The only answer we can give is, because the owner does not belong to the stock association. What leads us to this conclusion? We will tell you:

Not long ago the Douglas-Willan-Sartoris Co. (monied men, of course), of the Little Laramie, had a horse sick. They sent for the veterinary; he came, had the horse appraised and killed, and the Douglas-Willan-Sartoris Co. lost nothing. You see they belonged to the stock association and the workingman did not.

There have been several cases come under my knowledge where men of means have sent for the veterinary, and he came, and, in some cases, the animal or animals were condemned, and the territory had to pay the price, but now, when the laboring man asks him to come and see his animals, he will not so much as lay over, although he passed through Laramie twice at the time when one had died and the balance sick, and he was aware of these facts. We call this a fraud on the people of Wyoming. The veterinary and the county stock detective are both unjust to the people, and the sooner the people determine to dispense with them the better. Why should we pay $7,000 a year for a veterinary and each county pay $1,200 a year for a stock detective, then pay for a lot of foremen of round-ups, and then allow the stock association to take all mavericks, and sell to one of their own number and pocket the money. This is done every year, and these nabobs got a law passed to that effect. It is high time the people should be up and doing.

I would not ask to publish this, but knowing as I do that the magazine is sent and read along the U. P. R. R. in Wyoming. Yours,

LARAMIE, Feb. 28. J. H.

P. S. Since writing the above I am told by the owner of the sick stock that Mr. Hopkins, the territorial veterinary, says that his salary is not sufficient to pay him to run after people's sick cattle, and if it was not for the stock association, he would not stay in Wyoming. We think when there are ten head sick and dead of one disease in a few days, that $5,000 a year ought to pay a man to lay over one day and let something else go, if need be; but as we say in the above, the workingman does not belong to the stock association, and the remarks of the veterinary show how the thing stands.

March 4. J. H.

The General Passenger agents are not so certain that the issuance of free passes is forbidden by the Inter-State Commerce law, but think that the custom is contrary to the scriptures and quote the following passages from the Bible concerning passes: "Thou shalt not pass."—Numbers, 20:10. "Suffer not a man to pass.'—Judges, 3:28. "The wicked shall no more pass."—Nahum, 1:5. "None shall ever pass."—Isaiah, 34:13. "This generation shall not pass."—Mark, 13:30. "Though war, yet shall they not pass."—Jeremiah, 2:42. "So, he paid the fare and went."—Jonah, 1:3.

During the first six months of last year in England 449 persons were killed by railroad accidents and 1,683 were injured. Of the killed 202 were railroad employes, and of the injured 958 were employes.

Reflection is the satisfaction of the upright, the enemy of rogues.

TWO MEN ON THE FOOT PLATE.

"There can be no doubt that the presence of two men on the foot plate, each having the glass gauge in full view, is a great safeguard against low water. . . The regulation of the feed must then be left entirely in the hands of one man, and if he commits an oversight, and allows the water to get too low, the other man cannot so clearly see and correct the mistake."—*Railroad Gazette.*

Our esteemed contemporary appears to be in error. No experienced fireman would think of trying a gauge cock, touching a throttle, or criticising or offering advice to his engineer. The etiquette of the foot board makes the engineer supreme, while he is running his engine, in all that pertains to its management, and for *any one* to offer advice to *them* is to assume he does not understand his business. This is the reason "traveling engineers" do not get better results, and why they tend to disorganize and cause trouble in *many cases*, as engineers will frequently quit the road before they will submit to be dictated to by another engineer. What chance, then, does the *Gazette* suppose a *fireman* would stand in "assisting" his engineer by trying his water? The writer once saw a new, but "fresh" fireman knocked senseless with a copper hammer in the hands of the engineer, because the fireman observed, "Jim, your water is getting low, isn't it?" and at the same time trying a gauge cock. Many glass gauges on locomotives have a brass tube around the glass, with a narrow slit in it toward the engineer only, thus cutting off the fireman's view of the water, unless he gets over on the engineer's side to see it.—*Scientific American.*

A strike has been in progress for some time on the N. Y. P. & O. Ry., the brakemen and conductors being out on a demand for an advance of pay, and transportation has been practically suspended. The Associated Press has paid but little attention to this, and news in the west has been received only through the papers published in the vicinity of the strike.

CHARACTER.

Character is property. It is the noblest of possessions. It is an estate in the general good-will of men; and they who invest in it—though they may not become rich in this world's goods—will find their reward in the esteem and reputation fairly and honorably won. And it is right that in life good qualities should tell—that industry, virtue, and goodness should rank the highest—and that the really best men should be foremost. A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as a means of doing still further good. Character is one of the greatest motive powers in the world. In its noblest embodiments, it exemplifies human nature in its highest forms, for it exhibits man at his best. Men of genuine excellence in every station of life—men of industry, of integrity, of high principle, of sterling honesty of purpose, command the spontaneous homage of mankind. It is natural to believe in such men, to have confidence in them, and to imitate them. All that is good in the world is upheld by them, and without their presence in it the world would not be worth living in. Genius may command admiration, but character secures our respect. The former is more the product of brain-power, the latter of heart-power, and in the long run it is the heart that rules in life. Men of genius stand to society in the relation of its intellect, as men of character of its conscience; and while the former are admired, the latter are followed. Simple honesty of purpose in a man goes a long way in life, if founded on a just estimate of himself and a steady obedience to the rule he knows and feels to be right. It holds a man straight, gives him strength and sustenance and forms a main-spring of vigorous action. No man is bound to be rich or great—no, nor to be wise; but every man is bound to be honest. B.

I claim for labor the rights of capital. It is capital in the truest sense. Labor has a right, not only to freedom, but it has a right to protect itself.—*Manning.*

It is the struggle, and not the attainment, that measures character.

MY RELIGION

My religion, 'tis love; it's noblest and purest,
And my temple the universe; it's widest and surest.
I worship my God through his works which are fair,
And the joy of my thoughts is perpetual prayer;
I awake to new life at the ceming of spring,
When the lark is aloof with its fetterless wing,
When the thorn and the woodbine are bursting with buds,
And the thistles is heard in the depth of ihe woods,
When the verdure grows green where the riverlets run,
And the primrose and daisy look up to the sun,
When the sweet air of April expand o'er the plain,
And a blessing comes down in the drops of the rain
When the air is as pure and the breezes are as mild
As the smile of my wife or the kiss of my child,
When summer in fullness of beauty is born,
I love to be out at the first flush of morn,
To pause in the field where the mower is blithe,
Keeping time iu a song to the sweep of his sythe,
At noonday I love to revisit the bowers
'Mid the murmur of bees and fragrance of flowers,
And, there in some silvery shadowy nook
To lay myself down on the brink of the brook
Where the coo of the ring dove sounds soothingly near,
And the light laugh of childhood comes sweet to my ear,
I love to at evening to rest in the dell
Where the tall ferns are drooping above the green well,
When silence is round me below and above,
And my heart is embued in the spirit of love;
In the calm reign of autumn I am happy to roam
When the peasant exults of a full harvest home,
When the boughs of the orchard to fruitage incline
And the clusters are ripe on the stem of the vine,
When nature puts on the last smile of the year,
And the leaves of the forest look yellow and sear,
When the lark leaves the sky, and the linnett the spray,
And all things are clad in the garb of decay,
Even winter to me hath a thousand delights,
With its short gloomy days and its long stormy nights;
I love to go forth 'ere the dawn to inhale
The breath breathing freshness, that floats in the gale,
When the noise and the sound of the rivulets lost
In the icy embrace of mysterious frost,
When the hunter is out on the shelterless moore,
And the robin looks in at the cottager's door,
When the angel of nature hath folded her wings,
To nourish the seed of all glorious things,
'Till the heart and the leaf and the fruit and the flower
Shall awake in full joy of beauty and power,
There's a harvest of knowledge in all that I see,
A stone, or a leaf, is a treasure to me,
Whilst the fast gushing joy I fancy and feel,
Is more than the language of tongues can reveal,
Did God fix his fountain of light in the skies,
That man should look up with tears in his eyes?
Did God make this earth so abundant and fair,
That man should look dow with a groan of dispair?
Did God fill this world with harmonious life,
That man should go forth with destruction and strife?
Did God scatter freedom o'er mountain and wave,
That man should exist as a tyrant and slave?
Away with so hopeless, so joyless a creed,
The soul that believes that is darkened indeed;
My religion is love, its the noblest and purest,
And my temple is the universe, it is widest and sweetest.

ANON.

THE LABOR FALLACY.

A pamphlet bearing the above title has been issued lately with the evident purpose of attempting to prove that labor is not the producer of all we lth, and that Gould justly earned his millions. We reprint the following argument advanced:

"Upon the half truth which proclaims the necessity of labor to the production of wealth, blind, deaf and mad theorists and destructive demagogues have grafted the false deduction that labor is the creator, and therefore the owner, of all wealth. But, if it be true that labor, as one of the factors of wealth, is the creator and owner of it, then it is true that the intelligence, which is the factor that directs labor from foolish to wise uses, is the creator and owner of wealth, and the material worked upon, which is also a factor, though a passive one, of wealth is the creator and owner of it. And it is absurd to say that there can be three absolute creators of anything. All men labor, but all men are not wealthy. And this is more true of conditions of society in which "the bloated millionaire" of the demagogue's diatribe does not figure than of those in which he plays a prominent part. The Esquimaux, Indians and the lone fishermen of Newfoundland undergo toil and hardship incredible, and their society is unmixed by the relative conditions of poor and rich. They are all laborious and all are poor. Their labor does not produce wealth. The wealth is not equally divided, it simply does not exist.

"Labor never did, never will, never can produce wealth of itself. It is one of three agents in the production of wealth. Each agent endeavors to secure the best

terms of partnership in the necessary alliance of the three. The agency of intelligence generally secures the best terms, the agency which furnishes materials the next, and the agency of labor the lowest. It always has been so in all times and in all places, by operation of the irrevocable law of supply and demand. The demand for superior directing intelligence is greater than the supply; the demand for material for labor to work is often affected by conditions upon which we cannot just now amplify; the demand for labor is often less than the supply. For example, Mr. Powderly gets $5,000 a year as Grand Master Workman; the ordinary workman will hardly average $2 per day. The Grand Master gets no more than he deserves. The material out of which good grand masters can be made is scarce; the material out of which good ordinary workmen can be made is plentiful.

"Even in the agencies which destroy wealth the law of supply and demand holds good. Anarchist Spies, Herr Most and Rossa draw better pay than their dupes. They bring a directing power into the market, which is scarcer than the faculty of being directed. It is easy to talk of the power of Gould's millions, and it may be granted that the power is often ill-used, but those millions are the price of something which he had to sell—a unique and sleepless intelligence. Two men started into business on a given day; each had just $10 and himself to trade on. One bought a mouse trap, the other an axe. The one sold his mouse trap at a profit, and himself for a given term as a surveyor of land. The other hired himself and axe out as a chopper to clear the way and blaze the trees for the surveyor. Both hired to the same man. The surveyor got the best price because he had the superior quality of intelligence to sell. The man with the mouse trap is worth $100,000,000 to-day; the man with the axe is still selling himself and his axe for $2 per day. Who is to blame? Who can recast the work of nature? Who can make unequal endowments of nature equal?

"That the superior intelligence is always trying, and often successfully, to get better terms than the real difference of value between its own work and that of the inferior intelligence, is true. It is a half truth, however, the whole truth being that the inferior intelligence is also always trying to get better terms than the value of its labor warrants, though not often successfully. It is also true that he who sells the material upon which labor and the directing intelligence work for the production of wealth is always trying to get unduly high terms. And it may be admitted that, in the constant struggle of labor, material and directing intelligence concerning the division of that wealth which is their joint creation, labor has often failed of its just deserts. Legislation for the protection of labor against the encroachments of its partners in the production of wealth is needful, and it would probably result in the production of more wealth."

RISK SHARING.

Profit sharing that merely offers a bonus addition to wages as a premium on high efficiency, though usually an excellent thing as far as it goes, is in our judgement, only a half way measure. Profit sharing should develop into full industrial, partnership, involving risk and loss sharing. This is accomplished by converting the dividends to labor into shares of capital stock instead of paying them out in money. The most perfect example of such an arrangement is that built up by M. Godin at Guise, in France. The employes who enter its service in youth become it owners in age. As they die or drop out. their shares are bought in by the corporation to be gradually transferred to the new generation. Every worker acquires year by year, an increasing stake in the permanent prosperity of the business. A worker who proves unfit to share in these privileges and responsibilities is not wanted, and does not stay long.

It is time that attention were sharply called to the superlative population. It is the fact that so large a proportion of this population has no concrete and definite property stake in the stability of

society and the prosperity of business, that donstitutes the greatest social danger. It is proper to study the ways and means by which to increase the income of this class, but the effort must not stop here. It is even more essential to increare the workingman's sense of responsibility. Wages have been rising for half a century, but the natural connection between labor and ownership is the means by which labor is made effective, has been severed in the large manufacturing industries. This connection was a very real one in the days when it was possible for any workman of good parts to become the owner of a shop. It is still a real one, most fortunately in the agricultural industries of the countries where working farmers own the land. There is no other defense against socialistic radicalism in France or the United States to-day, than this very fact that throughout the agricultural population the interests of capital and labor are to a great extent indentified in a normal way. Under existing industrial conditions, there is no way in which this identy can be re-established in the manufacturing, mining and transportation industries than by the industrial partnership; which transfers to the workers a portion of the ownership and management, risks and profits, in proportion to their moral qualities and capacities, much to those of ten talents, little to those of one, but some even to them. Let us then have profit sharing as far as possible, but by all means let it be carried to its logical consequence in risk sharing. It is a dangerous social condition when any part of the community is absolved from or deprived of its due proportion of the responsibilities that should rest on all.—*Work and Wages.*

USEFUL FACTS FOR STEAM USERS.

The following figures, taken from the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, will be found of use for ready reference in calculating the amount of fuel used, saved, or wasted by an engine or boiler in the usual working year of 300 days of 10 hours each, and also in a working year of 300 working days of 24 hours each, such as is the customary run of establishments working 144 hours per week. Each pound of coal per hour per horse power amounts in 300 10-hour days to 1·33928 gross tons of 2,240 pounds each, and in 300 24-hour days to 3·21428 gross tons. Each half pound of coal per hour per horse power is 0·66964 gross ton per year of 300 24-hour days. Each quarter pound of coal per horse power is 0·23482 gross ton per year of 300 10-hour days, or 0·80357 gross ton per day of 300 24-hour days. Each eighth pound of coal per hour per horse power is 0·16741 gross ton per year or 300 24-hour days.

The gross ton of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois is given in these calculations. To reduce gross tons of 2,240 pounds to net tons of 2,000 pounds, multiply by 1·12 or divide by 0·8928, whichever is more convenient; and conversely, to reduce net tons of 2,000 pounds to gross or legal tons of 2,240 pounds, divide by 1·12 or multiply by 8·8928, according to convenience. In the application of the foregoing figures, suppose a condensing steam engine to develop 175 horse power with forty pounds initial pressure above atmosphere with a coal consumption of 3¼ pounds per hour per horse power, and that by increasing the initial pressure to 50 pounds by the gauge the work was 185 horse power with a coal consumption of 2¾ pounds per hour per horse power, the saving per year of 300 10-hour days is 0·66964 gross ton for each horse power, or 6·66964—126·2834 gross tons, and the saving per year of 300 24-hour days is 160,-704 x 185—296·32 gross tons.

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south, and many miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely. "The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883

from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $500,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a ship yard and a rice mill."—*St. Louis Republican.*

DISCHARGED.

John Robertson left on Wednesday for Omaha. John came to Eagle Rock about four years ago, and on advice of the officials of the railroad company, built him a neat home, his house and all improvements costing him about $1,500. By economizing in every way possible, depriving himself and family of many luxuries, he has his little home all paid for. What was his surprise last week, after four years of steady, faithful work, to be informed that his services were no longer required by the railroad company.

Thomas Boucher commenced working for the Union Pacific railroad company when the terminus of the road was at Fremont, Neb. That was about twenty years ago. He has been in the employ of the company ever since at different points. About three years ago men were wanted in the shops at Eagle Rock, and Mr. Boucher came and took a position. He has filled that position faithfully since that time until last week when he was informed that his services were no longer required. He is now about fifty years of age, and after putting in twenty years of the best part of his life in the service of the company is told to go elsewhere and look for employment.

It is possible that President Adams and the higher officials of the railroad endorse that kind of management, but we very much doubt it—*Idaho Ragister.*

An American captain had as a passenger on board his ship a very beautiful young lady, with whom, in the course of a very short voyage, five young gentlemen, also passengers, fell desperately in love. She, liking all the young gentlemen, and liking them all equally well, felt herself placed in a position of some difficulty, and in the emergency applied to the captain for advice. He, being a man of an original turn of mind, suggested that she should jump overboard—he taking care to have a well-manned boat alongside (to prevent the possibility of the farce turning into a tragedy), and that she should accept the man who jumped into the sea after her. The lady liked the notion, and one fine morning, when her five admirers were all upon deck, went over the side head foremost. Four of the five immediately followed her lead. Then said the puzzled damsel to the captain, "What am to do now? See how wet they all are!" "Do!" replied the captain, "why, take the dry one." Which she did, and it is hoped lived happy ever afterwards.

Don't waste life in doubts and fears; spend yourself on the work before you, well assured the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours or ages that follow it.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

"The curse of the Knights of Labor has come from the promptness with which acknowledged leaders of the Socialist element have put themselves forward at meetings, and, while speaking, plainly hinted at the musket and Gatling gun as the remedy for labor's grievances. Many of the men who advocate these principles of Socialism do not understand them. They set forth the idea and convey the impression that the only weapons by which labor can hope to secure the desired rooms are the knife and bludgeon. Men may entertain such ideas as they please—they may advocate them if they please—but they should not seek, under the cloak of the Knights of Labor, to promulgate such doctrines, and make the order responsible for them. I claim the right to differ as to the means best calculated to bring about reform, and am willing to respect the opinions of others; but until the Knights of Labor adopt the shotgun as their chief weapon, I will vigorously object to allowing Socialistic advocates to step to the front at all meetings got up in the interest of labor. They must not be permitted to advocate blood and fire, and yet proclaim themselves to be the mouthpieces of the labor cause. It is my firm and honest belief that as vast as is this country, as broad and as exclusive as is its territory, there is not room enough within its bounds for the exercise of a single rifle. I have no respect for the man or men who will flaunt that accursed red flag and advocate the use of a dirk and bullet for 364 days in the year, and who on the 365th day deliberately walked up to the polls and vote for the continuance of the system which they denounce. If I require any determined action, give me the man who reads and thinks instead of the man who drinks. There are more of the latter in a large city than the former. However, the Knights of Labor will live, their principles will spread and eventually triumph. Bah! on the creatures who flaunt the red flag. They are too vile to respect and too cowardly to uphold the American flag, sanctified by the blood of patriots. They disgrace it every time they go to the polls and vote for monopoly and usury. They are not to be trusted."—*T. V. Powderly.*

There appears to be a general complaint that members do not take the interest in the meetings of their assemblies that they should; that many will only come occasionally to pay their dues, or at such times as some excitement or trouble has arisen. Now this is wrong. The main work of the order is education, and the assembly is the school where all subjects of general interest should be discussed, and we believe that if the locals will adopt the plan of having a regular subject selected for discussion at least one week in advance, and the local go into committee of the whole on the subject each week, and occupy at least forty-five minutes, and thus give an opportunity for free and untrammelled talk, it would soon bring out a greater interest. There is no reason why these discussions would not become interesting, and the results would soon be seen in the larger attendance and the interest developed. There is not a subject of general interest for the general welfare, or that is being considered by the civilized world to-day, that would be out of place in an assembly room of the Knights of Labor; such of the intelligent action of the future must come from what is learned in this way.

We take pleasure to announce that General Master Workman T. V. Powderly will make a visit in May next. The representatives of our district have been urging him to come and make the west a visit for the past two years. He has at last consented, but his time and health will not allow him to speak at over two or three points. Omaha and Denver are the only points that he has fully consented to speak at. At Denver he will speak under the auspices of L. A. 3218, the arrangements having been made to bring him to Denver to speak at the celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of L. A. 3218, on or about the 8th of

May. Arrangements have not been completed, so that we can announce the programme, but the intentions are to give every one a chance to hear our General Master Workman speak on the aims and objects of the order, and the complete programme will be announced in due time.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING.

A Boston dispatch February 21 says a private meeting was held Sunday by the delegates from the various branches of labor engaged upon steam railroads running into Boston, now organized into assemblies of Knights of Labor. A large number were present, representing conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen, machinists, station agents, baggage masters, carpenters, painters, car-builders, trackmen, construction men, freight handlers, clerks, switchmen, railroad telegraph operators, and, in fact, all branches engaged in railway service. The purpose of the meeting was to effect a more complete organization, and a petition was drawn up asking the Knights of Labor to assist in the obtaining of a charter for a district assembly composed entirely of railroad men. The consummation aimed at is the foundation of an international organization comprising the United States and Canada.

D. M. W. Thos. Neasham has been visiting the locals on the Idaho and Wyoming divisions the past month, and is not expected home till about the first of April; he writes that he finds the assemblies in a fair condition but that men are very unsettled on the Idaho division on account of the changes taking place and rumor of changes that are afloat.

Over a thousand men idle at Sioux City at present, and all laboring men are cautioned against being lured to go to said place. Pay no attention to the circulars of real estate men. The old way of an advertising scheme is to reduce wages. ED. PERRY, Sec. S. A.

Attention of Local Secretaries is called to the fact that the quarter ends March 31 and a report is due on or before the 15th of April. The report should be ready for adoption by the Local the first meeting in April. Prompt attention to this is desired.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

CRANK PINS.

Editor Magazine: The *American Machinist* of March 5th contains a number of letters from the M. M's of different roads on the merits of iron and steel for crank pins and axles. The majority favor iron. I think the late Sir Joseph Whitworth's plan of substituting hydraulic pressure for hammering steel was a good one. Dies could be made so that crank pins could be made nearly the finished size. It is well known that the best of the stuff is on the outside. Of course, it pays the proprietors of steam hammer forges to make forgings as rough and heavy as possible. If a crank pin weighs 80 lbs. finished and 200 lbs. in the rough, turning such an enormous quantity of stuff off is an expensive operation for the company. Whitworth found by experimenting that mild steel for cannon, after being put to an enormous hydraulic pressure while hot, the quality of the steel was, in comparison, like the bone of the high-mettled blood race horse to the coarse grained bone of the draught horse. The mechanical superintendent of the Canadian Pacific uses Lowmoor iron, case hardened, which, no doubt, makes a very good crank pin. But unless the lathe is furnished with a special slide rest and wheel for grinding the pin true after the case hardening, the journals and brasses will run hot. The fit must be made after the case hardening process, and if the main journal is untrue, the shank must be square centered from the journal. All crank pin journals wear eccentrically, although they may appear smooth and round, and as a good case hardening is only about the thickness of an eggshell, in time there is apt to be a hard and a soft side; consequently the journal becomes oval, and wastes oil and runs hot. In my opinion, where crank pins nearly always break ought to be made the strongest part of the pin. Making the fit half an inch larger than the journal is a good plan. Some builders countersink the collar of the pin into the boss of

the wheel and fillet each side; others do not collar the pin, but let the brasses work against the face of the boss. If the fit of the back pin is four inches and the shoulder is six inches, the sudden increase in the diameter of the shoulder is a source of weakness. Some roads make the back pin the same shape as the front; only the fillets are made as large as possible. There are several advanvantages in the latter plan; the pin is not unnecessarily heavy, and one set of dies will do for the forging, and there is no danger of having a forged pin the wrong shape, when nearly out of stock. Figure 7, on the third page of the *American Machinist*, is a very good shape as regards lightness and strength. I believe the graceful curve and large fillet shaped back pin of the old engines has been changed to the large collar and straight taper of many modern locomotives because it is less work, and a less experienced man can turn them. Many modern lathe hands are good on fits and straight lines, but are all abroad when it comes to curves, bulges, tangents and work of irregular form. I believe, if link pins and such like case hardened work had to undergo the same process as Whitworth's hardened steel male and female templets or steel hardened rings or cylinders and plugs, it would be a great advantage. No matter how truly the hole is lapped, grinding the high spots of the pin down on the grindstone will not make a perfect fit. The master mechanics are not to blame for having such huge, rough, shapeless forging thrust upon them. The best plan is for the railway companies to have furnaces of their own and work up their own scrap and hire an expert, scientific, thoroughbred steam-hammer forger, and pay him the highest current wages. There is more in the heating and forging than anything else. U. S.

Editor Magazine: Your extract in the March number of the magazine concerning the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., F. R. S., mechanical engineer, is the best one that has appeared in any of the mechanics' magazines or papers of this country. Distributing the different parts of the 60-horse power engines for the 120 gun boats to the best shops in the country, to be ready in ninety days, in 1855, for the Crimea was a good illustration of what can be done by working to Whitworth standard gauge.

Whitworth, at the age of 18, left his uncle's cotton mill in Derbyshire and served out his apprenticeship with Mr. Crichton, of Manchester. In 1825, when 21 years of age, he married and went to London. Eight years later he returned to Manchester, where he passed the greater part of his life. In 1869 he did the munificent act which will hand his name down to posterity. He devoted the large sum of £100,000 to the foundation of thirty "Whitworth scholarships" of £100 per annum, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science. Whitworth worked as an apprentice for seven years, and as a journeyman for nine years. He never was a foreman. It was a good thing for himself and the world at large that his talents were not crippled by superior officers. If he had been a modern master mechanic under some $30,000-a-year general manager, who was a brakeman or clerk a few years back, he would soon have come into collision with him. Expense was no object with him. He always aimed at perfection in everything, and got the highest price for his work. Whitworth's career ought to be an incentive to apprentices to take pains and aim at doing a good job. If this country should ever need to build marine engines in a hurry, Penn's plan of distributing the different parts to the best shops in the country to be made to standard gauges would be appreciated; boring the holes in one state and turning the fits in another could be done. It would not do, however, to send the work to rushing slaughter houses and butcher shops. Yours truly, I. K. C.

The railroad mail service handled 5,329,521,475 pieces of mail matter during the last fiscal year, in distributing which 1,260,443 errors were made, being one error to every 4,228 pieces handled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the letter. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The closing days of the Legislature are near at hand, and the working men, as usual have secured but little. Some of the representatives from Omaha have placed themselves on record with reference to matters which interest every workingman in the State of Nebraska. A movement was on foot to abolish contract labor on municipal works with a fair chance of success, when, to the surprise of many, it was found that a few pretended staunch Knights voted against the measure, simply because they owned a few hundred dollars worth of real estate in the city of Omaha. In their estimation their property would be taxed to such an extent that it would be almost impossible to pay the same. Poor, innocent creatures, they were so strongly possessed with selfishness that a law which would possibly be for the benefit of the many, with them was a secondary consideration. It is a notorious fact that the contractors of this city spent a large amount of money to defeat this movement. We are reliably informed that one firm of contractors of this city made over fifty thousand dollars last year. According to that it is easy to concieve their object in trying to defeat the measure above referred to. Any of your readers who wish to inform themselves of the corrupt and debased measures used by lobbyists and jobbers at Lincoln would do well to read the Omaha Bee. It shows how the will of the people has been set aside; how the "oil rooms," fine saloons and leading hotels were used to trap the weary; how nice and pleasant the silk hat lobbyist would discuss with the farmer the prospect of next season's crop; how the man with mechanical proclivities would accost his mechanical representative on questions appertaining to his trade and calling. Every representative was "sized up" prior to the convening of the Legislature; his whole period of existence was thoroughly inquired into; his character was closely examined by the political microscope and his weak points were duly recorded. The man was selected to work on those weak points and success crowns his effort. Such is life at the capital of Nebraska. Every device, honorable and dishonorable, are used. Many of the representatives will go back to their constituents and will try and explain their actions: however they can not secrete the fact that they have betrayed the trust imposed in them, consequently their future actions will always be looked on with suspicion However, there are some of our representatives who could not be coerced into doing the biding of hirelings, those few are spoken of in eulogistic terms by all who are in sympathy with good government.

J. L. B.

DENVER, COLO., March 24, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I have no specially exciting news to give you this month. Matters at the railroad shop and yard have progressed quietly with plenty of work for those employed, but the putting on of a new man is a rarity here, and those now on the rolls have been here a long time. When a man comes to Denver and gets works he generally considers he has struck about as fine a place as there is and sticks to it, or perhaps it is more likely he finds that he never can get enough ahead to leave on, but there is two men for every vacant place in Denver to-day. There has been some demand for men on construction for the Colorado Midland, but such work constitutes a dog's life, and men stay at those camps but a short time.

There are many rumors of new roads building in here this summer, and it is generally conceded that the Northwestern will be running trains in here by 1888.

The real estate sharks are reaping a harvest now, as city property is advancing and many sales are being made, but the why and the cause for any "boom" in this line no one appears to be able to explain. Considerable building is going on.

The city election takes place early in April and the indications are that there will be four regular party tickets in the field, United Labor, Prohibition, Republican and Democrat. Surely from such a list a voter can con cientiously pick out a ticket to cast.

We regret to inform you and the readers of the Magazine that we have been compelled to close up our co-operative store for the present. We found that we were running behind, and with all the hard work of a few earnest workers we were unable to gain ground. This may be partly laid to discrimination against us, but more to the indifference of those directly interested and the opposition of those who, from principle, should have been its most earnest supporters. Universal co-operation will never be accomplished until local co-operation is demonstrated to be successful. The men who wish to grind an axe must first learn to turn the stone. But we hope to see the Co-operative Association open again and under more favorable circumstances.

The prospects for new shops or any improvements in the present ones looks very slim, and that the men will have to do their work under the present unfavorable conditions for at least another year.

The painters at the East Denver shops have just turned out the sleeping car Leadville, and it speaks loudly for the artistic skill of the men who performed the work.

The Trades Assembly gave a literary enter-

tainment on the evening of the 19th, which was largely attended and a success in every particular. SCRIBE.

HUNTINGTON, IDAHO, March 23, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Since the Magazine received its last communication from the guilt burgh many changes have taken place. Since the 15th of last month all persons living on railroad land belonging to the O. S. L. or U. P. at this place were given notice to quit the company's premises within thirty days. This was done through the agent here, Mr. John T. Shine, who served all the notices personally.

At the time that said notices were served it was made known to house owners here that the Townsite Company had lots for sale in the town of Huntington at prices ranging from $25 to $300 per lot.

The agent for the sale of the Townsite Company is Mr. Shine, and it is generally understood that the interests of the U. P. and the Townsite Company are identical. As the greater part of the residents owning houses here are dependant on the U. P. for employment or support, all or nearly all of them have quietly purchased lots, and all who were living on that portion of land known and designated and known as depot grounds have torn down and moved off in obedience to the company's order. They could move off or quit work, so took Hopkins' choice. It has cost employes here many a hard earned dollar, and it seems as if the wishes of President Adams had not been consulted in this matter, for in his report to the stockholders Mr. Adams says it is his desire to encourage employes to build homes that they may be more contented to work steadily at one place, and in this manner become of greater worth as servants of the U. P. and its patrons.

Well, if the Company have made money in this transaction they certainly have not made much in the total as I will show farther on, for they as well as we have lost.

On the night of the 3d of this month the A. F. & A. M.'s held their annual grand ball, which was attended by all of Huntington's best dancers, as well as many from the outside. Music was furnished by Baker's City Orchestra and, though not the best, cost a good round sum and was fairly good. A splendid supper, to which all hands did ample justice, was served at 1 o'clock at Grey's restaurant under the able supervision of Mrs. Grey.

The crowning event of the evening was one not down on the programme, namely, the burning of the U. P. and P., R. & N. Transfer office, together with all records of every description pertaining to that department, the accumulation of years.

At 2:10 a. m. on the 4th the alarm of fire was given by one of the merry dancers, and a general skirmish followed to try and master the flames, but to no purpose, for the fire was already beyond control, and all that could be done was to pull away the cars of merchandise from the platform which was quickly done by the night yard crew and Crighler "pulled pins" to a purpose that morning if he ever did. At 2:30 a. m. the building was only a smouldering mass and the dancers resumed their hilarity, though with less vim than before, and at 4:30 the festivities ceased and the merrymakers wended their weary way homeward.

Mr. F. G. Cropper has moved his house to his lot on the Hill. Mr. Irland has purchased three acres of ground from Mr. Howard and offers lots for sale. Who ever thought that John Irland was a real estate broker. "Joe" Hartel has purchased a lot on "The Hill," and it looks as if he meant to stay. Henry Holcomb, agent of the O. C. Co., has a fine lot on the hill and is erecting a fine residence there. It is rumored that he will have a bird for the cage by the time it is finished.

The O. R. & N. and U. P. Transfer office will be rebuilt and ready for occupancy about April 1 and will be six feet longer than the old one and another window to give the "ink spreaders" more light on the subject.

Messrs. Locke & Huntington are erecting a commodious livery and feed stable and intend to run the livery business right, so they say.

Mr. M. A. Adams has made lively work on a neat little residence since the 14th. It will be warm, comfortable and convenient, and quite an addition to the lower part of town.

A great many salmon are coming through here just now, from twenty-five to forty-five boxes per day and the U. P. boys have to ice them here. It takes from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of ice per day for them.

The train crews on the O. S. L. are making big time and so are h ppy. Engine crews are running all they can stand.

Two more men have lately been added to the O. S. L. car department here so Foreman McHenry is happy.

L. A. 4493 is still on deck with a handful of new members.

No more this time, Mr. Editor. More anon. Fraternally yours, MAC.

LARAMIE, WYO., March 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Business in the shops here is about as usual. The Apprentice's Release was handed to two or three on Friday last, to be signed. I believe there are only two or three here that will be affected by it. Several men are about to quit and look for work elsewhere, some because of having too small pay and others to better themselves at other business.

There are many rumors regarding changes, etc., in various departments, but nothing definite is known.

The Burntizer is being prepared for work again, it is hoped it will soon be in full blast. The rolling mills are again at work and hopes are expressed that they will make a long and steady run.

Business in town is moderate. J. H.

STOUT, COLO., March 17, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Only for lack of time and other causes I could not make up my monthly letter for February, but I shall in the future endeavor to be more promptly and give the readers of the Magazine a concise history of this important stone quarry town and its surroundings. The weather was very unsettled during the month of January in Stout, and nearly every other day was a change, but the main feature of that month was a cold, disagreeable wind. The wind of Saturday, January 29th, took the cake, it carried away a part of the house of a prominent Stout citizen, who immediately ran to Fort Collins to purchase a keg of nails to connect the loosened parts again. What the month of January left to wish for was indemnified fully by the pleasant February, and at times it was really hot, what made us think that we were on some spot in the dark continent and not in Colorado. But as the proverb says, "you must not praise the day before night," so it was here in Stout, because to have such fine weather in midwinter looks rather suspicious—and we got it too, wind, snow and fog followed and at intervals were roasted, but to look for the overcoat in the next hour. It is very dangerous for an human being to neglect his person for want of clothes, because he or she will perhaps be the unhappy owner of a cold or some other ailing not easy to get rid of. The ever-changing climate has prompted me to translate from the German the following lines—

On Sunday I was frozen;
  On Monday badly shaked;
On Tuesday soaked with rain;
  On Wednesday nearly baked;
On Thursday I was blown to rags;
  On Friday I got fried;
On Saturday I'd had enough,
  And in a snowstorm died.

The steam derrick is running in full blast now, although the machinery requires a good deal of oiling and fixing now and then. A new house has been built over the boiler and machinery, in order that they may be protected against snow, rain and other emergencies of the weather. The whole looked to me as a curiosity at first, because it took two hours and forty minutes to load the first car, but now she has greatly improved and capable of loading a twenty-ton car in three-quarters of an hour. Small stones like rubble and rip-rap are loaded on the car by means of dump boxes; those boxes hold about a yard, and are fastened to the derrick by three hucks, which are connected at the top by a ring; by emptying the box, two of the hucks are taken off, and the middle huck remains, thus discharging the load. The slender-built derrick, Jumbo, has been taken down. There was no use for it any more at its old stand; it might, however, be put up at some other spot. Near the elevated railway is now an improved derrick placed, which is doing excellent work, and loads the cars quicker than the steam derrick, because the stones have to travel a considerable distance before they can be placed on the cars by the latter. A rubble slide has been fixed, so as to fetch down from the ledges all small-sized stones, and avoid handling them over again a dozen times. The wind of February 17th had taken off the roof of the powder-house in the south quarry, and had broken it so badly that brother Olson was ordered to put on another roof. At present the business in stones is dull, and scarcely anything is shipped except rubble and rip-rap.

The new Knights of Labor hall is nearly completed, and has an imposing appearance, especially to the stranger who enters Stout by the railway. The entrance to the hall is from the railway track, in a direction that is known by all people to be east. The dimensions of the hall are 40x28 feet, and the inner room, known by the name of the sanctuary, is 32x28 feet. West of this room are two smaller apartments; one is designated to serve as vestibule; the other as store-room for the safe-keeping of the assembly's archives, and for books, papers, and other things. One who wants to go into the sanctuary has to open two doors before he gets a seat. Eight windows and three or four doors are to be put into the building, and over the whole is a loft large enough for ten dancing couples to whirl along. Taking all into consideration, the hall greatly embellishes the town, and is the pride of all quarry men, where they go in the future to get books and papers, or they sit down on the spot to drive away the long evening hours. The chronic kickers, influenced by interested outside parties, are remarkably quiet now, and their sympathisers have lessened their natural howl against the d——n Knights of Labor. One of these lickspittels from Missouri did his utmost to denounce the Knights of Labor, hoping to get some soft job; but, failing to achieve the purpose he was training all his energies for, left Stout to join his comrade from Scranton, Pennsylvania. One well informed in the career of such men will find, in some instances, that they were kicked out by some assembly for deeds conflicting with the K. of L constitution. It is spoken of to honor the opening ceremonies with a dance, but I do not know where the fair sex are to come from, because there are only a few of them in Stout and vicinity, and the majority of the boys would have no partners. Some are gifted with No. 11's, which do well enough to harden the Stout soil, but not for a dancing floor.

Our assembly has shaken off two members, of the stamp above referred to—one for drunkenness, the other for imposing on brother Knights. He joined the Knights only for speculative purposes, thinking he could dispose of his poor worked stone to a member, who had to suffer for it, by loading such stone, by the foreman. This last mentioned gentleman is the champion snorer west of the Mississippi, and makes more noise than the two hundred quarrymen in Stout, with ten multiplied.

On one of those long Sundays, when there is nothing to do, we form parties to hunt or to climb mountains, taking provisions with us We, here in Stout, can enjoy ourselves just as much on the prairies and mountains as those, too often, snobocratic American voyagers to foreign lands for

recreation and pleasure that could far more easily and cheaply be found at home. How many of them have ever seen the glories and beauties and sublimities of this rocky country? How many of them understand that all the "castled Rhones" and "yellow Tibers" and "majestic Thames' of Europe dwindle to insignificant muddy creeks beside our own Ohios, Hudsons, Missouris, and Colorado rivers? How many of them have ever taken the pains to ascertain that all the vaunted Comos and Killarneys of foreign song and story are commonplace duck-puddles, compared with hundreds of saphire lakes, whose sparkling billows are the home of thousands of ducks and geese? It would give tens of thousands of bogus Americans some idea of the grandeur of their own land, and prevent them from showing the benighted ignorance that they now manifest to the first intelligent man or woman they meet after setting foot on European soil. About five miles from Stout, in a north-westerly direction, is the Horse Tooth mountain, which to ascend is very difficult, but the dangerous climbing is richly rewarded as soon as the top is reached The neighboring mountains are overlooked; and the vision extends far across Wyoming, and, under favorable atmospheric conditions, to Greeley and other points. The encircling crests, peaks and ridges lie like billows upon a tempestuous sea. Here and there dark, shadowy gulches are seen, while far-distant villages sparkle in the sun. The chief river, Cache le Poudre, is readily marked, and, on a clear day, a fair view may be had of Windsor Lake, justifying, indeed, the Indians' conceit that it was a "Smile of the Great Spirit." And the beholder studies geography on a grand and comprehensive scale.

"The great peaks seem so near,
Burned clean of mist, so starkly bold and clear,
I almost pause the wind in the pines to hear,
The loose rock's fall, the steps of browsing deer."

RICHARD C. CORDES.

SHOSHONE, IDAHO, March 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter from this point, various matters, movements, etc., have progressed a stage—progressed so that we can now see and know things that we could not see and understand before. We can know that a damper has been put upon the wonderful boom at Pocatello, a forced prosperity that was being experienced in that adjoining burg, for there is word that the Government agent has posted notices requiring the railroad company to pull down those buildings that encroach upon the Indian Reservation. A daily paper has it that the monthly pay roll at that point amounts to $48,000. Of this, more anon.

Again, we know that some engineers are making more than double time, thereby earning $7.70 per day. This will give you a slight idea as to the immense amount of traffic going over the road; freight trains are being run in three and four sections; we have stood on the station platform at Montpelier, and looking up the valley, have seen five sections following within a few hundred yards of each other coming in from the West.

Again, that an accident occurred in the yard here, the result of which was that the ends of a couple of cars were badly bent, several draw-heads used up, smokestack, bell and front end wanting and an engineer's arm fractured.

Several engines are here from the main line to help out in the rush of business.

Again, that the car shop is closed down tight—20 men discharged without a moment's warning. However, we will talk about this again.

Rumor has it that S. K. Jackson's resignation as foreman of the car shop is in, to take effect May 1st, and that he will go West.

Again, that there are some ugly statements made against the management of the hospital at Ogden, in connection with which we believe it is time the U. P. employes stopped giving employment to a heathen Mongolian and a notoriously dirty heathen at that, as he is, there, in the shape of a cook and general roustabout. It is a common occurrence for those who go to the hospital to become so disgusted with the way in which *that* heathen prepares and dishes up the food, that they are compelled to go to a hotel to board.

Engine 588 goes out of the shop to-day, looking, as one of those firemen who had been on the road about five minutes, just long enough to buy a cigar, light it and come loafing around to the shop with good clothes on, and while you, with greasy hands, black face, and overalls on, are perspiring over a job, push his hat on the back of his head, and after puffing a cloud of smoke at your face, would say, "She's a bird." With new guides, cross-heads, steam chests, jacket, cab, deck plate, side rods, shoes and wedges, etc. Billy McLean looks well pleased as he stands off and takes in the fine points of the machine. W. Edgecomb, general foreman, says nothing to the contrary, and as he is somewhat of a critic himself, we take it for granted the 588 will do, notwithstanding the big fillets in the cross-heads. We also have in the shop (just come in) engines 992, 973, 593, 575 and 550.

Some of the boys are moving from one side of the river to the other, for "change of luck" they say.

"SHORT LINE."

ALMY MINES,
EVANSTON, WYO., March 13, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I will try and let you know, in a few and simple remarks, how we, as a body of miners, are treated in and around Almy camp. I am glad to tell you that there has been some progress made in the right direction. In one instance, temperance is spreading through the camp. A goodly number of our men are joining temperance societies, and a great many are taking steps for the best in other directions. I am glad to inform you that our superintendent, Mr. Taylor Ramsay, is a strict temperance man, and our pit foreman, Mr. Robert Haddow, is of the same principle. That is a great change to what had been existing around this camp. These two officials have made great alterations in the ventilation of our mines; instead of

being roasted to death here just now, our men are complaining of being frozen to death. Our worthy Government Inspector, Mr. Qualley, has been around making his visit of inspection, and, by his report, I believe that he intends to do his duty to the best of his ability, and see that the laws of the Wyoming Ventilation Act are fully carried out; and good will be the result. But, Mr. Editor, with our progress, we have our complaints, and a great many of them, for the form or system that Beckwith, Quinn Co. have in paying the men of Almy does not work satisfactory. I find that U. P. employes received their pay checks on the 20th or 21st of February, and we, as a body of miners of Almy, had to wait till the 26th of February. The clerk began to pay the men at half-past seven or eight o'clock at night, and some of us were there until nearly 10 o'clock that night, till all the men received their pay, and some of the workmen have a long distance to travel. I think, for myself, that this system does want rectifying, that the railroad employes and other officials, and the coal miners, should be treated equally, and for all classes of workmen to receive their pay at some reasonable hour, and not for men to be around till such hours at night looking after the few dollars that have been so dearly earned. I should like to know if there could not be steps taken to try and get the bi-weekly system of paying under this U. P. Company. Dear sir, just a few more remarks before I close this letter. I will try and give more news in my next, for I am afraid I am trespassing. We, as a body of coal miners of Almy, under the U. P. Company, are working under or bound down to, what I should call, an ironclad or contract rule, under Beckwith, Quinn Co. Now, this contract expires on April 30th, 1887, and I expect we shall be called on to sign something similar on May 1st, 1887, if all miners under the U. P. Co. are called upon to do this same thing, there should be some step—a right and justifiable step—taken between the employers and employes to wipe this thing out of existence. JUSTICE.

RAWLINS, WYO., March 18, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

This burg is stirred up over the doing of the new proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, Mr. Dibler from Kansas City, the would-be autocrat. I suppose he thought that slavery still exists in Rawlins; he commenced by showing his tyranical power in trying to subdue the poor, defenceless working girls that were under his charge. He commenced by forbidding the girls to speak in the dining room or hallway under a penalty of a fine, and three fines meant a discharge. The girls openly rebelled and were discharged by this tyranical brute. The boarders have all left with the exception of a few, they sympathise with the girls. It will be a boom for the Brunswick Hotel, as all the railroad men are leaving. I hope the company will see it don't pay to have men like Dibler looking after their interest in Rawlins.

Rawlins is going to have a big boom in the spring. R. W. Barter is moving his office to Rawlins; this is to be the central point for the dispatching of trains. The company are going to build a new depot in the spring, out of stone. The Rawlins Dimension Sand Stone Company have incorporated and will be prepared, in the spring, to fill all orders promptly. The sand stone produced from those quarries will equal any stone of the kind in the United States; they will employ quite a number of men. Dillon Bros. have opened up an extensive coal bank with a vein 3½ feet thick, 3 miles from this place. The people of Rawlins will not have to depend on the company for their coal in the future. The coal from the Dillon mine is equal if not superior to the Rock Spring coal.

I wish to warn men from going to Ft. Steele, on the new road. They have advertisements all over the country for men, and when they come there is no employment for them. It seems as if they want to keep them coming so as to keep the wages low, and besides, the accomodations are horrible; they are not fit for white men to live in.

ANON.

SOUTH BUTTE, MONT., March 9, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Not seeing anything in the Magazine from this place, I thought I would let you know how we are progressing. We are at present doing a good business on this 52 miles of road. The mines and smelters are all working and looking well. We anticipate that this coming summer will be good in Montana as the Montana Central Railroad expect to work all the men they can get in the northern part of the Territory. We use, at present, on this road Northern Pacific and Utah & Northern engines at this place, but expect to have our own engines here by the middle of next month. Our Assembly here is progressing finely, and we have good and true men, although we are not many in number. We need, in Montana, an able labor lecturer; the men here do not take the interest they should in labor matters—still we are doing very well, at present. Our Legislature passed an arbitration bill. Bro. J. J. Haggerty was chosen by the trades and labor unions of this county to represent labor, but there was another name handed to the Governor before his got there or he most surely would have been appointed.

I close wishing you success in the Magazine.

J. JAY.

EXTRACT FROM OUR NEW YORK LETTER

The coal strike has resulted in a partial victory for the men. It is shown by the now published letters which passed between Austin Corbin, of the Reading Coal and Railroad company, and a committee of workingmen, that the latter terms were complied with. The Leader says. "As matters stand now, 18th inst., all the lines which are designated as "tramp lines are paying the rates demanded by the men. All along the Brooklyn docks the men are receiving their union scale of wages, and on the East river the old hands are at work at the rate of 40 and 60 cents an hour. On the North river the conditions varies somewhat. There the men have been refused employment in some instances, but only where they asked to be restored in a body. All the men

who have gone back have obtained the rates of wages demanded by them."

Henry Ward Beecher's death is eliciting eulogies of the most extravagant kind and they eminate from sources whence praise causes astonishment, for he was a man who used a two edged tongue that cut to the bone at every stroke, so that his enemies might be counted by the tens of thousands, while he was living. It is no new thing however to eulogize dead men for it would appear that death despies almost any prominent man.

For what Mr. Beecher has said in the past, the millionaries have no cause to love his memory or to mourn his death.

The readers of the Magazine cannot too deeply ponder over the denonciatory utterances of a man whose words are heeded where'er civilization has a foothold. Henry Ward Beecher in an address delivered in St. Louis, several years ago, used the following language:

"I must, however, make haste to say that among the dangers of the times is one which has developed out of the accumulation of enormous and consolidated wealth. If I stand in the city of New York and look southward, I see a railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, that runs across the continent with all its connections. Its leases and branches represent a capital of some hundreds of millions of dollars. If I turn my eyes to the north, I see the Erie, where many hundreds of millions lie. If still further to the north, I see the great New York Central, that represents hundreds of millions of dollars. These three roads represent thousands of millions of consolidated capital. Now suppose in an immergency the railroad interest demands, suppose there was some great national question which demanded that the President of the United States should be a man, and the senate should be composed of men playing into the hands of the great national railroad's consolidated capitalists, what power is there on the continent that could for a moment resist them? It is not a great many years since it would seem almost atrocious to have suggested that thought. But legislatures have been bought and sold, until we think no more about it than of selling so many sheep and cattle. Does anybody suppose that if it were a national interest that these vast corporations were seeking to subserve, that there is any legislation on this continent that could not be crushed or bought out by this despot, compared with which even slavery itself were a small danger. One of the greatest humiliations as a nation that is so justly proud of so many things is that which has fallen upon our congress. When we see the shiny track of the monster we may justly ask: What are we coming to? There has got to be a public sentiment created on this subject, or we will be swept away by a common rain. I tell you that the shadow that is already cast upon the land is prodigious. I do not believe in the Sociologist, in the International, nor the Communist, but when I see what the rich men as classes, are doing with our legislatures, what laws they have passed, what disregard there is to great common interests, I fear that the time will come when the workingmen will rise up and say that they have no appeal to courts, no appeal to the legislatures, that they are bought and sold by consolidated capital, and *when that* time comes, unless it brings reformation it will bring revolution. And if any such time does come, I do not hesitate to say I will stand by the common people for the encouragement of the working people, and against the consolidated capital of the land."

Thus spoke the great preacher, and his closing words, as I have emphasized them above clearly prove in the light of transpiring history that he was a prophet, for there is a revolution upon us, peaceful now, but it is premonitory of something more radical than "reformation" implies. W. S. T.

ASSEMBLY NOTICES.

L. A. 3860, Shoshone, Idaho, meets every Saturday at 19.30 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 20 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday evening of each week at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 19.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 4453, Huntington, Oregon. Meets every Saturday evening.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock, and every 4th Sunday in the month at 14:30 o'clock at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and fourth Saturday even'g's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3256, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 19 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 20 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 20 o'clock, in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday, at 19 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday, at 19.30 o'clock, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock in K. of L. hall.

R. Callaway

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. MAY, 1887. No. 4.

LABOR'S CAPITAL.

In the last issue of the Magazine, under the title head "The Labor Fallacy" quoted from a recent writer, it evidently appears that the writer is trying to weaken the labor movement or discourage the agitation, and also that he has made a very narrow study of his subject, and by no means has he proved the fallacy.

Labor does contend that it is the producer of all wealth and that capital created by labor, should be the servant and not the master of labor. But labor does not contend that capital is not necessary or money, land or chattels is all there is of capital. Intelligence or knowledge, which the writer truly makes the important factor in the production of wealth, is the result of labor.

Ruskin truly writes—

"If you want knowledge you must toil for it, if food you must toil for it and if pleasure you must toil for it, toil is the law."

But I do not wish to enter into an argument as to the relations between capital and labor, but rather to the necessity of each acquiring that capital which only makes the man superior to the brute, which gives power to all and which is within the reach of all. Capital which one cannot be exploited out of which requires no massive vaults to hold that capital in knowledge.

It must be evident to all that man's mind is that which makes him superior in nature, that makes it possible for mankind to enjoy the bounties of nature, and therefore if man' intelligence was blotted out, the world would soon pass into the most barbarous condition.

If then, this be true, a man's value in the world must be in proportion as he is intelligent, hence a duty involves on each of the human family to cultivate and strengthen his intelligence by acquiring and searching for knowledge, that he may have the necessary power to properly guide and direct the manual labor or work of his hands.

The writer on "The labor fallacy" either designedly or ignorantly conveys a wrong impression of intelligence properly applied; he refers to "Gould's millions" as the price paid for something he (Gould) had to sell—"A unique and sleepless intelligence;" but has this kind of intelligence done the world any good, and has not the price the people have paid him been altogether too high? Has not this class of intelligence been mixed with something else?

From the standpoint thus taken by the writer, the unique and sleepless cunning of the robber can be justified.

A man that has received millions from a sale must have had to have given something to the buyers in return for the price, and in what way has Gould done this?

It is easy to see wherein the man who plans for a house or a great building and properly guides the workmen to carry out the design, wherein the man who has spent

much time in acquiring a knowledge of the anatomy of man, that he may apply proper remedies in case of disease, or a man that has acquired a knowledge of law, has something to sell. But such men as Gould sell nothing of this kind, such men are the foxes of mankind; they steal the results of the intelligence of others, and there is a wide difference between receiving pay for something sold and stealing something, and a wide difference between cunning and craftiness and intelligence, and it is the last that every man should struggle for, and the fact that too little attention is paid to this, is the cause why greater progress is not made in bringing about equality in mankind. It is one thing in which our labor literature fails its greatest work, seems to be concentrated in showing the masses the injustices that are being practiced upon them, which brings discontent without relief. Men feel and see oppression without knowing the causes, and they lack that all important factor. In saying this, we must consider the condition of the masses as a whole for the average intelligence being the basis on which they move or advance, the hard-earned intelligence of one being offset by the blind ignorance of the other. Therefore knowledge should be the capital sought for by every worker, nor should he in this be confined to questions of political economy in the relations of capital and labor, the land question or the finance question but in the sciences, mechanics, trade and transportation and in all the numerous branches as well, a knowledge of which guide men to overcome the forces of nature and the production and distribution of the necessities and luxuries of life.

Some men may say that a knowledge of such things will do them no good, that they have no use for it under their present circumstances but how do they ever expect to rise out of their present condition without some portion of it?

A man may work in a machine shop under a foreman for years, and never have occasion to use a knowledge of drawing or find it necessary to have a knowledge of the properties of steel, but knowledge of such matters may be the capital stored up which, though it lay comparatively idle for a time, the time will come when it can be brought forth and yield a hundred fold.

A carpenter may work for years on the construction of buildings without necessarily having a knowledge of the strength of material or of architecture, but in such a case he must necessarily have to occupy a subordinate position.

A fireman can keep steam up successfully without any knowledge of the theory of combustion or a care as to why the engine has been constructed as it is, but if a time comes in the course of his life when there is a demand for such capital, or where he could use it to advantage, he must remain back while his fellow who used his time to advantage in gaining this knowledge goes to the front, and so it is in every vocation, no matter how menial it may appear to be.

The science of phrenology has demonstrated that men are born with certain faculties of the brain, the seat of the mind, greater than others; that some men are born with all greater than others, but they have also demonstrated that these faculties can be cultivated, and that if they are not that they will grow dull and inanimate.

"I have had no chance" is a too common excuse which, though at times true, is too often untrue. Some writers of the history of Napoleon Bonaparte speak of him as a man of destiny; that the opportunities came to him through no effort of his. But can this be

proven by his life? Truly his rise from a poor Corsican lad to the greatest warrior of the world was unprecedented, but much of his success came from capital he had acquired. From his youth he was an ardent student and gained a knowledge of things that his comrades considered folly and a waste of time, but it was the use of this that made him rise above them. One example: While a subaltern in the French army stationed at Tulon he personally measured the distances between prominent points in the harbor and the depths of the same, and calculated what the effect of the fire of artillery would be from all tragic points in and around the city. The time came when this knowledge made him a name. There had come a use for his capital. But this is only one of many instances in the life of Napolieon.

Two boys are apprentices at a trade. At night, tired in body, they go to their homes. One rests his body by using his brain. He reads some work on the theory or practice of some branch of his trade. The other seeks pleasure in some place of amusement, or perhaps peruses the *Police Gazette* or follows the nonsense of some improbable novel. Now, who can say it is chance when one advances ahead of the other, as one will without fail. One has laid up labor's capital and the other has not. Many think that they can point to exceptions to this, and undoubtedly can where it may appear apparent for a time.

The unfortunate circumstances and bad influences that surround many boys and girls at a time when their character is being molded too often follows them through life, but to assist such and to remove the cause should be the noblest work of our labor organizations.

Every man who wishes to see a better condition surrounding humanity should endeavor to add each day to his storehouse of knowledge and encourage and assist others to do the same. Labor united with such capital will soon crush out all forms of oppression and disarm the monied monopolies, and without this union no great gains can be expected.

KNIGNTS OF LABOR VS. ANARCHY.

The vote cast for the labor ticket in many parts of the country shows what it is possible to accomplish through the ballot; it also shows the dangers that enter into this movement in contaminating the true labor issues with that of the ultra Socialist-Anarchist.

All eyes were turned on Chicago, on this issue, many among the friends and supporters of the labor movement who have the true interest of the masses at heart, who were posted as to the real status of the movement there, hoped to see it defeated, believing that victory there, under the conditions which the movement was controlled, would prove disastrous in the end.

The *Knights of Labor*, a weekly published by the Knights of Labor of Chicago, thus editorially speaks:

If it is possible for some so-called labor leaders to learn anything, surely the election Tuesday should teach them a lesson.

After the election last fall the radical element, or, more properly speaking, the fire-eaters, seeing in it a power to bring themselves if not their ideas, into prominence, at once began to lay their plans to capture the entire organization. At once a braggadocio regime was adopted, and it was decided that no one could become a member of the new political party who was not a member of a labor organization. This was blunder number one, and of itself stunned and drove away thousands of men who saw the evils of which labor complains, and saw that they could only be remedied through a new party; but they were ostracised from the new party by its own decrees, and they naturally looked with suspicion upon a party that took such a course. The interests of the middle classes, the small business man and small manufacturer, who, by our present system, are made small fish to be eaten by the monopoly sharks, are identified with those

of labor, but the fire-eaters who captured the Labor party in Chicago refused them admission to the councils of the party with which they would otherwise naturally have voted. The so-called labor leaders did not seem to have sense enough to see the difference between a political party and a trade union, in which no man could be admitted unless he worked at the trade.

During the winter the ultra-radical, fire-eating leaders managed to work the organizations very successfully. By the time the convention for the nomination of mayor was held, they had things so completely under their control that Tommy Morgan, from Hyde Park, could not only write the city platform, but nominate the mayor of a city of which he was not a resident. So far had this asinine policy been pursued that Fred Long was allowed to stand up (he was just sober enough to stand up) and state in the convention that he was an Anarchist and did not care who knew it. Not only was there no rebuke, but Long was put into the field as a (hic) speaker for the ticket.

To carry their blind idiocy to its logical extreme, Albert Currlin, an imported hothead, who has by some machination brought in as editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* against the protest of the rank and file of the Central Labor union, was also brought into the campaign as a speaker, to speak from the same rostrum with Nelson and the rest of the candidates.

Mr. Nelson is a good, grand, noble man, and would have made as good a mayor as Chicago ever had, but no saint could have convinced the people of his good intention while backed by such men as Currlin, Morgan, Long, Riley and such as they.

The management of the campaign by the committee of twenty-five was as asinine as could have been conceived. Not a tithe of the ability shown last fall by the committee of twenty-one was exhibited this spring.

Added to a successive series of outrageous blunders was the crowning act of idiocy, a beer-guzzling jubilee on Saturday night before the election, with Mrs. Parsons as the most conspicuous attendant. Anybody has a right to hold a beer picnic whenever they please, and Mrs. Parsons or anybody else has a right to go; but when a central committee of a political party invests its money in beer, and right on the eve' of election opens out a saloon and gets up a political jubilee, then Mrs. Parsons' presence has a political significance, the results of which may be learned by contemplating Roche's majority.

One thing is sure, it is that the United Labor party must be reorganized and its campaigns must be conducted on legitimate labor issues, appealing to all classes interested in those issues, and barring no one actually interested with us from a voice in our councils. In its reorganization the Currlins and Morgans, Longs and red flags must be unceremoniously shelved. Defeat will follow any other course.

One of the most important lessons which the late elections throughout the United States teach, is that the voters of this country are not, and give no evidence of ever being, prepared to take kindly to the ultra-Socialist in politics or in anything else. As evidence of this it is only necessary to state that wherever these Socialists were in any way mixed up with the United Labor party, the latter's candidates were buried under an avalanche of adverse ballots.

And as a striking rebuke to this element it is worthy to remark that in all the cities where the members of the United Labor party made its fight for the legitimate demands of labor, they were triumphant, or at least so near winning, that a judicial investigation is necessary to decide the result at the polls.

The victories of the labor party at Dubuque, Iowa, Whitewater, Wis., East St, Louis and the close result at Cincinnati, where the fights were made on a strictly labor issue, and the overwhelming defeat in Chicago, where, unfortunately, the ultra-Socialists acted as a millstone about the neck of the United Labor party, point a very strong lesson.

The lesson is plain, and that there must be a complete and everlasting divorce between the United Labor party and the ultra-Socialists.

So speaks the *Knights of Labor* of Chicago. The comparison of what the movement was in Chicago and what it was in other parts, plainly shows that the honest workers of the country can distinguish between principle and anarchy, and know that the red flag has no place in the labor movement.

Those who have the common interest at heart, who are fighting for a better condition of things and the raising of labor to its proper level, will certainly join hands against anarchy, and none more firmly than the true Knight of Labor.

The Anarchists have tried to bring the Knights of Labor into their mire, and have announced and led many to believe that an Anarchist and a Knight of Labor is one and the same person, but Powderly has nailed this as a lie in his speech at Harrisburg when he said, "As the chief of our organization I can say that anarchy finds no abiding place in our midst, but the monopolists want people to believe to the contrary."

The true Knights have two enemies to fight in sustaining the principles for which they are organized; the common enemy monopoly without, and a viper that is attempting to get within, and thus the issue stands; and in the future the fight must be taken up with renewed energy, and sentimentalism must be laid aside; it is nonsense to talk of making harmony on such a basis or condition as was evident in Chicago. Red-flagism must never taint Knight of Laborism, for they are as opposite as day is from night, as the sentiment expressed at Chicago that, "We will carry that ticket through under the flag on whose face not one star glistens, not one stripe is to be found," will not be received by honest men. If the fight must be taken up on this issue, let it, and we will stand or fall with it. Let the Knights of Labor take up the starry flag of liberty and wage common war on piracy, be the flag it waves red or black, and let the battle cry be "Our homes and good government for the common country we love."

Powderly's speech at Harrisburg as reported through the press, has the true ring to it, and such sentiments will have the hearty support of every true thinking Knight. He said:

No matter what errors we have committed in the past, we have always aimed at doing right. We have pursued a line of policy and found out things that are right and wrong, but we have always kept clear of one thing that brings odium in our country—Anarchy. He rejoiced therefore in the defeat of the Anarchy candidates in Chicago.

I read the result of the elections in Chicago the other day and I was glad to see and hear that the workingmen of that great city were good enough to throw the lie back into the faces of those who passed as their friends and representatives.

No sooner did the Anarchist ticket go before the people than its supporters said: "We will carry the ticket through under the flag on whose face not one star glistens, not one stripe is to be found, and the teachings of such men as Powderly and Griffiths will have no weight with us." But they found on election day that Anarchy was snowed under, as it was never snowed under before, and I say amen to that every time.

I did not know but what in the decorating of this hall you might forget to place the American flag on the wall on Thursday, and that it might not be forgotten, I brought this with me this morning. (Here Mr. Powderly exhibited a flag amid tremendous applause.) And I brought it down here so that if we were charged that we were not Americans that there was (I don't care where I was born; I don't care where the rest of you were born), one who swore by that flag and no other. (Here Mr. Powderly presented the flag to Mr. T. Burrell of Carbondale, an old friend.)

Let them to-morrow morning, after these outbursts of applause, charge us with being anything else but free-born American citizens, and these manifestations which you have now given expression to will be a refutation of that lie which will ring down the centuries in condemnation of the red flag.

Now, my brothers, we are here and we we will stand or fall by the sentiments which I have given utterance to. We are here as Americans to teach American legislation in the interest of the American people and in our American way, and also to say that those men who assembled 100 years ago in the City of Philadelphia and gave out the Declaration of Independence to the world were right, when they declared that all mem were created free and equal, and endowed with certain rights and that we believe they told the truth, and that it still continues to be the truth, instead of a living lie, as some of these men would have the people believe.

We can do this without being Anarchists and do it without becoming partisans and without being tied to the chariot wheels of either the old Democrat or Republican party. The Legisla-

connection therewith. There is nothing that can or will disgust people so much as the conduct of the parasitical fellows do who hang on to the organizations of the working people. They are not only an injury to the working men and women but they are a cancer in the body politic. They infest the organizations of labor to such an extent that it has almost become impossible for them to rid themselves of them. They are not confined to any one State or Territory. They are to be found in every city and town in the country, and wherever found their pernicious influence is more or less felt. They do little if any honest labor, but they are very assiduous at political conventions and are very conspicuous characters on election days. They are the hangers-on about the Legislative halls. They assume the authority to bargain for the workingmen's vote. They tell the aspirants for office that they can manipulate the vote in their precincts to suit themselves, and the party that will give the most "boodle" will get the vote. They do all this and more. Some of them will stump the State, county or city in favor of one party and at the same time be in collusion with the other. These are some of the chief characteristics of some of the men that are doing so much to bring labor organizations into ill-repute, and whose only object for belonging to a labor order at all is their own selfish gains. They use the organizations for purposes they were never intended for. The workingmen have got to call a halt to these creatures. They must put a stop to the abuses now going on in the name of organized labor. We must ever remember that it is from labor combined and properly conducted that springs our only hope of ever bettering our condition as working men, therefore it behooves us to watch with jealous eyes and to guard with determined and courageous hearts the interest of the organization we are a part of, so that neither man or woman be allowed to use the same for any other purpose save that for which we were organized for, because the absurd use that has been made of it has provoked enmity against us in the minds of some who otherwise would have been numbered amongst our best friends. Having a knowledge of these things and knowing the danger there is in allowing such things to go unchecked, I would persuade all who have got the good of their fellows at heart to help to put a stop to abuses of every kind that is going on in our ranks.

ALPHA.

A SPIRIT OF UNREST.

The whole world seems to be possessed with a spirit of unrest. And why? Because justice and injustice are antagonistic and each is striving for the ascendancy. The warlike preparations which are in progress throughout the world is proof that a great effort is being made to bombard the fortress of injustice and corruption. Enviousness and jealousy and the worship of gold have taken possession of the minds of men, and the determination to resist this formidable force, is dominant within the hearts of the oppressed. The old dissension between France and Germany seems now to have reached a point where nothing but the sword will settle it. Germany is determined to retain the provinces of Alsace and Loraine, which, over seventeen years ago, belonged to France. France has, during all these years, been "nursing her wrath to keep it warm," and now will possess herself of these courtesies at all hazards. The abduction of Prince Alexander, by the emissaries of the Russian Czar, still rankles in the hearts of the people of the little kingdom of Bulgaria. Poor Ireland will never abandon the struggle to free herself from British manacles. Many momentous events are occurring across the waters which betoken an uprising at no distant day.

While we sympathise with the oppressed of all nations, we will leave them to settle their own difficulties and turn our attention to America, where the same general convulsive movement is apparent.

We are in the midst of a great revolution, social and political, industrial and economical, and we must confront it resolutely. It is not child's play—this effort of ours to put down false aristocracy which is striving for titles of nobility and which is determined to make merchandise of human beings. This great mission is not the work of a few labor officials, it is the duty of the workers, there are none exempt, every one has a part to perform. The toilers of this land will never receive justice until honest men fill our legislative halls.

Years ago, when the whole civil and military power of the country was roused into action, and half a million of workers left the plough in the furrow and sprang to arms in defense of their country, when millions of revenue had to be raised by taxation, which rested and still rests upon labor to carry, the toilers bravely put their shoulders to the wheel and bore the heat and burden of the day, and to us is given the fruits for which they bled and died. At last the booming of cannon was no longer heard and the worn and weary troops were called home. The major portion of them were maimed for life and returned to find their homes mortgaged during their absence, to procure the necessaries of life for their families.

It required years of self-denial and hard labor to gain the competance which had been carefully accumulated when the call for men resounded. Premature old age, brought on by hardships incident to a soldier's life, now finds many of those veterans in stringent circumstances. None but a heart harder than the nether millstone could refuse pensions to these soldiers. Still congress does nothing in particular to protect the welfare of the defenders of our country. But the aristocrats, who reaped millions from the war, set in ease and luxury enjoying the profits of labor. It is a fact greatly to be deplored that this grand country, with all her sources of wealth, her shrines of liberty, and her marts of peace, should support an administration, or body of rulers, who refuse or hesitate to provide for the brave men who have by such a sacrifice, secured all these blessings to posterity. The people want to know what becomes of the public money. With our four thousand tons of unused silver dollars which the government is storing, why is not the national debt paid off and the old soldiers pensioned?

After these duties are performed, let monuments be erected to the memory of the dignitaries whom the nation considers worthy. Take care of the living first, the dead are provided for. Moreover, we want congressmen who will neither bribe, nor be bribed. It is asserted by reliable authority that over 20 per cent of all the voters of New York city are paid for their votes by candidates for office. The same is true of all other cities according to the population.

When a pure and uncorrupt body of rulers is procured, then the waste places will be built up and a higher state of prosperity for all than was ever before enjoyed will be attained. And who, if not the toilers, will bring about this transformation? All must work harmoniously. There must be no jealousies among the members of labor orders if we desire to rise to a high point of power. The members are so dependent upon each other that it is impossible to benefit either without advancing the interests of each, or to injure one without embarrassing all. There are times when it seems as if corporative powers were using every means to compel their employes to strike, knowing that nearly every strike weakens labor. In a similar manner Rome destroyed the beautiful city of Carthage. They weakened Carthage by degrees. They first required three hundred hostages sent to Rome, who should be children of the principal families of Carthage. These innocent children were torn from the arms of their

parents and sent away in ships to Sicily and given to the Roman counsels. The next step to weaken the people was to send a Roman fleet to take possession of all their ships, arms and everything the Carthagenians had to defend themselves with in case of war. Then the Romans declared their intentions of destroying the city. No supplications could move the tyrants, who ordered them to vacate the city and leave the shores of the sea. All readers of history are familiar with the bravery of the Carthagenians in defending their city. For the same reason does monopoly seek to keep labor in ignorance. The money kings smile benignly when it is demonstrated that a labor defeat is due entirely to the sympathy and support of the Anarchists, as was the case in Chicago at the late election.

When will labor learn that an ultimate triumph depends much upon the source from which it receives its support and sympathy.

A paper called "Foundation Principles" was circulated recently which contained a "Thanksgiving Prayer" that for blasphemy and desecration, surpassed anything that could be published. A careful perusal of this contaminating sheet brought out the startling fact that it advocates the cause of labor. If the organization of labor join hand and heart with a society whose aim is, not only to trample under foot the sacred name of God, but whose tendencies are immoral, as is clearly shown by the perusal of this specimen copy, it may from this time forth bear the appellation of the "lost cause," for lost it will be.

The principles of the Knights of Labor are the very quintessence of purity, and if we wish to retain inviolate this purity, we should receive no support, directly or indirectly, from a society whose morals are not above reproach. Those who are nobly striving with all their God-given powers to wrench the oppressed from the hands of tyrants, will shrink back in dismay from its advocates, feeling that they are co-workers with Apollyon.

WAMEGO, Kansas. M.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE FOOTBOARD.

I noticed in a recent issue of the *Scientific American* a clipping from some paper and the writer's comments on it that were interesting and amusing at the same time. The clipping was something like this:

"The fact that two competent men are on the footboard of a locomotive, both noting the conditions of the water, is the probable reason of so few accidents from this cause on the thousands of locomotives running in this country."

The writer then goes on to show how little the fireman knows of the condition of the water, how a slotted tube is often placed over the water glass, slot toward engineer, etc., and how engineers will brook no interference or inquiry from the fireman in this and other matters, and cites an instance where a "fresh" fireman was knocked silly with a soft hammer for trying a gauge cock and making some remark about low water. Now some of this is good and some is bad; no road should allow the slot racket A thin metal shield should protect the front of glass from coal chips and the men from hot water in case of a broken glass There is a grave responsibility resting upon the engineer of any locomotive, and there should be a proportionate dignity and self-respect accompany that responsibility, but I am—as a working engineer—opposed to an aristocracy or a "great-I-am" dynasty on my engine—or rather on the one I run, she belonging to the company. In the first place, most successful engineers were once firemen, and the fact that many of them have forgotten that fact breeds a class of men who knock down firemen for being inquisitive about water and other little matters of interest on the engine; but somehow I remember distinctly about picking wood slivers out of my hands, and the first running I did—from the fire door to the back of the tank—and I still smell sperm and acid and "dope," and remember the oil and emery, and the stack paint, and the flue-auger, and the frozen ash pan, and the cross engineer, and the oil house that

was half a mile from the round house, and a few of those little flowers that are strewn along a fireman's pathway, and there is very little aristocracy business between the young man who runs the scoop on the kettle I start and stop, and myself. A good fireman is the most important factor to an engineer's success. A man who attends to his part of the business first, last and all the time, is a comfort and a luxury to any engineer, and, for my part, is highly appreciated. A man who keeps her there (100 and enough) must be a live, sensible, energetic, ambitious man. To have these qualifications and be content to be a fireman always are utter impossibilities. So the good fireman is anxious to learn, water and all, and has a right to be inquisitive. I do not want a firemen to try the water while I am sitting on the side and attending to business; but I should not knock him down if he did, especially if he were larger than myself; but if I were temporarily off the engine, doing something else, on a siding, at a wreck, or any other place, I should not only fail to get angry, but would be glad to know that I had a man on there who would not let anything happen in the water line if I forgot or neglected it.

I feel the same about train orders and time card meeting points. In the six years I have been running I have had many firemen—some good, some bad and some "just middling," and when I find that the "new man" is a good one, I commence to court him. When the run is hard, and the fireman very busy, I find time to get a drink without having it handed to me; I can find time to go back and see how much water I have myself before I run by a tank, and throw down a few lumps of coal and crack them on the way, and fill an oil-can once in a while without much kicking; read my orders and give them to him to read; and if he asks me "Where can you make for No. 7?" I do not tell him to "run the scoop and I will run the engine." A thoughtful, careful fireman has saved more than one engineer from making a bad break, and the boy who wants to learn and talks of train orders, trains due, and notices the hot pin on his side, is the future engineer, and is worth a dozen numskulls, who know and care just enough to be happy when the pop is up and shovel coal when it is down. The swell-headedness of some men would go down considerably if they would remember back a little and think how poor firemen they were themselves. On the other hand, the fireman who aspires to be other than a stoker all his life should remember that men are not, as a usual thing, promoted because they are good engineers, but good firemen, men who attend to their work, who did not hold many trains on account of being late in getting around, who were not noted for being drunk every pay day; who spent much of their leisure time about the shops trying to learn what they could of the locomotive rather than "upon the row;" who read the *American Machinist* in place of the *Police Gazette*, and the daily papers in place of dime novels.

This is an age of progress, especially in railroading, and the firemen must keep abreast of the times—and so must the engineer, for that matter. The next generation of engineers must not believe that pumps are better than injectors, and that the latter is a "vacuum sucker," and that hand-brakes are better than Westinghouse automatic, and the latter a great job of mechanical gloom. It is not necessary for a man to know all about the repairs of a locomotive, but the more he knows, the better engineer he will be. But I started in about the man with the soft hammer and of the runners I know who would be soft-hammer men. The most of them think it a strong recommendation to be able to hear it said that they are better engineers drunk than some other man is sober. It is not my purpose to find fault with all the affairs of the road without offering a remedy, or what I think a remedy. In this case all the trouble comes from the men promoted, or aspiring to promotion, and in my next epistle to the car hands I shall offer my plan of hiring and promoting engineers and firemen.—*John A. Hill in American Machinist.*

THE DEATH OF THE LABORER'S CHILD.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Yes, its straight and true, good preacher,
every word that you have said;
Do not think those tears unmanly—they're
the first ones I have shed!
But they kind o'beat and pounded 'gainst
my aching heart and brain,
And they would not let me go off, and they
gave me extra pain.

I am just a laboring man, sir—work for food,
and rags and sleep,
And I hardly know the meaning of the life I
slave to keep;
But I know when times are cheery, or my
heart is made of lead;
I know sorrow when I see it, and—I know
my girl is dead!

No, she is not much to look at—just a plain-
ish bit of clay,
Of the sort of perished children that die
'round here every day;
And how SHE could break a heart up you'd
be slow to understand,
But she held MINE, Mr. Preacher, in that lit-
tle withered hand.

There are lots of prettier children, with a
face and form more fine—
Let their parents love and pet them—but
THIS little one was MINE!
There was no one else to cling to when we
two were torn apart.
And it's death—this amputation of the strong
arms of the heart.

I am just an ignorant man, sir, of the kind
that digs and delves,
But I've learned that human beings cannot
stay in by themselves;
They will reach out after something be it
good or be it bad,
And my heart on her's had settled, and—the
girl was all I had!

Yes, it's solid, Mr. Preacher, every word that
I have said—
God loves children while they're living, and
adopts them when they're dead;
But I cannot help contriving, do the very
best I can,
That it wasn't God's mercy took her, but the
selfishness of man!

Why, she lay there, faint and gasping, moan-
ing for a bit of air,
Choked and strangled by the foul breath of
the chimneys over there;
It climed through every window and crept
under every door,
And I tried to bar against it, and she only
choked the more.

She would lie there with the old look that
poor children somehow get;
She had learned to use her patience, and she
did not cry or fret,
But would lift her little face up so piteous
and so fair,
And would whisper, "I am dying for a little
breath of air!"

If she'd gone off through the sunlight
'twouldn't have seemed so hard to me,
Or among the fresh, cool breezes that come
sweeping from the sea;
But it's nothing less than murder when my
darling's every breath
Chokes and strangles with the poison from
that chimney-swamp of death!

Oh, it's not enough those people own the
very ground we tread,
And the shelter that we crouch in, and the
tools that earn our bread;
They must place their blotted mortgage on
the air and on the sky,
And shut out our little heaven till our chil-
dren pine and die!

Oh, the air is pure and wholesome where
SOME babies coo and rest.
And they trim them out with ribbons, and
feed them on the best;
But the love they bear is mockery to the
gracious God on high,
If to give those children luxuries some one
else's child must die!

Oh, we wear the cheapest clothing, and our
meals are scant and brief,
And, perhaps, those fellows fancy there's a
cheaper grade of grief;
But the people all around them, losing child-
ren, friends and mates,
Can inform them that affliction hasn't any
under-rates.

I'm no grumbler at the rules of "this free
and happy land,"
And don't go round explaining things I do
not understand;
But I know there's something treacherous in
the workings of the law,
When we get a dose of poison out of every
breath we draw!

I have talked so much, good Preacher, and I
hope you won't be vexed,
But I'M going to make a sermon with that
white face for a text;
And I'll preach it, and I'll preach it till I set
the people wild
O'er the heartless, reckless grasping of the
men who killed my child.

The politicians are becoming alarmed, and are beginning to realize the fact that organized labor means business.—*Ex.*

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The credit system is a thing which is attracting a great deal of attention in financial discussions all over the country. The effect of the system upon the men who gives credit, upon the men who receive credit, and upon the general prosperity of the country, are points which are discussed, and upon which there is little disagreement. Every one knows that credit is the curse of the mercantile system. In Denver, and on either side from one ocean to the other, the majority of retail dealers work like slaves and at the end of the year find themselves no better off than they were at the beginning. The profits they should have are represented by uncollected accounts on their books. To the retail dealer credit is an undoubted injury, and it would be to his benefit if a cash system could be adopted.

It is a well understood fact, which all experience proves, that the wage-earner who runs weekly or monthly bills with the grocer, the butcher, the baker, etc., is led to buy more than he would buy where he paid spot cash for everything. The result is that on each pay day he finds his money just enough, or perhaps not enough, to pay the bills that have accumulated since the last pay day; he has not saved a cent and must go on obtaining credit for another month. The system is one which begets in him habits of recklessness; it is in direct conflict with all habits of economy which lie at the basis of individual, if not national prosperity. Month by month the credit-seeker finds himself getting a little bit deeper in debt; maybe to the doctor or druggist, or maybe there is a little balance with each of his creditors. By and by he becomes ill, or some member of his family falls ill, or he loses his situation and salary. Then he is behind so that he can not pay up if he desired to do so, and the natural result is that he becomes reckless about his debts and grows into a deadbeat. Clearly to the honest workingman the credit system is an injury. If a cash system could be adopted which would force employing companies to pay weekly, and force wage-earners to live on oatmeal and potatoes until they could get money enough ahead to pay cash for everything, it would be a benefit to all workingmen. The credit system is an injury to the deadbeat crowd because it keeps them from the necessity of earning a living and living a reasonably useful and honest life. It is an injury to those who pay cash for goods, because it compels them to pay more for goods than they would be obliged to pay if prices were not put high enough to cover losses causes by giving credit.

The influence of the credit system upon the general prosperity of the country is clearly seen. It is credit which causes business failures, and sometimes causes ruin to sweep from almost one end of the country to the other, leaving more misery in its wake than men have any knowledge about. In general terms, too, it can be truthfully said that anything which is injurious to the business interests, and the interests of the workingmen, is injurious to the best interests of the whole body politic. Credit certainly is one of those things.

There is another influence, too, which credit exerts, silent, unseen, little thought of, but powerful, which is worthy of consideration. It is interest. Credit and interest are inseparable. It would not be difficult to show that interest, with a growth as certain as the passage of time, is a foe to the general prosperity. Interest cannot, at least under any monetary system, ever entirely cease. But certainly it is not an evil which should be nourished and cultivated by any increase of credits.

The question is one which is being discussed from the New England States to Texas, and bills affecting credit are now before the Colorado General Assembly. Henry Ward Beecher, to abolish the curse of credit, says he would favor the repeal of all laws to enforce the payment of debts, making the only basis of credit the honor and integrity of the man seeking it.

But in all the discussion there is one point that not one has yet touched. It is that there is not anywhere near enough

frost is fairly out. It was formerly the practice on all railroads (we take exceptions to this, as to our personal knowledge this was not the case on all roads. —ED.) to shim only when the track could not be tamped on account of frost. But now it is the custom on some roads to shim in summer, when it requires but slight raising to put the track in good surface. (This is regarded as a poor practice by good trackmen, however.) This is a bad plan and should never be practiced on any road. When a shim of considerable thickness is required, it should be spiked to the tie and other spikes driven through it, in the manner of spiking when no shim is used, otherwise the track may spread (this one item should be closely observed and looked after) and cause mischief, especially on curves. Shims should be prepared by machinery, and be of hard wood, and of various thicknesses, bored for the spikes, and when used the tie should be adzed off smoothly so that the shim may have a good bearing. Ties that have been in the track for a considerable length of time, will be found to be grooved under the rail, and unless the groove is adzed out, the shim will break and the portion under the rail will settle into the groove and materially alter the surface of the track. When trackmen are obliged to furnish their own shims they make them out of any material they get hold of, sometimes out of a pine board knocked off the fence, or a block cut from a cedar fence post, or something else which is worthless for the purpose. It is for the interest of railroad companies to furnish shims ready for use, and to see that they are properly used.—*Charles Latimer, C. E., in Railway Section Foreman.*

Henry George, in a late issue of the *Standard*, in referring to the results of the spring elections, and the gains made by the United Labor party, thus speaks:

"It is probably useless to attempt to warn the leaders and press of the old parties that they are doing all that lies in their power to give to the new movement the very direction which they profess to fear that it will take. Perhaps they seek that very result in representing the workingmen as Anarchists and proclaiming their peaceful victories at the polls as triumphs of lawlessness. But it does concern the men engaged in the new movement to frown down any attempt to rob it of its peaceful and thoroughly American character. Nothing that we can do will save us from misrepresentation at the hands of our enemies, and such misrepresentation has ceased to injure us. But we do need to take care that we do not alienate those disposed to be our friends. The working people of America are the enemies of lawlessness and misrule. Native or naturalized they love their country and its flag, and will not march under the blood-red banner of European revolution nor tolerate interference in American politics by any foreign prince or cardinal. In this last respect, as well as in its faith in the will of the people, the labor party is now the only one entitled to call itself American. Nor is the new party composed alone of those ordinarily called laborers. It seeks the support of all who do useful work with hand or brain, and its fight is not that of honest labor against useful capital, but that of the producer against the monopolist.

Nor is it sufficient that the new party shall refrain from offering those whose votes it needs and whose cause it represents. The work of education within its ranks must go hand in hand with that of organization. It is not sufficient that all who are discontented with things as they are shall join in expressing their dissatisfaction at the polls. Such a party could win but the triumph of a day and then fade away like frost on a window pane, leaving behind it naught but disappointment and despair. The party that seeks the emancipation of all men from industrial slavery must have as clear cut a purpose and as well defined a leading principle as that which accomplished the emancipation of the black man from chattel slavery. It must offer

a remedy, not a mere palliative, for the evils that it attacks. Otherwise its victories will be fruitless and it will fall into the decreptitude of the purposeless political organizations that it contemptuously brushes aside as it has the republican party in New York and the democratic party in the west.

The Montana Legislature evidently knows a thing or two, as the following bill shows. This passed the Council and was ordered translated into the Missourian language:

An act for the better protection of married men:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Montana:

Section 1. WHEREAS, During the present session of the Legislature sundry numerous and diverse bills have been passed looking to the improvement of the condition of married women, defining their rights and clothing them as nearly as possible wiih the legal rights and attributes of men; and

WHEREAS, Under the laws above mentioned said married women may sue and be sued, may hold and own property in their individual right separate and apart from their husbands; therefore, be it resolved,

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be a misdemeanor for any married woman to purchase a new bonnet, a silk dress, or a sealskin sack unless she shall first obtain a written order from her husband, and shall further have given him an indemnifying bond for the payment of the same.

Sec. 2. That in consideration of extra rights, privileges and immunities heretofore mentioned, it shall hereafter be lawful for any husband to stay out at least three times a week until 12 o'clock at night, and if any married woman shall utter any complaint she shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by being prohibited from making any comment upon the bonnet of the lady who occupies the front pew in church.

Sec. 3. In addition to the three nights above provided, married men may be permitted to attend lodge on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights respectively of each week, and said lodges are hereby permitted to keep open until 2 o'clock a. m., and any married woman who shall lock the front door, or leave the baby-carriage in the hall, or put out the lights prior to 2 o'clock a. m., shall be denied the privilege of gossiping with any other lady for the period of six months.

Sec. 4. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any married woman to do any of the following acts more than twice in one day, to-wit:

1. To pull out more than one handful of hair at a time.

2. To strike him with a rolling-pin more than seventeen times in succession.

3. To throw hot water on him.

4. To throw more than one flat-iron at a time.

Sec. 5. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any married woman to go to bed without having first thoroughly warmed her feet.

Nothing can be rightly estimated until it is looked at from a point external to itself. A man can not judge of his own figure or his own countenance until he stands before a glass and sees at least a reflection of himself apart from himself. An artist becomes so identified with the picture on his easel, that he loses his power to criticise it until he turns it upside down, or removes it to new lights and new surroundings, and so gets himself outside of it and estranged from it. One can not really estimate the height of a mountain from a position on the mountain. So, also, of ourselves. It is difficult for us to estimate the moral status of our own habits, because our standards of estimate are elevated or lowered with the molding and coloring influence of the habit itself. One man says that the theatre, or the card-table, or the wine-glass never harms him, although he admits it *may* be harmful to others. But he who is content to indulge in a practice which he admits has harmful elements in it, is thereby unfitted to judge

of its effects upon himself. And every added indulgence in that practice, on his part, tends to lessen his power of rightly estimating its influence over him. Let not one suppose that, because he sees himself unharmed by a dangerous practice, others may not see that he is harmed by it. Nor let him be sure that he can see the harm to himself when it is a harm to him.—*Ex.*

A special dispatch from Omaha, Neb., on April 27th says: "Mr. Thomas J. Potter, the newly appointed vice-president of the Union Pacific was in town to-day, and he paid a brief visit to the headquarter's offices of that road. He leaves the Burlington road May 15th, and enters upon his duties with the Union Pacific May 16th. His headquarters w ll be in Omaha. He says his work will virtually be that of general manager of the entire system, including the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. As to General Manager Callaway and Assistant General Manager Cummings, he could not say whether they would remain with the Union Pacific, but he presumed they would. He stated that he should make very few changes, at least in the immediate future."

A man who believes he doesn't get his money's worth and is doing an act of charity in subscribing for any newspaper, observes the Wellsboro *Gazette*, hasn't any mind to think, and his soul is so small that they won't take the trouble to look for it at the day of judgment. Ninety-nine cases in a hundred the man who "can't afford" his mind and his family three cents' worth of mental and moral stimulus a week, can afford to fill his skin full of rot-gut whiskey fifty-two times a year, and can afford to use tobacco until his breath would knock the core out of an ink roller at twenty paces. And generally he is the man who talks of newspapers being dependent on the public for support.

A law requiring railway companies to give thirty days' notice of intention to reduce wages has been passed by the Texas Legislature.

A small boy with his with boot-box in hand stood looking attentively up Griswold street yesterday, when he was asked:

"What are you looking at, sonny?"

"That millionaire in the keeridge."

"What's the matter with him?"

"He got out here and asked me to hold his hoss. When he went away he didn't hand me no ten cents."

"Perhaps he forgot it."

"That's what I'm puzzling over—whether he's absent minded and will send me a check through the mail in a day or two, or whether he took me for another millionaire and didn't want to hurt my feelings by offering me any money? It's purty hard to understand these high up fellers, and the next one I get on to has got to pay cash down."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Great and good thoughts are true wealth. They are fountains of living water. They are gems that always shine. They are impenetrable shields to protect character. They are godly apparel for the mind; they are right noble companions. They are fair angels of light. They are flowers of rich beauty and sweet fragrance. They are seeds of noble actions and noble institutions. They are molds in which exalted characters are formed. They make good and great men. They are a nation's mightiest bulwarks. A great and good thought is a grand legacy to bequeath to the world.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, according to the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES MAGAZINE, attaches a release to the agreement under which apprentices are employed, which prevent any recourse in case of accident, even though the accident comes from direct negligence of the company. This is all very nice in theory: but there are certain rights that no man should sign away, either for himself or another, and, in some instances, at least, this will be found to be one of them. At the best it is small business for a great railroad corporation.—*American Machinist.*

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Excellence is the result of toil.

The last Legislature of Colorado passed an act establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics and C. J. Driscoll, a prominent Knight of Denver, has received the appointment as commissioner.

The quarterly report that is due from each local on April 1st has not been received from many points; the Secretaries of locals Nos. 3481, 3749, 3748, 3790, 3924, 3988 and 4987 please take notice.

We take pleasure to inform the readers of the Magazine that John Treacy, who is well and favorably known throughout District 82, has received the appointment of Government Land Agent at North Platte.

The engine wipers employed by the U. P. Railway at Leavenworth, Kansas, have received an advance in pay to equal the amount paid for like work at corresponding points on the east end of the Kansas division.

Geo. C. Miller D. W. F. 82, of Ellis, Kansas has had the misfortune to lose his barns and farm implements by a prairie fire. He was severely injured, having his face and hands badly burned in saving his house.

Thos. Neasham, D. M. W. 82, returned from his western trip March 29th. He was as far north as Alderdice, Montana, and west to Huntington, Oregon, and reports that the order is in a fair condition at all points that he was at.

The grounds around the U. P. hospital at this point are in fine condition, the Spring rains having brought out the green on all sides. When the trees get a little larger this will be one of the most beautiful places around Denver. Its present condition, both inside and out is evidence, plain enough, of the improvements made in the two years the present management has had charge.

EMPLOYES' RATES.

The employes' rate for railroad fare (one cent per mile) granted by the Union Pacific to the employes and their immediate family, is again in force, the order rescinding this having been reconsidered April 2d. Emlpoyes wishing to visit Denver, Omaha or Kansas City to attend the lecture of T. V. Powderly, can avail themselves of this rate by applying for it in the usual way.

The minor's release, attached to the apprentice schedule now in force on the C. P. Ry., has had some amendments made to it by Clem Hackney, General Superintendent M. P. and C. Department. The railway officials believe that there has been a misunderstanding among the employes as to the real reason for the release being issued. Perhaps this is true and it might be well in the future to attach an explanation to an order of this kind, one that would fully explain the same.

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will be at Denver and deliver a public address and lecture May 9th. At this writing (April 26th) we have not received word of the date that he will be at Omaha or Kansas City. Preparations have been made for a large attendance at Denver, the Mammoth rink having been secured, which has a capacity of 5,000. A charge of 25 cents for ticket, admitting gentleman and lady has been fixed, and all proceeds over and above expenses will be divided between the House of the Good Shepherd and the Ladies' Relief Society.

Editor

I enclose you a copy of the London *Spectator* with some remarks on an article on wages and the price of living in different countries in Europe and in the United States. The article is by Mr. Meriwether, a workingman, and first appeared in the April number of *Harper's Weekly*. These agents of the Pennsylvania iron and steel millionaire manufacturers that are sent abroad to report on the subject write to order to suit the home market. Their letters must be

taken with a grain of salt, or rather with the whole salt cellar. I believe your Denver correspondent told the truth in the April number of the Magazine when he stated that there were two men for every vacant place in Denver to-day. When a man like the late Sir Joseph Whitworth spends a hundred thousand pounds out of his own pocket during his life time for scholarships for the benefit of mechanical and engineering science it shows that he had some pride in the trade and had the interest of apprentices at heart. It is disgusting to read the toadying articles of some penny a liners on the selections for general managers of a double mushroom millionaire. All he wants is a tool to assist him in reducing expenses. The New York *World* says the greatest steal of modern times is the Wabash railway. The editor says the Credi Mobiler swindle pales into insignificance beside it. The *World* puts it down at $47,550,000. It is melancholy to see a ring of some half dozen swinging money in that way, and screwing working men's wages down in every possible way. The high salaried officials are better paid now than they ever were. I read Mr. Breitenstein article in the April number of the Magazine with much interest. The wholesale reduction of wages that was going on of late years in highly protected Pennsylvania has been a perfect farce as regards the wages of mechanics.

The best protection for mechanics is to protect themselves. C.

Some of our labor exchanges seem disposed to find fault with the K. of L. General Executive Board for investing $45,000 in a new headquarters building at Philadelphia, Pa., and profess to believe it is too nice a building for laboring men or their representatives to occupy. We are not surprised at this fault-finding, as there are a certain class of men who would die if they did not have some one to find fault with. Such men, in the language of Josh Billings, "when they can't find anything else to growl about, will not hesitate to damn an angle worn because his tail is too long for the rest part of the body." But this class of men are born wrong, and then by the careful nursing of a disagreeable disposition they develop into full-fledged chronic kickers. They seem to think it shows a big head—kind of an independence that others don't have (and many don't want), to be continuously trying to pull somebody else down instead of trying to build themselves up. It is no use to argue the case with them, because they have made up their minds not to be satisfied with anything. You may as well try to blow up a shad net with wind as to try to satisfy their thirst for fault-finding. We feel much pleased with the new building in which our general officers are to find permanent quarters. It seems that they did not use up the sum voted them at the Richmond session, and if they have carpets on the floor and mirrors to look into once and awhile we are glad of it. It was the laboring men who built that fine building and wove those carpets, and if they are not entitled to use both we don't know who are. Some of our labor editors are occupying good houses, with carpets on the floor, while some of their subscribers and brother Knights are cooped up in cheap houses, on bare floors, but said editors don't complain at this. But possibly it is only because they have not thought of it.—*Lewiston Advocate.*

Editor Magazine:

Permit me to say a few words to the Locals composing District 82, of which I am a member, and for which I desire to labor faithfully and wisely.

In the first place, owing to our scattered condition, we are in a great measure isolated, and not as effective as we would be if we were, by some means, drawn closer together.

The question is, how can we as Ls. be linked closer together? I have my own thoughts on the subject, but I wish others to give us the benefit of their thoughts.

I will make my suggestion to start with, in the hope that better heads and

better pens than mine may suggest some better method of accomplishing this much desired object.

I suggest that circles be formed, composed of Locals conveniently situated, say ten Locals to a circle, more or less as the case may be. Let each L. have its R. S. and let each Local be numbered, from one up, within each circle.

We will say for the sake of illustration that there are five Ls. in our circle. The R. S. of Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 make a short, pithy report and forward the same to No. 1, he in turn sends the four reports to his own L. and then embodies the four reports with that of his own, and then sends a full and complete report back to the Locals from which he received single reports. Thus each L. knows the condition of all the rest of the circle. This can be repeated weekly, letting L. No. 1 compile the reports the first week, No. 2 the second week, No. 3 the third week and so on, thus equalizing the work.

These weekly reports would greatly encourage the Ls., and if systematically conducted, would be of great benefit to all concerned, as much valuable information might be given and received, and monthly a condensed report might be published in the Journal.

My next suggestion is this. Let Ls. at convenient distances exchange speakers with sister Ls.; the expense to employees in traveling will not be great, and a good warm-hearted brother may infuse new life into a lukewarm L. to which he may be sent; in fact, all will be benefited by a mutual exchange of thought, especially if the speakers prepare themselves to become Master Workmen, of whom no man need to be ashamed.

Who will write next on this important subject, and who will start the ball rolling? CRITIC.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo. Ter., April 8th, 1887.—To the order anywhere, greeting. At a regular meeting of Dawn of Light L. A. 3256, on the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Knights of Labor of America are now sufficiently numerous, well organized and ready for work; and

WHEREAS, We must go ahead to avoid going back; and

WHEREAS, Articles VIII and XVII of the Constitution of the General Assembly of our order providing for a co-operative fund and for co-operation productive and distributive, did not and cannot, in our opinion, bring forth satisfactory results; therefore be it resolved by L. A. 3256.

First, That articles VIII and XVII of the Constitution of the General Assembly of the K. of L. of America be repealed and amended so as to substantially agree with brother James Thierry's plan, hereto attached;

Second, That the Constitution of District and Local Assemblies of said K. of L. be so amended as to harmonize with the Constitution of said General Assembly, after amending the latter as suggested above;

Third, That a copy of these preambles, resolution and plan be sent, forthwith, to D. A. 82, with a request for its indorsement by the District and that our delegates be instructed to favor and work for the same at the next regular, or special, annual meeting of said General Assembly; and

Fourth, That a copy be also sent to the Journal of the Order.

BROTHERS:—We number over 1,000,000 in the U. S., are well organized and ready to work. If we do not go ahead, we shall certainly go back,—you know what that means. We are all waiting for a beginning somewhere—why not start right here, near the summit of the Rocky Mountains, the very spot to spring the humble rivulet that swells into a mighty river, as it leaps from hill to hill, brings joy to every hamlet and turns he mill.

The philosophy of strikes is now well understood; they are but safety valves wasting our means and unable to give us Liberty, Equity and Comfort.

As our laws are made in favor of Capital and Monopoly and against us, I

would propose that we take advantage of said laws by ourselves turning capitalists and monopolists.

Many a worker may be compared to a balky horse, having lost all confidence in themselves; this, however, will not apply to the K. of L. though many of them are deluded by visions of poverty, when in reality we are possessed of immense latent wealth that may be easily transformed and utilized.

Where is the Knight of Labor who would refuse the contribution of one cent per week for a special K. of L. fund? That would bring $500,000, or half a million, the first year and which, in case of a strike, instead of wasting our means in the support of strikers in idleness, they would get without interest and thus be started in business on true and free co-operative principles.

They would surely succeed on account of our support and because their opponents must pay heavy interest on their capital.

At the end of the second year, there would be another half million to be disposed of as before, in another direction and so on. In due time, the money previously advanced to them, would be returned and again invested as before, to start more strikers into business and so on.

In following that plan and as I demonstrated on a previous occasion, we could easily raise $2,000,000,000, *Two Thousand Millions* of dollars in the short time of ten (10) years, which is more than the combined capital of the nabobs of the world, so that we might reasonably expect owning the United States of America, within a lifetime.

Comrades, I have given you a very brief outline of a plan I hope you will study and adopt as soon as convinced that it is entirely equitable and may be carried out without risk or sacrifice whatever.

BROTHERS:
O! why hug that infernal gold,
For which the souls of us are sold,
When all that which most dear we hold
Would be returned to us for gold?

BROTHERS:
Let us despise enslaving gold,
For which the best of us are sold;
Let us exchange our fiendish gold
For Liberty and a Freehold!

JAMES THIERRY.

GET A GARDEN.

Every man should make an effort to get himself a little plot of ground to cultivate as a garden. There are few men connected with railroads but can get such a piece of ground and ample time to work it. Nothing will yield them any better returns in money, pleasure and health. Before the war every man of family felt it necessary to have a garden as a part of his housekeeping establishment. He spent much of his leisure time very pleasantly in its cultivation, and perhaps made the assistance of his family available. The vegetables raised were not only superior to those purchased in the market, but they made a very considerable addition to the family income by their saving of outlay for provisions. When the flush times after the war came on there was neglect of gardening, as there was of many others of the frugal habits of the fathers. We have now to return to those habits, and among the first should be to that of the garden.

A garden is very little trouble. It requires some work in the spring, when outdoor labor is a delight. After that an occasional half-hour will keep it in excellent order and supply the table with vegetables as profusely as is the rich man's kitchen. A man who has once made a practice of gardening never willingly gives it up, even though his circumstances become such that the profits of the work are of no consequence to him. He continues to pursue it for the pleasure there is in tickling the earth with a hoe and seeing her laugh with a bountiful harvest.

In all our smaller towns and villages there is an abundance of available land for gardening, which can be had almost for the asking. We know that our readers can do nothing wiser than for each to secure themselves a half-acre and embark in the business of raising their own early peas and new potatoes.—*Ex.*

Work is the true philosopher's stone whether you handle a pick or a pen; a wheel-barrow or a set of books, digging, ditching or editing a newspaper.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

JIGS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

In the construction of jigs, surfaces should be planed true and square with one another for the purpose of laying out the required distances for bushings, bearing points, and other minor details. The planing of such surfaces greatly assists in their being fastened to the face plate of the lathe or platen of the drill press.

In the construction of jigs for drilling purposes, to produce a jig which shall drill or ream the holes accurate, the greatest care must be taken in laying out the required distances for the holes in which the bushings are to fit. Where lines are to be made for the purpose of locating the different holes, the surfaces should be covered with a solution of copper dissolved in nitric acid and applied lightly with a clean piece of waste. The application of this solution to a finished sur ace produces a copper like surface on steel, wrought and cast-iron, and by its use fine lines can be made in any direction with the grain, and in an opposite direction.

In the construction of jigs wherein accuracy of measurements are an essential feature, the vernier or an improved Brown & Sharpe graduated scale, from which inches and thousandth of inches can readily be taken off with the points of the dividers and transferred to the surface of the jig, should be used. The workman, when about to test the accuracy of the distances bored, must resort to his verniers. In measuring to find out if the distances are correct, a plug is fitted into each hole bored, which should be of standard size, then with the verniers measure the outside of each plug while in the hole, and make a note of what the reading is, then ascertain the diameter of the plugs; if the plugs are of the same diameter, the size of one must be subtracted from the total amount, to give the distance between the centers of the holes. It is not always the case that verniers are to be had; if such is the case, and the distance is not great, a fine-pointed pair of dividers can be used. The plugs which are fitted in the holes are first turned in the chuck from a piece of stock without centers. After the piece is turned to the right size, make a fine center point in the piece with a fine pointed centering tool. The bottom of this center hole should be shaped so that the fine and sharp points of the dividers will always locate themselves exactly central with the center of the plugs. After the fine point has been made, the center indicator can be applied to ascertain if the hole thus made runs true; if found out of true, the center should be scraped with the centering tool until the indicator rod ceases to vibrate. When making one or more plugs in the chuck, it is well to turn one at a time, because in cutting off the plug, possibly the remaining part would be sprung out of true by the tool catching. In the class of work under consideration all chances of making errors should be guarded against; they will come fast enough, however cautious we may be When fitting the plugs, have them turn in by the fingers, and fit tight enough to stay in any position.

When the jig is to be fitted with feet or bearing points, these should always be placed in position before the holes for the bushings are made. It is a good plan, when making these bearing points, to provide them with shoulders, so that when once in place they cannot be changed from their original position. Have the part which enters the jig of good length, so as to give stability, and when fitting them in, always drive them to a shoulder. Whenever conditions will admit, always provide means so that, in case it is required, the legs or bearing points can be removed. Have the part remaining outside as short as possible, and with good bearing surface, with corners slightly rounded; this will prevent scratching the drilling table, and gives a better appearance. When hardening, let it extend to a slight depth, not over one-eighth of an inch; this will

prevent the surfaces from wearing to any extent. Always have the bearing points ground parallel and true, with the surface planed for this purpose.

When these bearing points are in place, driven into a shoulder and ground true, the jig is ready to have the holes for the bushings made. The advantages of having the legs or bearing points driven into a shoulder before it is strapped to the face-plate are apparent, for if the legs or bearing points are put in without a shoulder, when the jig is bolted to the face-plate of the lathe, there is no knowing whether they would be disturbed or their true position changed.

There are conditions where the holes for the bushings cannot be made in the lathe, owing to the size of the jig and swing of the lathe. In this case the jig should be constructed from a model piece belonging to the machine.

Suppose that the jig can be fastened to the face-plate and revolved in the lathe for the purpose of boring the holes for the bushings. As the proper location of the centers for the bushings have been made, and located in different directions, it sometimes happens, owing to the construction of the jig, that the bearing points or feet of the jig, as it is moved over the face-plate for boring the holes, that, owing to the great number of holes or slots in the face-plate, it is found inconvenient to use the face-plate. In this case temporary pieces of cast-iron, large enough to admit of holding the jig, should be fastened to the face-place; the side bolting against the face-place should be planed, and the side to receive the jig should be faced off while the lathe is revolving. After the jig has been lightly bolted on, bring the dead center as close as possible to the center made in the jig for the bushing, using care so as not to allow the dead center to touch the center in the jig; if it should, and they not be in line, the value and distance of one center with the other is destroyed. The only object in bringing the dead center to the center made in the jig for the bushing is to locate it somewhere near the true position, so as to save so much adjusting. When the location is somewhere near the dead center, apply the fine point of rod in the center indicator, and true up the piece dead true.

For every hole in the jig designed for bushings the indicator should be applied until the rod ceases to vibrate. In laying out the different holes to be drilled the greatest caution should be exercised; do not feel satisfied after they are all located, but examine them over again; it will pay to do so; some mistake may have occurred.

This method is a tedious one, still it at all times saves making special tools which are required when the jig is made from the model.—*C. E. Simonds in American Machinist.*

A PERFECT WELD WITHOUT FIRE.

A correspondent of the *Blacksmith* writes as follows: "I have never seen anything in the columns of your paper relative to making a perfect weld of steel without fire or borax. A job came to my shop a few days ago in the shape of two pieces of three-quarter inch round steel, welded together end to end. A taper plug of steel was in one end of a shaft on which a corn burr was running. The plug of steel was bearing against a like piece of steel in the frame, the object of this being to tighten the burrs. Owing to a loose box on the shaft, the shaft got to jumping, giving a side motion and creating friction enough to weld the two pieces of steel together as stated. The two pieces of steel were hardened."

It is not a very uncommon thing, adds the *Scientific Press*, for a steel spindle in a spinning mechanism, when running at great speed, as it does in a steel cup, with perhaps a little wabbling, to suddenly stop its motion and become thoroughly welded to the cup. Of course this can occur only when the oil in the cup is exhausted.

The shop man who spends his leisure hours at home, reading or otherwise improving his mind, will never want for employment.

EXTRACT FROM OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The seven-leagued strides made in the progress and growth of the labor cause are so evident to all who read the newspapers and labor journals of the day, that the most ordinary observer of passing events must be amazed thereat. The membership of the organizations increases with astonishing celerity, as ascertained from high authorities by your correspondent, while the political arm of the cause has grown so strong that it requires the united forces of the two old parties to battle with it at the polls, and on whatever field such triangular duels have been fought, the young giant party of labor has conquered either the Republican or so styled Democratic party in the conflict, besides carrying off some of the trophies of a conqueror.

In addition also to a joining of forces against the new party, the enemies of the cause are obliged to resort to the most infamous lies and the vilest practices in their efforts to subdue the Labor Union army. The desperation, consternation and astonishment depicted upon the pages of the capitalistic press and upon the woe-begone faces of the old party leaders, hacks and demagogues, are telling indications of the terrible havoc the United Labor party is making of the defenses of the enemy.

Surely the principles, measures and issues that are at the back of the labor cause must be sound, wise and popular, to thus withstand the hot shot and bomb-shells of the monopolists. I might go on and enumerate evidences of the increasing powers of the industrial organizations and their political party until the readers of the U. P. E. MAGAZINE would grow weary of the recital; but it is not necessary to say that labor literature is being strengthened by a more liberal patronage.

* * * * *

Colonization, as generally managed or conducted by speculative capitalists, has resulted not infrequently in disaster and disappointment to those who trusted to the honor and fine promises of the promoters, and it is not to be expected that any permanent good could come out of schemes based upon pure selfishness and greed. The very nature of many attempts to colonize favorable localities has had too much of trickery and money-grabbing in it to enable the projectors to carry their glowing promises to a successful and satisfactory issue. The colonists were soon made to realize the fact that they were being imposed upon by men whose sole study was how to give as little as possible for the largest amount of money that could be drawn from the hopeful colonist; and so it is that colonization has suffered at the hands of unprincipled schemers.

But something of a far different character is about to be inaugurated by parties in New York, with adjunctive branches in other cities, who have at heart the welfare and happiness of the working people, and all others who may be willing to join the movement in good faith, to the end that a fraternal community may be the result of a colonization to be based upon the safe and enduring foundations of generosity, liberality, fair dealing, mutual protection, equity and a rapid enhancement in the value of personal holdings. The principal promoter of the plan above alluded to is a gentleman who has made the subject a study for many years, and he has evolved from his thorough researches and investigations many original features which cannot fail to prove valuable in their practical application, and will, no doubt, insure a brilliant success to the important undertaking he has in view, embracing, as it does, a vast field for enenterprise and the exercise of practical benevolence.

Your correspondent is permitted to make public, through the columns of the Magazine, a few of the cardinal features of a design so pregnant with interest to the people; but the practical details are to be explained to those only who will be allowed to participate in the movement, and so become beneficiaries in common, or, so to speak, co-operators.

There will be connected with the inaugural steps a nucleus for the establishment of a town, or village, in the persons of individual and collective representatives of every honorable calling, from which primal settlement will radiate farms, limited, with suitably located milling, manufacturing, mining and other extensive industrial establishments. Added to these advantages, the liberal and easy terms upon which building plots for dwellings, stores and factories, and acres of land for farming can be secured, will be of such a nature as to convince all who participate in the undertaking that they, and not the promoters, will become the greatest gainers, while a fair, reasonable and just compensation will be left for those whose personal efforts, brain-work and constant attention are to be the instrumentalities employed in the interests of all concerned. From the town nucleus I have named it is confidently claimed by those who are conversant with the entire plan that a great city of the West will be the ultimate and crowning glory of the movement under

consideration, because it is so beneficent in its character, so practical in its development and so colossal in its scope. The site for the contemplated city has not, as yet, been definitely fixed upon, although there are a number of proffers and propositions from large landholders, which are being canvassed on their respective points of merit and adaptedness to the grand object in hand. Proposals, however, are still invited.

One of the objects of this project is the removal from crowded centers of the surplus industrial population whose sharp and terrible competition in the marts of labor and trade is a source of poverty and distress, often leading to acts of desperation. Thus it is proposed to help the working people, not only by pointing out a simple, feasible and inexpensive way to secure a comfortable home, but to be freed from such surroundings as decent workingmen and women are exposed to amid the vicious, depraved and demoralizing elements of city life. Right here there is a text presented to the thoughtful mind touching the causes of the acknowledged depravity existing in our large cosmopolitan cities, but as my purpose is not to moralize on social evils, but simply to offer a remedy for existing troubles, I will hasten to say that many of the causes of vice and misery will be withheld from coming in contact with the men, women and children who will constitute the population of the coming city. But in saying this, I do not mean to infer that any great degree of perfectionism will be aimed at, but restrictions and conditions can be agreed to between right-minded people which will place legal and moral barriers in the path of vice and put at defiance the encroachments of evil-doers. "This is a measure not in the interest of labor alone, but in the interest of civilization, peace and social order." Indeed, the subject is of such profound concern to the industrial world, and is so fascinating in its character, as associated with truly practical views, that one scarcely knows when to cease writing about it, especially as it relates to the dearest place on earth, "Home, home, sweet, sweet home," for, as a noted writer has said: "There is a magical influence in the ownership of those tangible things which minister to the necessities, comforts and enjoyments of mankind. But there is a tenfold potency in the possession of land and home." In the ownership of home there is the highest education to the people, there is protection and defence to the State, an increased production of wealth, a sure guarantee of social order and domestic tranquility. Says the *Model Commonwealth*: "When one's home becomes the Eden of taste, and joy and love, those healthful local attachments are formed which bind first and most to the spot he or she owns and improves, then to their town, their State and their country. Whatever ennobles one's domestic life matures all the better elements of his nature."

The grand movement aiming at the foundation of a city, which is now on foot, will, because of its tone of morality, commend the endorsement of such noble friends of the people as the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rev. D. Howard Crosby, and many other public-spirited citizens, who have studied and fully comprehend the need of colonization. But the numbered pages of this letter admonish me that my limit has been reached, and I will conclude by expressing the hope that all who feel an interest in this important subject, all who believe in practical colonization, will place themselves in communication with Mr. William Scudder, of 18 West Fourteenth street, New York, who has charge of that part of the correspondence which relates to the purchase of land and suggestions from friends of the cause.

W. S. T.

We have about determined to settle upon 100,000 acres Southwestern Colorado.

Editor Magazine:

In late issues of the *Advance* and *Labor Leaf* we find a statement regarding the decisions as given in the courts, when employes of corporations have been injured and killed. Without giving the full details, we will give you the total as given in those papers:

"The total decisions in corporation cases during the period of four years were 112; in favor of corporations 93, against 19. Total railroad cases 88, in favor of railroads 72, against 16."

Now, sir, if such is the case, where they have no release to sign, how will it be on the U. P. R. R., where minors are required to sign an iron-clad release?

H. J.

[As the above refers to a statement of decisions made in the Michigan courts, the results to be expected in the states and territories embraced by the U. P. Railway, will depend on how the courts in those places compare with those in Michigan.

An average taken of decisions in the courts where cases against the U.P. would be taken, might throw some light on the question.—EDITOR.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

BROOKVILLE, KANSAS, March 29, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

L. A. No. 3064 is still growing, averaging about two applications every week.

Things down at the shops are running along smoothly.

On March 27 an extra train of about 28 cars was wrecked by the links breaking and cutting the train in three parts about one mile west of Carneiro, (3rd district U. P.) doing considerable damage. Most of the shop and section men between Brookville and Ellis were present clearing up the wreck. They used about 20 switch chains to tie the train together. Two cars were lying sideways across the track. Conductor Pryer luckily escaped with no greater injury to himself than a black eye, in sliding and falling from one end of the car to the other when they struck together. Fortunately none of the rest of the train men were injured. J. B. F.

RAWLINS, WYO., April 12, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I am a little late this month but I have been waiting for our city election to come off as I want to show the boys along the U. P. that the workingmen of this town dabble in politics, and this time we have made a successful issue by electing our ticket consisting of the mayor and one trustee. The mayor elected is Dr. J. E. Osborne, a highly esteemed physician and business man generally, and the right man for the public; and John Laudenberger for trustee, who is a new comer, but in the short while he has been with us he has made a host of friends.

Mr. Detmyer has resigned his position as manager of the Pacific hotel at this place to accept one in the same capacity at Huntington. We have a new proprietor in his stead who has entirely changed the rules governing his help; they are not so stringent as they have been heretofore. But he has made an enemy of Fire company No. 2, and it happened in this way: The company is volunteer, and on last Saturday there was an alarm of fire for the Pacific hotel and the boys got there in good time to discover that it was a false alarm. As is usual, the boys expected a treat, but he refused, saying the hotel company would not allow it. I wonder if the hotel company expects protection from a volunteer fire company and to serve them in that manner, (they could not stand a smoke) but they might have to stand a fire.

The shops here are not in a very flourishing condition, plenty of work but no men to do it. There are three engines in receiving a general overhauling, but with the present state of things it will be a long time before they are turned out.

Our foreman here has constituted himself as bailiff in seizing the property of some kids who gather the stray pieces of coal along the track. The property seized consists of old buckets and tin pails. There will be a public auction called to sell the same for the benefit of the coal pile.

The Dillon coal bank is kept busy supplying the citizens of Rawlins with coal. They do not want any coal mined by almond-eyed heathens when they can get any other.

The quarries here are running to their full capacity, more orders than they can fill. They are supplying stone here for the Wool Compress, a building to cost $25,000. It is to be built out of stone and is already under headway.

I will close as I think I am taking too much of your space. ANON.

EVANSTON, WYOMING, March 24, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

My last correspondence caused a little hard feeling among some of the brothers and I came near getting my foot in it, so I will try and not cause any more mischief this time, this being my last letter, as a new correspondent will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by my resignation.

We have turned out of the shop, since my last report, engines 815, 520, 582 and 1012. Those were the four that were in the Echo wreck. Engine 812, the Almy wreck engine, is still in but will be out the fore part of next month. Engine 984, the Salt Lake & Western, came in for light repairs also new flues, etc. Engine 1009 is in shop for general repairs. Engine 950 is out and running after a three months of back shop work.

The minor's release bill has caused twelve out of thirteen of the apprentice boys in the shops here to quit, none of them being willing to sign for life. Some have gone north, some east and some are still in town.

I would like to call your attention to our MAGAZINE agent, Mr. Thomas E. Moore. He is trying his utmost to win the prize this year and if you will take the following into consideration you will not only oblige him but a host of his friends: Evanston has a population of from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants. This assembly has a membership roll of about 300 in good standing, but there are two agents for the one assembly thereby it only gives Brother Moore credit for about one-half of what he should really deserve. If both were put together coming from one

assembly, as other assemblies do, no doubt Brother Moore would stand some show.

Business in Evanston will be booming this summer. New hospital, insane asylum, new buildings, etc.

A visit from our District Master Workman was most heartily welcome.

U. K. L. A. 3274.

SOUTH BUTTE, MONTANA, April 3, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I just received the April number of the MAGAZINE and in reading it over I see that Brother Powderly is intending a visit to Denver in May. I wish he could be induced to visit this section of the country. I could assure him a grand reception by the Knights of Labor and the Miners' Union, the last named having 1,900 members in Butte.

We are all mad with our District Master Workman Brother Neasham for not coming up here while on the Idaho division. We had all preparations made to receive him and you know how a woman feels after she makes preparations for a party of friends and they do not come. Well, that is the way we feel. [I cannot say that I do, but I know how they looked.—ED.]

We have had a change in foreman here, much to the satisfaction of all concerned, Hugh Dinwood taking the place of A. Gill.

Business is very lively on the road at present and we are shipping about 80 cars of ore per day to the Anaconda smelter.

Laborers will be in good demand on the Mountain Central this summer and fall, in fact I hear they want a lot of laborers for the U. & N. to make their guage standard.

I will close with more anon. J. JAY.

STOUT, COLO., April 16, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The oldest inhabitants of Stout do not remember of a winter of such short duration as the winter of 1886-7. The months of February and March were considered as very tough by the citizens in this region.

Already is the country surrounding Stout wrapped in a cloth of green foliage, amidst the singing of the returning birds and the never ceasing noise of grazing cattle and pigs boring their heads in mother earth digging out some delicacies.

Spring is welcome to all the Stout mortals, its coming is waited for anxiously and when spring is here plans are mapped out for the summer campaign.

Lots of men feel a remarkable itching under their toes and this unpleasant feeling is, in most cases, an indication to fly out for the purpose of seeking cooler quarters in a higher altitude, or to get something thicker than water, others go away in the too oft vain hope to scoop in more dollars than can be made in Stout by quarry work, thus the departure from Stout is to the majority a downward road, while a few of the lucky ones less imbecile succeed in attaining a higher station in life.

Yes, the approach of spring gives new life and vigor to earthly beings, especially those who live in the same place without seeing anything new and such who only live to work where one day resembles the other.

If we had more rain the grass would doubtless grow higher and the obnoxious dust laid, when it tried a dozen times to rain or snow and often expected a cloud burst or a heavy snowfall; the clouds passed over and the sun held full sway over Stout again. Was it not for the mixture of snow and rain on April 13 we could expect nothing else but tough beef this coming summer, and perhaps it would have reduced the supply of saurkraut.

Water run short during the month of March and the consequence was that the springhouse was kept locked during the water famine. Much water is wasted in the springhouse and basement by leaving the faucet running and the men cannot complain that the supply is shut off for a short time. Enormous quantities of water are used for washing purposes and one who visits Stout on a sunny Sunday afternoon will find a great display of clothes hanging on bushes, stones and clothes lines and even the quarries are not free of them, because the derrick cables are adorned with them showing all colors. Some of the garments thus exhibited have a great variety of colors, but all belong to the sterner sex.

The digging of a new well has begun but many difficulties have to be encountered as all is rock work and it therefore progresses slow and it might take several weeks if they find water at all; such holes are many in the vicinity of Stout, and all work done on them was for nothing.

Last summer while I was climbing the neighboring mountains I was twining a wreath of leaves and flowers when a peculiar feeling mastered me, being alone on one of those pinnacles west of Stout in a very lonesome spot far off from any habitation and the world's wickedness. The flowers I left there have passed away, all but a shriveled bell or two—

"No pain had they in dying, no shrinking from decay;
Oh, could we but return to dust, as easily as they."

The leaves have lost their color and almost all their substance, all but a few leather-like remains clinging to the skeleton forms. Yet the crumpled garland is beautiful, for besides reminding us of one whose memories is full of sweetness, those slight fibers, white and delicate as lace, lighted by the sunbeams which light this generation, show forth the perfection of the Creator's work more fully

than our living leaves can do; prove to us the infinite goodness and wisdom of the eternal power in which we must trust, through the changing conditions of our lives, for who does not feel within himself that he cannot die like a leaf or flower?

The quarries are at present very lively as the company has a big order for paving stone which they are to fill in a short time, and the other departments also have plenty to do and new men are constantly set to work. They are just prospecting for stones to make paving blocks of, at the north end of the old quarry, and in order to get the dirt out of the way the old road to and from the quarry has been filled up with earth and small stones so that a new way had to be fixed just behind the blacksmith shop and office.

The new steam derrick has already its victim in the person of Peter Bengston, who fell from the bridge which crosses the railway track, from a height of about 18 feet and sustained injuries which give him two months rest in the U. P. Hospital in Denver, having broken the wrist of his right hand. It is dangerous to be safe, I hear frequently said, especially at the steam derrick because the view is obstructed and the engineer has to watch with one eye to the steam derrick and with the other the men on the ledge, and besides has to watch the ducks he keeps in the boiler house, for he is a very (un)successful duck breeder.

The bridge erected in the year 1884 on which the cable cars were running for over a year has been broken off.

A new bunk house is in the course of construction, said to accommodate 25 men, this coming summer, and is situated northeast of capitol hill.

I am informed that new quarters are furnished for the Stout brass band in a locality satisfactory to all parties.

The last letter from Stout has caused considerable comment among the sore heads, although there was nothing in it to hurt the feelings of anyone unless he is a born crank and for such a person I recommend the reading of Shakespeare's play, "Much Ado About Nothing," and they will come to the conclusion that it is sheer nonsense to get out of the hide all for a keg of nails.

Anxiety to do good has always been a remarkable feature in the character of the Stout people, but it has never been more finely displayed than in the case of Con. Haffey, who lost the sight of both eyes through a blast on the Colorado Midland, and who was presented with a purse of $147.

"How little we know of each other,
Of our own hearts, oh how little we know,
We are all feeble under temptation,
Be our station in life high or low.
Ah! then let sweet charity rule us,
And help one another to win
The crown that awaits those who strive for
Avoidance of shame and sin."

Brother James Lowe has returned from the Fatherland and is again a devourer of Clinton's pumpkin pies. He thinks that Uncle Sam is better to live with than John Bull.

A good deal has been said lately about the imported German Socialism by people who in reality do not know what they understand under the term Socialism, although Webster's or Worcester's dictionary gives it in a nutshell. The subsidized press of this country and other individuals have often accused the Knights of Labor of having connections with them or the red flag to get the order in disrepute. The German Socialists are the brothers neither of the Russian Nihilists nor the French Communists; they have, indeed, some affinity, some resemblance with them; they, it is true, employ the same means, but their aim is a different one and their ideal, if I may so express myself, reposes on an entirely different basis. They are not revolutionists, but men filled with indignation. The most ferocious among them, those who publicly announce their doctrines of arson and murder, have reached that stage of exaltation only through stress of sufferings. Germany is indifferent to all questions of government, provided it has its cabbage soup and eat it in peace. What does it care what form of government oppresses it? There are, therefore, only a small number of individuals who allow themselves to be moved by the misery of the people, or the hard lot of the toilers. It is this small number which forms the Socialistic party and which has never been able to gather numerous adherents on account of the silent passiveness of those whose poverty it takes to heart and whose rights it defends with so much warmth.

The Socialists will never become popular. They have everything to attract the masses but the soil they labor on is still too new to submit to the influence of their tilling. That is why only tramps and vagabonds join the Socialists, whose chiefs alone are convinced by, and enthusiastic for their cause. They have never compromised their dignity and have, at times, known how to remove the most obstinate adversaries by their rude but sublime eloquence with which they championed liberty for all and the rights of citizenship for the poor as well as for the rich. Their theories are evidently impracticable, their plans beyond realization, their aspirations insensate, their view even of human nature too elevated; for a state of society they dream of cannot exist with the vices, greed, meanness and ambition which are the attributes of worldly mortals; but I again repeat it, their ideal is divine and approaches that by what Christ preached on the mound.

RICHARD C. CORDES.

LARAMIE, April 22, '87.

Editor Magazine:

Have just got a little news which is too good to keep to ourselves. Am informed that instructions have been received from Mr. Hackney, General Master Mechanic, to raise the pay of those who are out of their time. The amount is not stated. Two of the boys, Samuel Garnett and George Naismith, quit last night to try and improve their position. So many of the young men leaving the company's service, many of the good workmen will not be beneficial to the company, and, if they will put the wages of apprentices out of their time near to the standard for a year or so, then to the full pay, the company would be better served in the long run, than allowing the boys to leave for more pay. Business on the road is very good, but the shops are still working five days per week.

Rolling mills working moderate—have to stop considerable for want of iron.

Soda works running right along, and the tie plant is making full time.

Business in town fair, but men for general work are plentiful. Yours,

J. H.

SHOSHONE, April 24, '87.

Editor Magazine:

Referring to the breaking up of the Homes of the Employees, "An act so much at variance with the expressed policy of President Adams, as indicated in his circular to the employees on the occasion of his taking charge of the system a few years since, the plans for which, were, as we believe, set on foot to satisfy the ambition of the Local Management, as well as for other and better reasons, and backed up so thoroughly by them," have failed, that is, so far as Shoshone is concerned, for the present at least, except in those cases where the carpenters were discharged and hurried out of town, some of these men are even yet seeking employment; others who have since been put to work temporarily, to be sent adrift again when the work on hand is finished, then what are to become of them is the question asked, and of how much value will their homes be to them at this point, if the only alternative is to go to Pocatello and work at a reduction.

In the case of Eagle Rock, where from $70,000 to $75,000 of the employees' savings have been invested in homes, etc., there seems to be no hope, except a sort of semi-official intimation that something "may" be done in the way of remuneration to the victims. We understand the work of demolition is progressing, the latest attack being made upon the coal platform and water tank. As I said, the plan of changing the division has failed, and by the time this is being looked over by you, the engines and their crews will be cutting out here again, making Shoshone the end of a division as before.

Your correspondent was permitted to see the revised schedule, to be put into effect. Mr. Editor, it occurs to us that a remedy for the above might be found in the taking away from one or more individuals, the power to depreciate—even to destroy, the value of a home, built from the hard-earned savings of a workingman—in a country such as this through which the Union Pacific runs, where men, if thrown out of employment, find their property made valueless, and they compelled to travel, perhaps, 1,000 miles before finding employment again. The company, after deciding on their terminals, should be compelled to there retain them, thereby giving a reasonable amount of assurance to employees and others that such will be kept up as a terminal, thereby adding to the security of their investment in a home, or property of other kinds, as the case may be. Then, in order to prevent land grabbing, etc., by the railroad company or greedy individuals, let the proposed townsite be taken charge of by the Government, and the land disposed of at a nominal rate to supply the needs of both the company and the individual; this would knock in the head all such schemes as trying to get a corner on corner lots, just so soon as word should arrive that an Indian reservation had been thrown open.

Finally, will say, we have in operation here that famous steam hammer that was expected would decide the destiny of the town. When it was removed it had been unloaded from the cars at Pocatello, and real estate fell and folks went about with long faces. When, however, it made its appearance, great was the rejoicing. It is said to be the only steam hammer in the Territory.

SHORT LINE.

DENVER, Colo., April 24, '87.

Editor Magazine:

Denver, at the present time, is experiencing an advertised "boom," but do not convey the idea to any one of the readers of the MAGAZINE that there is any boom here in work, for the number of idle men is just as great as ever, so if any are thinking of coming here they will not be disappointed if they are not met at the city limits by a band of men anxious to employ them.

Jay Gould was here a short time ago and "sized up the city." It was reported that the bankers and moneyed men of the city, had an extra guard put on and were under terrible suspense during his short stop. It was also reported that one poor fellow was seen hunting for Gould with his pocket book in his hand, saying he wished to give it up [the pocket book] gracefully, and take Gould's receipt for it, as it was but a question of time when he would have it anyway, but your correspondent found, however, on investigation, that there was no foundation for the reports.

There was a sad accident occurred in the East Denver yard last week: The contractors building the 23d-St viaduct placed a temporary structure between the tracks, the timbers of which cleared the cab of an engine by only about six inches. O. R. Busket, fireman of switch engine 1201, in the performance of his duties, watching for signals, had his head out of the cab window, looking in the opposite direction to which the engine was moving, and was struck by the timbers and in-

stantly killed. There was some one criminally careless in causing this needless death, whether it be the Railway Co. or the contractors is a point for the courts to decide. The deceased leaves a wife and two children; he was a member of the B L. F., by whom his remains was shipped to his old home in Vermont, W. F. Brundage, of that organization, accompanying the remains.

L. A. 3218 has lost two of its members by death the past month: Frank French, who was an apprentice at the South Park shop, died after a lingering illness of several months, and Chris Dorwarth, who will be remembered by many of the readers of the MAGAZINE as one of the old timers on the D. & S. P.

Chris, having had charge of the tool room at Denver for a number, of years, and lately employed as engineer at Zang's brewery, died very sudden, having been sick but forty-eight hours. He was buried under the auspices of the K. of P.

There has been no increase in the shop forces at Denver the past month, the present force being obliged to keep up the repairs as far as is in their power; the rest is left undone. It is only a question of time when this policy will run out, and needed repairs will have to be done if the road runs.

We are looking forward to the visit of T. V. Powderly with great hopes for a large attendance at his lecture and to increasing interest in the order. SCRIBE.

EAGLE ROCK, Idaho, April 24.

Editor Magazine:

We are in a very quiet condition here, waiting like the famous Wilkins Micawber, for something to turn up. The change that has come over us during the past year is almost incredible. The busy, rising city has been changed into a dull and cheerless town, whose monotony is unbroken, save by the gloomy rumors of further reduction and more moving.

At last we have got a gleam of hope for Eagle Rock in the shape of a semi-official report from one of the prominent members of the Engineers' Brotherhood, viz: That for the, present E. R. is to be the general repair shop for the U. & N., and Shoshone for the O. S. L., with Pocatello as headquarters for running repairs.

What truth there is in the report we are, as yet, unable to determine; we fondly hope that such may be the case. Bro. D. M. W. Neasham's visit was undoubted y productive of much good. The only thing we regret, it was not of longer duration. We believe that there is now a better understanding of our position, with a view to render valuable assistance on the part of Bro. N. as a result of his last trip to our division.

Early in the month, Gen. Supt. S. T. Smith, Gen. M. M. Clem. Hackney and the local officials paid us a visit, looked around the shops for a short time, and then returned to Pocatello, let us hope with a not unfavorable policy towards Eagle Rock.

Quite a number of the boys would like to be in Denver on the 9th of May next, providing the rates can be arranged for employees and their families. All who are fortunate enough to take the trip will be more than repaid for their expense and trouble, by listening to, and seeing a man of such commanding abilities as Bro. T. V. Powderly, a leader who can guide his followers aright, and confound his enemies, however numerous and powerful they may be.

Engines 158, 163, 57 and 23 are in the shops for general repairs.

There has been some No. 1 work done here on the engines sent for general repairs and especially on 57 and 101, they are giving great satisfaction on the road. Engine 20, I believe that is the number, made a fine record last fall, making 4,700 miles in one month, quite a performance on a rocky narrow gauge.

It is a pity that we are having such disturbing changes in these shops—with that exception everything is working smoothly, under the able management of Mr. George Ross.

Eagle Rock shops never had a more competent and impartial man in charge—alive to both the interests of the company and the employees: he is steadily gaining respect and confidence.

Our esteemed Bro. Knight, Judge D. A. Taylor, done some good work for the MAGAZINE. He secured over twenty subscribers during the last two or three days. Every worker on the line of the U. P. system should support it, if only from a sense of duty.

We hope that you will have a good time when Bro. Powderly visits you. Trusting that Bro. Neasham and all the boys at Denver are well, I will now close. U. K. & S.

LATER—The rumor is untrue about the general repairing remaining here. In a few months we shall be at Pocatello, Shoshone or somewhere else

One by one the roses fall, but what shall the harvest be—To be or not to be RATS.

SALINA, KANSAS, April 22, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last everything is in good running order. The town is growing steadily and sure, and so is L. A. 3005.

There is one thing which I cannot account for and that is why members do not subscribe for the MAGAZINE more than they do. I think, however, the reason is principally on account of too many papers from the East being in circulation, but I have the promise of 12 to 25 in a short time. Times have been dull during the winter months and money is getting more plenty. There are only a few U. P. employes here attached to this assembly, but as soon as the new revised constitution is at hand I am sure you can expect a good list from here. We have principally all married men as members of this assembly.

The spring election was a grand victory for the K. of L. here. We elected three out of four councilmen; the elected mayor would be a K. of L. if the constitution did not prevent lawyers from joining, however his heart,

soul, body and all is with us. We also elected a police judge, one constable and the marshal will be appointed from our ranks, which is good enough for one day.

I have been trying to encourage the new assembly to join D. A. 82 and I think in the [illegible] meeting I will make the point.

We have voted bonds for the C., B. & Q., A., T. & S. F. and Frisco roads, which was carried by a large majority [The day may come when this will be regretted—ED.] and before 1888 the above roads will run in here.

Now, about the insurance; the members which belonged dropped off on account of too much expense, now why could not D. A. 82 make its own and safe insurance, thereby making it a part of the by-laws? I would like to hear from some of the local assemblies attached; let us advocate it and see, so we can get it in running order by the next D. A. meeting in October. There are other organizations which carry one and two thousand dollars and does not cost near as much as this did with $500. Why can we not have it?

This local assembly meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the old Odd Fellows hall. Visitors from the District Assembly are invited. Hoping we will get a visit from our noble D. M. W. Thomas Neasham soon.

3005.

[For the MAGAZINE.]

IT IS BETTER.

It is better to win than to war
As we go on the pathway of life,
And drive away sorrow and care
By seeking to do what is right.

It is better to act like a man
Than always be seeking to ape,
And to do whatever we can
To improve and better our state.

It is better to be happy and wise
Than to always be growling and grumbling,
And at other's mistakes be surprised,
But over our own never stumbling.

It is better to be honest and true
Than for us to be vicious and vain,
So that nothing whatever we do
Will ever redound to our shame.

N.

A sick man that gets talking about himself, a woman that gets talking about her baby, and an author that begins reading out of his own book, never know when to stop.—*Holmes.*

When anything is done,
People see not the patient doing of it,
Nor think how great would be the loss to man
If it had not been done.

—LONGFELLOW.

ASSEMBLY NOTICES.

L. A. 3860, Shoshone, Idaho, meets every Saturday at 19:30 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 20 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday evening of each week at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 19.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 4453, Huntington, Oregon. Meets every Saturday evening.

L. A. 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock, and every 4th Sunday in the month at 14:30 o'clock at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and fourth Saturday even'g's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3256, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 19 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 20 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 20 o'clock, in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

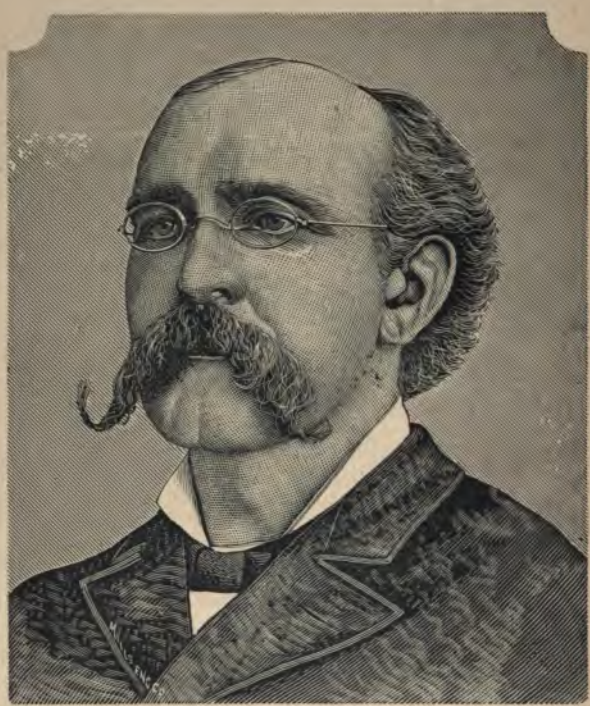
L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday, at 19 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday, at 19.30 o'clock, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock in K. of L. hall.



J. W. Towlerly

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. JUNE, 1887. No. 5.

THE ENEMY IN THE RANKS.

The present appears to be an epoch in the history of the order of the Knights of Labor in which its principles are to be thoroughly defined and the order purified of that class who have found admittance and who have attempted to turn its work from its legitimate channel.

For a year or more there has been known to be an organized plan concocted by the leaders of the Anarchists to get control of all reformed movements, and especially the Knights of Labor, to stir up strife and bitterness between employer and employes and to widen the breach between capital and labor, to take advantage of any industrial depression, to excite the minds of the masses to deeds of violence and a repetition of the scenes of the French Revolution; this was the plan concluded on by this class of agitators at the convention held in the city of San Francisco in April, 1886, and some of those who were there as recognized leaders afterwards in public, unwittingly, stated how this plan was to be carried out, and their action since has been in perfect accord with the plan. This class of men are Anarchists, though many of them prefer to be called Socialists as the latter word has a a better definition in the encyclopædia and dictionaries of the English language, and it is amusing to see how persistently they hang on to the definition of lexicons and many of their organs keep the definition standing in their columns, evidently fearing that from their writings people will forget this and class them under a more appropriate name.

They can be found in every labor organization and reform movement and their plan there is to check every move that tends to gradually better the existing condition of things by opposing co-operation, profit sharing or arbitration, and where by careful work a fair understanding is reached between employer and employed, to overturn the friendly relation in any manner possible; and their work may be seen in the foolish strikes that have been entered into in many parts of the country.

They have made it a particular point to be active in political movements to which they bring disgrace whenever it lays in their power, by flaunting the red flag doctrine.

They do not believe in the ballot, but they find that others do, hence they take the lead to secure the nominations knowing that honest men will hesitate before casting a ballot to elevate such as they into power; then they attempt to win converts to their damnable schemes by the cry that the ballot is useless.

The *Daily Star* of Chicago has lately published the secret circular of instruction to advanced, or white and blue card members, which show the diabolical plan to bring about anarchy in our country through a revolution in 1889. One part of the circular reads:

The circumstances which may permit decisive action will probably be these:

In 1887 the present panic will approach a climax. It will be widespread and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioting and the use of military force. It may, even, complicated by a bitter class feeling, result in a suppression of the rights of free speech meeting and a free press.

Until then, unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise socialist to hold aloof from riots in special localities. The time is not yet ripe for success; we have counted our heads and we know it. To strike this year would be to uselessly slaughter our best people and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be wise as serpents, but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education only. We must speak much and act not at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least. And while, with our present 100,000 American socialists, forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 (which the next panic will give us if we manage wisely) we hold the game in our own hands.

We have perhaps until 1889, four years, in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will surely bring grave results. In America, if figures lie not, another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceeding, will be upon us. Then, and not till then, may we risk a cast of the iron dice. Then may we strike and strike to win.

Let us say, then, that the probabilities are in favor of our having in 1889, in the United States, at least half a million earnest socialists. Let us say that they are divided somewhat as follows:

Chicago 25,000, New York 25,000, in the New England factory States 100,000, in the central coal and iron region 100,000, in Colorado and the Western States 50,000, on the Pacific coast 50,000, in the Atlantic and Southern cities altogether 100,000, and scattered at various points in towns and villages 50,000 more.

The panic comes, the public are excited, outbreaks occur, the large centers revolt, the places where but few socialists exist are made points for rallying of conservative elements.

In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there residing, secretly and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home.

Meanwhile, in large centers bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt; should seize the places of power; should lay hands on the machinery of government.

Once installed in power, the revolutionary committees should follow this course of action. Decrees somewhat as follows should at once be promulgated and enforced.

A set of seventeen decrees are then given covering the abolishing of the private title to property and the destruction of the books of record, the confiscation of the goods of wholesale and retail dealers, and all machinery where the profits have paid back to the owner the first cost; the abolishment of rent and decrees to cover other matters and to carry them into effect. But belief that it would be possible to carry out a plan of this kind in this country, with the natural and educational advantages that it has, would only be found in an idiotic mind, but it does show what the honest workers have to contend with, and calls them to their duty to themselves and their posterity to arise and drive them from their midst, and should have the co-operation and assistance of every good citizen of our common country.

The greatest stumbling block that men with anarchistic ideas have found has been the Knights of Labor and the wise conservative action of its leaders, and it is not to be wondered at that they would attempt to capture the organization and mould its course in accordance with its plan, but in this they failed at the Hamilton and Cleveland conventions, and when they made their grand effort at Richmond and were again ingloriously defeated they changed their tactics and since have been industriously at work to undermine the organization and defame its leaders, and in this they have made their greatest effort on the General Master Workman, T. V. Powderly, against whom they have published the most damnable insinuations.

The anarchist organ published in Denver has taken the lead in this move and there has been nothing

too low for it to stoop to, but Mr. Powderly has been to Denver and has spoken to its citizens, and what he said we publish on another page. His plain words, fearlessly delivered, and the reception he received by all classes put consternation in the hearts of his traducers while he remained Denver, and they did not again recover their equinimity till after he was many miles from the city. They feared his coming, and judging his courage by their own, they attempted by threats to induce him not to come, and an anonymous letter was sent to him saying he would be shot on sight if he dared to come to Denver. Finding that this did not deter him, they openly boasted that he would be "rotten-egged" while he spoke here, but he came and was not shot, and he spoke without being insulted. Enough was done, however, before and since to mark well his traducers and those who would destroy legitimate organization.

The Knights of Denver have awakened to their danger, as the resolutions passed by three of the largest assemblies, which we publish on another page, prove. These assemblies represent over three-fourths of all the members in Denver. It now remains to be seen if they are to have the support of all good citizens.

The organizations of workmen have passed through infancy, and have now reached manhood; they have come to stay until their work of education is finished. They have been opposed in many quarters by those who have believed they were a menace to good government; but, by persistent work, the Knights of Labor have created a healthy public opinion, and have made allies of those who formally opposed them, and have placed themselves squarely before the world. The enemy in the ranks that has been attempting to drag them down has been discovered and denounced, and will now be driven out, and we call on all good citizens of every walk in life to aid and assist us. Will they do do it? If they wish to see the chariot of reform that comes with increasing knowledge and irresistible force kept in its legitimate path, they will. They will cease to aid or support that viper which would sap the life blood from legitimate enterprise and drag society back into barbarism.

The principles of the Knights of Labor are but a continuation of those laid down by the founders of this Republic. If, in the name of the Order, acts have been committed through the connivance of demagogues of anarchistic tendencies which are not in accordance with these principles it is not the fault of the true Knights, and none regret it more than they, and all who heard or read the speech at Denver of our General Master Workman should now be able to see the cause for this and know where to draw the line—*between legitimate organization and anarchy*, between the Knights of Labor and the ultra-Socialist.

The people of many of our large populated centers have this question before them now, and none greater than in the city of Denver, which has grown to be recognized as a hot-bed for anarchistic teachings. Will the citizens, who in the rush of every-day life stop to think of the future, consider this? They will if they have the interest of our common country at heart. They will recognize that the enemy in our ranks is not only the enemy of the Knights of Labor but also the enemy of good government. They will recognize that organization has become a necessity, and that under the guidance of such a man as T. V. Powderly good results may be expected, and they will lend their assistance in aid of those who are following his leadership and upholding the principles he advocates.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The headquarters of the Union Pacific at Omaha must have been undergoing a very decided revolution if the press reports are to be relied upon in the least.

The appointment of T. J. Potter as vice-president and general manager, followed by the resignation of S. T. Smith as general superintendent and then by that of General Manager Callaway, all of which came in quick succession with many reports, surmises and rumors of what might be expected in the future as regards the general policy to be pursued.

If, as some say, this is the commencement of an era of prosperity for the U. P. Railway, none will be more pleased than the employes of the company, provided, it is not done at their expense. Changes of this kind have been made on other railways and there has been an increased return to the stockholders, but too often it has been brought about by a decreased return to the men who make it possible to operate a railway at all; but such prosperity has never continued for any great length of time, being based on false economy, and the fact has been discovered by many railroad and manufacturing corporations, and it is to be believed that President Adams is a man of as progressive ideas as the head of any corporation in the country and one who works from a practical standpoint, and we have faith that in his bringing Mr. Potter to the road he has had that policy in view.

Mr. Potter is a man who has arisen from the ranks and is considered the foremost railroad man in the country and one who is opposed to the prevailing red-tape system, and it is generally believed that it is his object and intention to have all operations of the road placed on a practical systematic basis, and that he will have the means provided to do this with, and there is certainly room for it in the mechanical department at least, where the men are greatly handicapped with limited supplies, and in the lack of appliances for properly handling work expeditiously and any change for the better in this, certainly will be received with pleasure by practical workmen.

The management for the past two years have undoubtedly been compelled to work under great disadvantages on account of the financial condition of the company, governmental relations, and the extravagent system that had been so long in vogue on the road; a system which the early history of the road may have compelled, at which time it was pioneering through a wild and unsettled country, and which the financial condition later did not allow them to recover from; but notwithstanding this, there has been no retrogression during the past two years and the question is, could more have been accomplished.

Messrs. Callaway and Smith, in leaving the road, can carry with them at least the general good will and best wishes of those who have been employed under them. Mr. Smith was associated with the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific so many years, that this would come through old association. But Mr. Callaway came as a stranger, and, therefore, had to gain this by the course he pursued. Both have shown a disposition to meet those employed under them half way in the consideration of differences, and with generally satisfactory results.

There are plenty of men who undoubtedly have their prejudices that will not agree with this, but that is to be expected on all railroads and under all conditions. At any rate, the employes have but little to be displeased with during the past, and, we think, but little to fear for the future. Knowledge on the vexed question of the relations between employer and em-

ploye is spreading, and they do not regard each other as has been the custom in the past. Workmen learn that the official is just an ordinary man like themselves, and the official finds that the workman is endowed with sense and reason equal to his own. This was well illustrated once by the remarks of an official to a committee with whom he had just arranged satisfactorily some differences. He said: "I think that the men are beginning to understand me better now," to which the committee replied, that they thought he was beginning to understand the men better. The fact was, it was a better understanding all around, which plan will progress in the future, no matter who the officials are. Reports come that a large number of clerks have been discharged at the U. P. headquarters, and that it is a forerunner of a general reduction; but the facts are, this is caused by the abolishing of a class of clerical work that is considered useless by the present officials.

THE following is an order that is issued by the Canadian Pacific railway company to its workmen:

[Form 277.]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ENGAGEMENT AGREEMENT.

No .....

I,.....of.....do hereby engage myself to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....at $.....dollars per....., and as such to be subject to the following conditions, namely:

First—To conform to the rules, by-laws and regulations of said company, with which I acknowledge myself to be thoroughly conversant, and to such further rules and by-laws as may come into force from time to time when the same are made known to me.

Second—To be responsible for loss and damage sustained by the company arising from carelessness or negligence on my part when discharging my duties.

Third—To give notice of fifteen days of my intention to quit the company's service, in default of which to forfeit any wages due me when leaving.

Dated.....188..

In presence of.....

(Signature).....

Comment on this is hardly necessary to show the infamousness of such an order. It is supposed to be signed by a workman when he first is given employment. And in rule one he is made to state that he is thoroughly conversant with the rules of the company, when he may never have seen them, as would generally be the case with a man who has come a long way seeking work, and even if he has read them thoroughly he has no knowledge of the justness that they are inforced. And in rule three he agrees to work at least fifteen days or forfeit all pay due him. And in rule two he agrees to be liable for all damages caused by his carelessness or neglect and without any provision as to who is to be the judge. Anyone who has had experience on railroads know fully how easy it is for a superintendent or master mechanic to blame a workman for their own neglect. The justness of such a rule might be tested by the workman having an agreement for the company to also sign, and in rule two have it read: "That in consideration of a certain advance in pay the workman agrees to insure the company against loss at his hands;" and then for the company to agree to an equal notice to the man before discharge or to pay for that amount of time. But what would the company say to such a proposition? And again, suppose all workingmen were so situated and educated that they could find none in the whole world that would work under such rules what would be the result? How long would such rules be in force?

LET every good citizen of our country see that he is not assisting anarchy to exist.

THE employers of labor in the building trades of Chicago have, according to the press reports, adopted the following card which they ask each employe to sign before given employment. Objections have been met with the reply that it contains nothing that is not guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. It reads:

I recognize the right of every man to decide for himself, without dictation or interference, who shall work or cease to work, where he shall work, for whom he shall work, how many hours he shall work and for what wages he shall work. I recognize the absolute rights of the employer to decide for himself, without interference from any source, whom he shall employ or cease to employ, to regulate and manage his business with perfect independence and freedom, provided only that he deal lawfully, justly and honorably with all men.

I recognize the right of every father to have his son to learn any lawful trade, as on a plane with his right to a knowledge of reading, writing or any other branch of learning, and he should only be subject to regulation by a pledge, by the laws of of the land. I hereby pledge myself in all my relations and intercourse with my employers and fellow-workmen to maintain and live up to these principles

We believe that a free, open discussion of such questions will tend to bring about a better understanding of the great problem, and we would be pleased to publish the opinions of our readers as to the justness or injustness of the card and why it should or should not be signed.

OUR Carbon correspondent gives us the information that a committee of the Union Pacific employes there spoke to D. O. Clark, Superintendent coal department, a few weeks ago, in regard to a reading room for the use of the miners at that place, and he assured them that he would assist them in starting one by furnishing a room. Since then he has ordered a six-room house vacated, painted and fixed up inside for their use as a *library and reading room.* Such action speaks volumes for the improved relations existing between employer and employe of the coal department, and a year or two ago would have been thought entirely out of reason to expect. An association has been formed by the miners and named "The Carbon Union Pacific Employes' Reading Room," and has 150 members to start with. A membership fee of one dollar and monthly dues of twenty-five cents has been fixed. Heretofore the miners have had no place to spend an evening or leisure time except in the saloons, and it is a desire to get away from that influence that is moving them to get a place of their own. Such associations should be started at every point where similar conditions exist, and superintendents that will co-operate with the rank and file or take the lead will not make a mistake.

JUDGING from the reports now being made in the daily press one would believe that the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the affairs of the Pacific roads were unearthing something very startling and that on its report much of the future of the Union Pacific depended. But if this is to be judged by the average congressional report of the past little will be heard of it after the committee finish their junketing trip and have had their bill paid. They will find gross mismanagement and that its finances have been manipulated in the interest of a few, but this would also be true if a similar investigation was made of the affairs of any other corporation and the whole thing may prove that the people have been crying after spilt milk. The Pacific roads' question has been a subject of discussion in Congress for years, and it is to be hoped that the committee will do some good for the country and that on its report proper legislation can be passed that wil

end in a satisfactory settlement of the matter in question, and that from the experience with the Pacific roads the people will learn a lesson that will prevent their ever getting into a similar position.

THE ARARCHISTS AGAIN.

We contend in an article on another page that it is the principle wish and work of the Anarchists to prevent in every way possible the interests of labor being advanced and that they hate any tendency toward the workers reaching a fair understanding with their employers, that all employers were necessarily an enemy and against whom labor must wage eternal war, and now we receive proof of this very opportunily in the following extract from a late issue (May 28) of the Anarchists' organ of Denver:

> Members of 3218 ought to inquire why it is that bosses Neasham and Corbin are so "solid" with the U. P. officials as to be able to get any man discharged that does not think their way. Is any honest man ever "solid" with the employers?

The first clause of this is beneath consideration, the second has the Anarchist doctrine in a nutshell.

Just how the word "solid" is to be excepted here is doubtful, but from its connections it must mean a just and fair understanding, which is the kind of "solid" the U. P. employes have always worked for and which is the basis on which they have organized and the results of such a course is now bearing abundant fruit, much to the annoyance of the Anarchistic element.

On several occasions this element has attempted to destroy this, notibly so at the time of the Wabash strike when, through the connivance of one of their number who had worked his way into the General Executive Board, the U. P. employes, Knights of Labor, were ordered to go out on strike forthwith, and again at the time of the Rock Springs massacre when, contrary to all reason, they influenced a dupe who was then Secretary of the Coal Miners' Amalgamation to call out the miners at Louisville and Carbon, saying: "Get these out and it will compell the railway men to come out." In both cases they ridiculed the idea of a consideration of the matter or reckoned what would be the result; their great hope was to stir strife and a rupture of anything like a "solid" relation. The idea of having fair relations with an employer put them in horrors.

"Is an honest man ever solid with the employers."

Is an employer or employe honest that does not work on the "solid" principle?

In this issue we present as our frontispiece the portrait of our General Master Workman, who, in name and reputation, is known better to-day than any man in the United States, or perhaps in the civilized world, and who is at the head of the largest organization in the world, an organization that is taking its true place as the champion of human rights and the education of the masses. Our portrait was engraved expressly for the Magazine and from a photograph taken by Mayes while Mr. Powderly was in Denver.

Every Knight of Labor and true citizen should read the circular of our General Master Workman advising the Order to take steps to celebrate the Fourth of July. It has the true American ring.

Education equalizes all men, and as knowledge of human rights and duty and justice to one another increases, so does the future prospects for humanity brighten.

The suggestions that G. M. W. Powderly makes regarding the land question should be at once followed by every citizen. Let not Ireland's history be repeated in America.

row of men, many of them dwarfed in frame and all of them dwarfed in intellect. I saw inside the polling place the dude grown up. The mustache had grown since I last saw him. His cigarette had been changed for a cigar. By his side stood the political boss. And he was saying to him, "How much are you giving for votes?" He named a figure, and the boss said, "They want more." "Well," says the grown up dude, "buy them, no matter what it costs. We must have rules to please us, not them."

And I swore a mighty vow then that as long as one Knight of Labor lasted I would never cease, never stop, until poor men's children shall have education given them equally with the children of the rich. My friends, is that wrong? Is that communism? [A child, before alluded to, cries.] The baby says no. The baby is right. [Applause.]

We say another thing. (Mr. Powderly here alluded to the rules and by-laws of the Knights of Labor, which he had been referring to all the evening.) We say that the public lands shall be reserved for actual settlers, and that all lands shall be taxed for their full value. [Great applause.] Go back with me fifty years, and I'll show you a man coming to this country with a shilling in his pocket, but with a good, true woman at his side, working with him in the duties of an American, to build a home to rear children, to establish a competence. He walked into a court room, lifted up his hand to Heaven, and he swore before Almighty God allegiance to that flag there (Mr. Powderly laid his hand upon the stars and stripes amid great applause). I say he was as good an American as other men who came here by proxy. [Applause.] I bring this home to you right here in Colorado, where acres upon acres of your public domain are owned by men that live across the water. I say that the alien landlord who holds one handful of American earth, holds that which he has no right to have. [Great applause.] I say every foreigner before holding land, should be required to take the same oath my father took. [Great applause,] and that until people do that, they should have no right to hold one solitary grain of American sand. [Great applause.]

I learn from the records in Washington that 21,000,000 of acres are held by these alien hands. Mr. Neasham, your sunny old England dwindles into insignificance beside this, [laughter] and Ireland is blotted out entirely.

I hear men asking me, "Do you agree with Henry George?" I do in saying that the people shall control the land. *[Applause.]* I may, as an American, differ with him on same points as to this question. But before you can control this land and enact proper land laws, you must bring this land back to the government.

Mr. Powderly described in graphic terms how bogus pre-emptors stole government lands for foreign corporations, railroads and big syndicates. He held that every acre granted to men who had no right to it, should be restored to the government. He further advocated a plain, straight, honest homestead law for rich and poor alike.

We say that the importation of foreign pauper labor shall be abolished, and congress has already passed a bill looking to this end. Mr. Powderly then advocated the same wages for women that were given to men. He also made an argument for the eight hour system, as consistent with the spread of machinery and the modern divison of labor. The moment the Knights of Labor should frame a bad law he would sever his connection with it, but he believed the order never had framed a bad law. He held that workingmen could work at the caucus and primary of the Democratic and Republican party. Three-fourths of the members of both of the parties are laboring men. If the two old parties were bad, it was in the power of three-fourths of their members to set them right. [Applause.]

See that no man is nominated under the influence of rum. Let no man vote while his eyes are dulled or his brain befogged by liquor. [Appause.]

The Knights of Labor insist upon temperance. Within the fold of the order no man who sells the stuff can come. He cannot remain with us if his wife begins to sell the stuff. An honest ballot can only be cast by an honest people. If the Democrats are bad it is because that party are bad. If the Republican party is bad, it is for the same reason. The man that says he can buy votes with greenbacks, is the worst man the country can have. [Applause.]

Mr. Powderly condemned the American system of treating. Among his closing words were these; I ask for every workingman here to raise his hand to heaven and forswear forever that which damns a man that puts it in his mouth. [Great applause.] I may be ridiculed for this, I may be laughed at. I'll take the ridicule I' ll take the laughter. But the man who stands by these principles of temperance will when that day comes, when the last call is sounded, when the God who made him takes him to himself, will be able to say: "Oh, God, I have left the world better than I found it." [Thunders of applause.]

PRESS COMMENTS.

Powderly does not speak in his own defence very often, but when his maligners compel him to break the silence he does it in a way that makes them think of streaked lightning.—*Albany Citizen.*

The perverseness of human nature finds a glaring exemplification in the case of the malcontents among the Knights of Labor who are endeavoring to depose Powderly. This opposition is born of ignorance and vice.—*Republican.*

The Union Pacific Knights of Labor are not afraid to express their opinion of Haskell and his *Labor Enquirer*. We would advise the Knights to go slow. Haskell may put a bomb under them some fine day. He's a terrible fellow when the dignity of labor is assailed—and he is the dignity of labor.—*Republican.*

Mr. Powderly seems to have answered the fifty questions which the *Enquirer* propounded to him to the complete satisfaction of the conservative and sensible members of the Knights of Labor and to the consternation of the Haskell crowd. Powderly is a giant as compared with these petty disturbers. The *Republican* is glad to say that the workingmen of Denver believe in his methods of solving the labor problem. The red flag crowd cannot make any more converts here.—*Republican.*

No one who has read Mr. Powderly's speech in the *Telegram* or heard him at the rink last night can fail to be favorably impressed with it. His doctrines are solid and he explains them in a simple manner and proves beyond a doubt that the Knights of Labor are on just as solid a basis as ever, in spite of anything to the contrary that enemies of the order may say. He gave many solid raps to Anarchy, and to say his views met with the approbation of every right-minded person would be a mild term.—*Evening Telegram.*

Mr. Powderly is said to be rapidly reaching the conclusion that the true interests of American labor demand a restriction of foreign immigration. He is not a Know-Nothing, in the political sense of the term, but seems to be satisfied that the labor organizations of the country, in order to attain a proper degree of usefulness and efficiency, must undergo an elimination of their vicious and disturbing elements, most of which are of foreign origin. This raises a new issue and bodes a sharp conflict, but Mr. Powderly is right in the position that Americans alone—that is, citizens of American sympathies and ideas—must rule America.—*Graphic.*

Mr. Powderly has come and gone, and it is evident that his visit has been productive of good. He made friends and admirers of all who met him or heard him speak, and at the same time gave a needed set back to the small gang of agitators who have been fomenting discord and promulgating incendiary doctrines. * * Fortunately for the Knights of Labor, and for the interests of the laboring classes in this region, the sand-lot element that antagonizes Mr. Powderly and the board of control is exceedingly small and uninfluential. Their organ in this city is not the organ of the the laboring classes or of anybody but the San Francisco blatherskite and his little band of Anarchists.—*Colorado Graphic.*

Nothing in the very fine speech of last evening was more to the point or met with more hearty response than the lashing given by Mr. Powderly to every phase of lawlessness, beginning with senseless Socialism and ending with mad Anarchy. * * Denver has representatives of these wild theories, crazy as the craziest. They have a wretched publication to talk for them. This paper and some of these people did what they could to intimidate and insult the distinguished speaker of last night, thereby proving their lack of common decency to an invited guest as well as their want of common sense. * * * Mr. Powderly recognizes the importance of popularizing all just demands of labor, and he knows that there must be a gulf between sane workingmen and social revolutionists.—*News.*

The anniversary of Assembly No. 3218, Knights of Labor, was a great success every way on Monday night. Governor Adams' welcome to Powderly for the State was one of the finest in manner and matter that a Denver audience ever heard. Even Prohibitionists were delighted with the Democratic Governor who enthusiastically recommended—not moderation, but total abstinence, as a means for every working man to better his own condition and make himself a power in the land. The paper of Mayor Lee, true, was a little suggestive of a school boy's sandwich, but General Master Workman Powderly followed. His vast audience was delighted from first to last. Strong, sensible, fearless, conscientious, helpful, faithful, the man who works with brain or hand can not go far wrong who follows his counsel. His peroration was one of the best temperance addresses that could be given.—*Challenge.*

THE COUNTRY FELLOWS AND THE ASS.

A country fellow and his son, they tell
In modern fables, had an ass to sell;
For this intent, they turned it out to play,
And fed so well, that by the destined day
They brought the creature into sleek repair,
And drove it gently to a neighboring fair.
As they were jogging on, a rural class
Was heard to say, "Look! look there, at that ass!
And those two blockheads trudging on each side,
They have not, either of 'em, sense to ride;
Asses all three!" And thus the country folks
On man and boy began to cut their jokes.
The old fellow minded nothing that they said,
But every word stuck in the young one's head;
And thus began their comment thereupon:
"Ne'er heed 'em lad," "Nay, father, do get on."
"Nor I indeed." "Why, then let me, I pray."
"Well, do; and see what prating tongues will say."
The boy was mounted; and they had not got
Much further on, before another knot,
Just as the ass was pacing by, pad, pad,
Cried, "Oh! that lazy booby of a lad!
How unconcernedly the gaping brute
Lets the poor aged fellow walk a foot."
Down came the son on hearing this account,
And begged, and prayed, and made his father mount,
Till a third party, on a further stretch,
"See! see!" exclaimed, "that old hard-hearted wretch!
How like a justice there he sits, or squire;
While the poor lad keeps wading through the mire."
"Stop!" cried the lad, still vexed in deeper mind,
"Stop, father, stop; let me get on behind."
This done, they thought they certainly should please,
Escape reproaches, and be both at ease;
For having tried each practicable way,
What could be left for jokers now to say?
Still disappointed by succeeding tone,
"Hark ye, you fellows! Is that ass your own?
Get off! for shame! or one of you at least!
You both deserve to carry the poor beast!
Ready to drop down dead upon the road,
With such a huge unconscionable load."
On this they both dismounted; and, some say,
Contrived to carry, like a truss of hay,
The ass between them; prints, they add, are seen,
With man and lad, and slinging ass between;
Others omit that fancy in the print,
As overstraining an ingenious hint,
The copy that we follow, says, the man
Rubbed down the ass, and took to his first plan,
Walked to the fair, and sold him, got his price,
And gave his son this pertinent advice;
"Let talkers talk; stick thou to what is best;
To think of pleasing all—is all a jest." B.

—*Dr. John Byrom.*

The twenty-four hour system has been adopted by the Inter-colonial railway of *Canada.*

DUTY.

Editor Magazine:

In the December number of the *Engineers' Magazine* there is an article written by one Oliver, on "Duty." It was placed in my hands to read by a good brother of the Locomotive Engineers. I cannot but pronounce it as very good. Oliver says, "Duty should be our cherished motto. * * * * Our duties to our families consist in our best efforts to provide for our homes and little ones." Then speaking of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' motto he says: "We have inscribed on our motto the beautiful words, Justice, Sobriety, Truth and Morality." Justice, one of the brightest gems, should always be kept before us and ever be to us a guiding star leading us forward to a fulfilling of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." This is certainly a noble sentiment, but how few of us put it into practice, and we may ask how many are there who have read these words, pronounced them grand, and then forget their meaning forever. Not long ago a brother of the Locomotive Engineers was working for $1.75 per day as a laborer while not less than forty of his brother engineers were making from $150 to $200 per month. Could they not have allowed him to work one day for each of them and thus bridged over his difficulty until he could get a steady run? This is not the case among engineers alone, but we find them among all classes of artisans. Turn where we will we find that selfish spirit prevailing, and while we read time after time references to the golden rule, "As ye would that others should do to you do ye even so to them," soon as we are in receipt of full pay we turn and forget our poor brother. Oliver says, "There is no word in the entire vocabulary of the English language that has a broader meaning," and the more we look at it the broader it grows, but like many other words how often we twist and distort it. Not long ago I was speaking with a man regarding a water pipe which they purposed to lay. I told him they should allow men to connect for a reasonable sum. His answer

to me was, "it is my duty to get all I can." Yet this same person when speaking of corporations condemns them to the furtherest corner of hell, because they want to get so much.

Thus we see, not only among great capitalists, that ever increasing desire to grind poor humanity into the dust, but it can be found among those who are striving to set themselves up as lights and leaders among the working classes. We ought to ask ourselves what is "duty." Is it to make the poor, poorer; the mourner more sad; the half fed more hungry; the partly clothed more naked? Is it to strive and destroy the peace of those around us, to cause turmoil and trouble, where quiet reigns; in fact to make hell on earth where we might have a paradise?

There are merchants along the line of the Union Pacific railway who for years have charged extra prices for their goods because the railway company charged them heavy rates, and so the merchants got rich. There are syndicates formed who have bought millions of acres of land at one dollar per acre and are selling it out at from two to ten dollars per acre, and yet there are persons who form these syndicates say they are doing this in order to open up the country, and many of them for years have used some of the bitterest epithets against the railway company for their high rates of fare and freights and blamed the railroads for the slow growth of the population. Speak to any of these land and improvement (?) companies and they will tell you they are selling lands reasonable, while at the same time they are not satisfied with seven or ten per cent, but you must pile it up to from fifty to 200 per cent. (This may seem untrue, but if necessity requires I can give you figures and names of corporations.) All this is done under the word "duty" and by men who condemn Jay Gould and others who watered Union Pacific stock in order that they might become rich.

Turn where we will we see this desire for riches, and that to be made out of the poor. The sooner the day comes when lands shall be owned in severality, or rented by the government according to Henry George's idea, or there be a law to limit the amount of land a man shall own the better for the United States as a nation.

The press and the monied men of this country are ever referring to the European nations for their inhumanity. To Russia for sending her political convicts to Siberia; to Prussia and Bismark for compelling the Poles to sell their homes to Germans, and for their treatment to the inhabitants of Alsaca and Loraine A never ending cry of shame has been heard for years against Great Britain for its treatment to Ireland. It has taken England more than 150 years to reduce Ireland to her present poverty and yet peasants to-day are no worse than the miners of Pennsylvania, and little worse than many factory operatives of the East and South. Our papers show us every little while the indebtedness of other nations and the cost of their armies and navies, but they never tell us of the millions appropriated by Congress which never goes for public good. Our own land is becoming a land of aristocrats and beggars, and that faster than any other nation under heaven.

"Duty!" may that word be stamped upon the heart and mind of every workingman until each and everyone shall see "that relation or obliging force of that which is morally right."

Yours, H. J.

There is one good thing about the Inter-State Commerce Bill: it is the entering wedge. This is the first time that the Federal Government has interfered with roads which have not received subsidies. It means that even the thick-headed men who govern us are tired of seeing the big cattle and grain raisers and oil producers receive special rates and thus undersell and crush out the small men. It means that they begin to see this truth, "Either the railroads are going to run the Government or the Government is going to run the railroads."—*Ex.*

MORNING SONG.

Shine bright upon the darkened towers,
Oh! lordly sun that sweeps
The dewdrops from the waking flowers,
And wakes the world that sleeps.

And happy lark, thy morning song,
Trill to the changing skies,
While listening hearts are borne along
To heights where rapture lies.

And those red rose! whose petals teach
The young, impulsive heart
The warmth and glow of love's sweet speech,
Awake! and be a part.

Of all the glory of the scene,
Where earth and sky unite,
And nature's songsters sing unseen
To chase away the night.

ANON.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The vital struggle for free trade has been put off month after month and year after year; but let no free trader fear that it is not coming, or that his side is not going to win. Times are better than they were, to be sure, but the conditions that were emphasizing the need of free trade are as active now as ever.

Indeed, some of them, notably the treasury surplus, are yet to exhibit their full force. The general derangement of our commerce, its isolation from the rest of the world, and its control by monopolies, are likely to grow plainer and plainer as time goes on. The natural causes that have thus far for some years helped us are as yet by no means exhausted.

The vast commerce of the world has been produced not by teaching or preaching, nor by special Providence, but by natural laws. These natural laws are still in full force and effect. We do not yet know all of them, possibly never will, but our ignorance of them does not suffice to nullify them. They keep on working through good and bad times, and in spite of all good or bad laws.

The one great overruling law, or rather tendency, of commerce is to widen and widen, take in more territory, bind closer and closer together the diversified races of mankind, and place at a greater and greater disadvantage the tribes or nations which refuse to yield to *the tendency. This advantage* may for a time be overcome or offset by great natural or political advantages, and its effect may be discernible only by comparison of what a country is with what, under its other advantages, it ought to be.

It is a shame that in this country, with its boundless resources, of every conceivable kind, there should be such severe depressions, so long continued. It is not surprising that we should have occasional reverses But they ought to be short, sharp and evanescent.

It is a shame that with our long seacoast line and our commanding position in the paths of commerce our foreign trade should be in such a condition. It is a shame that we should be selling our raw cotton to England, and at the same time paying for the coffee we get from Brazil with English cotton goods, shipped in English ships, carrying English insurance.

It is a shame that free America cannot reduce its taxes without disturbing business—cannot, in fact, reduce them at all for years after they have produced a treasury glut.

All these are things which are becoming more, not less, apparent; more, not less, oppressive. Congress may adjourn and go home. The politicians may strive to quiet the public conscience. The people may be lulled into temporary carelessness by business "booms." But the struggle over, the tariff cannot be avoided, nor long postponed.

The duty of the free trader is plain. They should keep their ideas before the people. In this way only can they be ready for the struggle when it comes. They do not know just when it is coming. It may next fall and winter break out with ten times more force than ever. The conditions are more ripe for it.

The treasury crisis will then begin to be visible. There will be a new congress, with some enthusiastic free traders in it, and they will be anxious to test the sense of the House.

What we need especially for the coming struggle is a set of active, daring leaders in Congress, with equal courage

and shrewdness. We must be bolder, more aggressive and more united. We must stand by those who stand by us. Time and tide will help us, but they will not wait for us.—*The Million.*

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS.

I have had considerable dealings with women wage-earners and I venture to give several reasons why they do not succeed. I speak now of the better class of women workers who have a certain amount of skill and training.

1. Their own lack of business experience and training; also their determination to deal with the world as a sex. They insist that the same social laws that govern them in society shall govern them in business. They want the same consideration shown them in the office or the store that they receive in the parlor. If they are ill they expect extra consideration shown them. I know of a lady clerk who was absent three days a week for six weeks from the office, and who wondered why the proprietors complained, and was astounded when she was told that she could not be paid for full time.

2. Incompetency. A woman rarely considers that she is incompetent; if she wants a position, she thinks she is quite competent to fill it. A woman stenographer, for instance, will look a prospective male employer calmly in the eye and tell him that she writes so many words a minute. She may be able to write at that speed, but the employer soon discovers that she is utterly unable to read her notes. I know of a young woman who could "take" fifty letters a day, but half of them had to be given back to her to be copied over again, on account of stupid blunders that she had made. Women, in their work and in their studies, too often do not go to the bottom of things; they are not thorough.

3. Lack of concentration. Take a type-writer who has to make a copy of some printed matter; it is the rarest thing in the world to find the work done correctly. The thoughts of the female type-writer are apt to wander; she does not set her mind to her work. The reason why women lack concentration, and are unable to go to the bottom of things, is due to the very fact that they are women. When a boy enters a business he enters it with the expectation of devoting himself to the employment that he has selected for life, or he means to make it a stepping-stone to that which shall be his life-work. When a girl enters business she does not do that; she does not consentrate her mind to her work, but expects, naturally, in due course of time, to be a wife and to be taken care of, and I, for one, feel very sorry to have girls educated to any other view of life. A girl is more valuable in business after the age of 25. She is by that time trained to business habits, is self-reliant, and recognizes the value of devotion to business. Usually, if she remain single until that age, she begins to consider self-support as the necessity of her life. It has sometimes been asked why could not the American husband and wife do what so many couples do in France—that is, work together in the same business side by side? There is a danger in that system. Where a man has the spirit of true manhood and self-respect it is perfectly safe for a woman to continue her wage-earning power after marriage, at least until she is called to the higher duties of motherhood. When once that comes into her life all her powers—mental, moral, spiritual—should be consecrated to this holy office. As I said, if a man is a real man, it is safe for a woman to continue earning wages after she is married, but I think that there are hundreds of men to-day, yes, thousands, who have been ruined because they were not compelled to support their wives. If a man who earns small wages marries a woman capable of earning as much as himself, there are nine chances out of ten that he will develop extravagant habits because of the added income of his wife. If they could agree and hold to the decision that they should live on the husband's income and let the earnings of the wife accumulate as *capable* for a business in which they

both could engage, it would be well; but their earnings would probably be largely dissipated in personal adornment, the passion for which, especially among the middle classes, is the bane of the American people.—*Mrs. L. W. Betts in The Epoch.*

SPECULATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

The philosophy of those periodical alternatives of what we call "good times" and "hard times" is simply this: By virtue of a natural law, increase of population, improvements in the arts of production, the opening of richer natural resources, all the things that go to increase the material progress of society and to increase the value of land, the element indispensable to all life and all labor. The intent of this provision in the natural scheme is clear. Were land treated as justice between man and man dictates that it should be treated, the advance in civilization would be an advance toward equality, by the constant increase of that fund due to social growth and social improvement, which can be taken for common uses without hampering production or lessening the legitimate reward of the individual producers. But by making land private property, by permitting its appropriation, and extending to its ownership the same rights which we justly accord to things produced by human labor, we permit the owners of land to take for their own benefit the enormous increment of wealth which comes from social growth and social improvement. This inevitably leads to speculation, to the appropriation of land in advance of the need for its use, and to the holding of it at prices based, not upon what labor and capital can be forced to give for its use in the present, but on the prospect of what in the future they may be forced to give. Thus a check is imposed upon production, for labor and capital, the active factors in the production of wealth, are utterly useless unless they can obtain access to the passive factor, land. This condition of things is chronic in an advancing society like ours, and even in the best of times there is, owing to the appropriation of land in advance of actual needs, and the holding of it at prices that discount the future, a "surplus" of capital seeking investment and a "surplus" of labor seeking employment. But when from any cause there comes a season of comparative prosperity, then the tendency of land values to advance gives a fresh impulse to speculation, which finally so checks production as to bring about a dislocation or paralysis of the interlaced network of production and exchange, and we have a "panic" or "commercial crisis," followed by a season of industrial depression, during which there seems to be an "overproduction" of all the things needed for the satisfaction of material desires while human beings suffer for the want of them. For, though the prices of land go readily up under the stimulus of speculation, they do not go as readily down when the fever of speculation is over. The man who has bought land at a high price and the man who holds lands he might have sold for a high price are naturally disposed to "hang on" as long as they can, rather than sell, for they know that the general tendency of social growth is to add to the value of land, and that if they only hold on they may yet grasp fortune.—*The Standard.*

On January 1st last the Union Pacific reduced local fares on the Idaho and Wyoming division 27½ per cent., since which time there has been much curiosity to know how the road would be affected The fifty-nine stations on the two lines, reporting to the Salt Lake office, show for March, 1887, as compared with March, 1886, an increase of travel, excepting eight stations, and an increase of revenue except twelve stations. The total net increase in passengers carried is 2,172; the total net increase in earnings; $3,000 With passes abolished by the new law, a U P. official figures that passengers ought to be carried for 2½ cents per mile, which is about what Eastern roads have been charging.—*Ex.*

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE USE OF COMPASS, LEVEL AND SQUARE.

The use of the track level on railroads is indispensable to obtain a good track.

I am sorry to say that many railroad men fancy that the eye serves the same purpose as a good instrument. Managers will do well to change the ideas of such men, and, failing in this, to get others of better sense. The track men who use the level most carefully will show the least wear and tear of track and rolling stock to the tonnage and speed, and *vice versa*.

Let every section foreman be supplied with a good track level, each road master with a square one and a light test level and guage combined, for his own use as inspector. Under no circumstances should he permit the track to be put up without the use of the instrument.

Wherever a section foreman does not use his level, and shows intractable bigheadedness upon this point, put him at some work more suited to his capacity.

The good mason prides himself upon the use of three tools of his craft—the compass, the level, the square. These tools—the compass being represented by the transit—are equally essential to the good trackman, and it should be his pride to apply them constantly in the perfecting of his work.

The compass, or transit, is the instrument for tracing the line. A perfect alignment of track is as important as a perfect level. The level, it is well understood, is used for the purpose of getting the two rails of the track at the same height or level, and to elevate the outer rail of curves, so that the centrifugal force may as nearly as possible be balanced or counteracted. The square is the guage—a guage that is not square is not a perfect guage. The Huntington guage is a square, and by it the rails are laid and maintained perfectly parallel.

He who neglects the use of these three instruments can never be a good trackman and must always remain a comparatively unprofitable servant.—*Section Foreman.*

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day—In all the States and Territorities except Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina and Rhode Island. Anniversary of Battle of New Orleans, January 8—In Louisiana. Lincoln's Birthday, February 12—In Louisiana. Washington's Birthday, February 22—In all States and Territories except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Oregon and Tennessee. Shove Tuesday—In Louisiana and cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala. Anniversary of Texan Independence, Mar. 2—In Texas. Fireman's Anniversary, March 4—In Louisiana. Good Friday—In Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Memorial Day, April 26 In Georgia. Memorial Day, May 30—In Colorado, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York Pennsylvania and District of Columbia. Battle of San Jacinto, April 21—In Texas. Fourth of July—In all States and Territories. General Election Day, generally on Tuesday after first Monday in November—In California, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. Thanksgiving Day, usually last Thursday in November—In all States and Territories. Fast Day, whenever appointed by the Governors—In all States and Territories. Christmas Day—In all States and Territories.

An exchange remarks that Union Pacific employes have in the past been disposed to regard every C., B. & Q. official who came to their line as an enemy, this feeling, if it existed, being caused mainly by the fact that a strong rivalry has existed between the two roads named. C., B & Q. employes never had a better friend than General Manager T. J. Potter, who goes to the Union Pacific, and should the time come when Mr. Potter will leave the Union Pacific, the employes of that road will be as sorry to part with him as the C., B. & Q. employes are now to have him leave their system.—*Railway Gazette.*

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The following circular, issued by the General Master Workman, should be read by every true citizen of our common country. It puts one more spike in the lie that a man can be a Knight of Labor and an Anarchist at the same time:

To the Order wherever found, Greeting:

For several years the practice of holding demonstrations and celebrations on the Fourth of July has been dying out. The old and the middle aged are forgetting that on the fourth day of July, 1776, a nation was born and a government was inaugurated which differed from the governments and nations of the earth, inasmuch as it was to be a nation and a government to be composed of the whole people, to be managed and controlled by the whole people; and the intention was that those who served the people as public officers were to act for the whole people.

Even while the Declaration of Independence was being read, the struggle for liberty—for free speech, for a free people and a free country—was going on, and it continued until liberty throughout the length and breadth of the United Colonies was an established fact.

For years the citizens of the republic were accustomed to meet on each succeeding Fourth of July and celebrate the event which proclaimed a nation born. For years the doings of those who erected the proud structure on which our government rests were told and retold in song and story.

Each Fourth of July saw the citizens of the republic gathered together under one—and only one—flag, on the village green or the city square, and, amid the booming of cannon and beating of drums, awakened memories of the "days that tried men's souls."

The speaker of the day told how the power of a king gave way at the command of the people. Or, if no speaker could be had, one of the celebrants read to the assembled multitude the Declaration of Independence.

Old men among us can recall such incidents as these, but they are fast forgetting how it was done or what it was for, and the young people are not taught to respect or celebrate the day.

Such a condition of affairs is wrong and unpatriotic.

There is one portion of our country's population that should never cease to remember that they, above all others, should celebrate the fourth day of July and keep alive the memories which it recalls. Those who gain large fortunes, those who acquire large tracts of land in the country, and who own blocks of buildings in our cities are not the ones who celebrate, or care to celebrate, that day which gave to the world a nation whose strength lay in her common people. It belongs, therefore, to the ones who have not gained the most and fared the best under our government, to the common people to kindle once more and keep forever alive the memories of the struggle which dethroned the king in royal robes and enthroned the sovereign in homespun—which discarded and spat upon the sceptre of a monarch and honored and exhalted the hammer and plowhandle of the man of toil.

Two classes, representing diverse feelings and interests, would have the common people forget that we have a country or a flag. The monopolist and the anarchist care nothing for American liberty or institutions. The former, having accumulated an immense fortune, would hail with delight a king and a strong government, and is hopeful of a change in that direction. The latter has either lost hope in our institutions or else knows nothing about them or their history, and would destroy both the good and the bad in them to make way for the rule of nobody and nothing.

Monopoly and anarchy are twin evils. The latter, by attempting to overturn all law and order because some of our laws are not properly administered, would give to the former the pretext for the establishment of a strong government. Monarchy before anarchy! would then be the cry. The watchword of the people should be: *Neither monopoly nor anarchy shall*

rule in this country—both must go. Men who labor by hand or brain make up two-thirds of our voting population. Two-thirds of the voters can, if they are honest, patriotic and vigilant, vote good men into office, and good men, if properly watched and assisted by the people, will make and enforce good laws. It follows that, if there is anything wrong in the affairs of State or nation, we, the people, are to blame, and we have no right to grumble or threaten to break up the government because of our own neglect. What, then, is our duty? What is the duty of the Knights of Labor in particular? It is to study the principles on which our government is based and teach others what we have learned.

I therefore recommend that on next Fourth of July the members of the Order, where there is an Assembly in existence, hold demonstrations and celebrations in honor of the birth of a people's government.

If other societies intend to celebrate, the Knights can join in; if no other society will celebrate, then the Knights should celebrate by all means. In localities where a public demonstration would cause some liberty-hating employer to discharge his workmen, I would advise that no risks be taken. Join in with other citizens in getting up celebrations. Secure a speaker to deliver a short address. If no speaker can be had, select a good reader to read the Declaration of American Independence. In the line of march and on your stands and public places use only one flag, the stars and stripes. Show to the world that no matter where the Knights of Labor citizen was born, he respects and honors the United States flag. Show to the world that we are determined to find out what is wrong in our system of government, and that we are equally as determined to right such wrongs as may exist, by peaceful, legitimate means.

I desire, also, that the question of the restoration of the people's lands to the care of the people be discussed. Pass resolutions declaring that the holding of from fifty to sixty millions of acres of the public domain by aliens is sinful and un-American. Go further and demand that the alien landlord shall let go his hold.

Pass resolutions declaring that every acre of land acquired by fraud, perjury or chicanery is an acre stolen, and demand that the thief be required to make restitution to the people.

Pass resolutions never to take your eyes off the land until one good, plain, simple, honest law shall govern the holding of land, whether the holder be rich or poor, individual or corporation. Make the land for the people, under the people's laws, the question of the day. It was not for air, sunshine or water alone that our fathers fought; it was for the *land*, and we must hold this land free from the shark and speculator, whether native or alien.

This is no political question; it is a national, a patriotic question, and must be understood. Do not fear the taunts or ridicule of any man or set of men. Let those who feel so disposed call our demonstrations "spread eagleism" or "Yankee Doodleism," if they choose. Give them to understand that we are in earnest, and that we prefer spread eagleism to indifference. Let it be understood that we are determined that the wings of the eagle shall hereafter spread over a nation of free men and women, who own the land we live in; that the wings of the eagle shall no longer spread over a single acre of land owned or controlled by an alien landlord or a native rogue.

Do not forget to celebrate in a becoming, dignified manner the one hundred and eleventh birthday of American Independence, especially as this year is the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Constitution under which we now live.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

The attention of the officers of locals in District 82 is called to article 9, of D. A. by-laws. The Master Workman of each Local Assembly is hereby requested to see that this article is enforced.

The General Master-Workman having made other arrangements before he left the East could not return via Kansas City, hence was unable to speak at that point.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by Local Assembly K. of L. 3218, May, 18.

WHEREAS, a certain weekly paper published in Denver called the *Labor Enquirer*, claiming to be the mouthpiece of organized labor of Denver and the champion of its cause, has for a long time been teeming with libelous insinuations and charges against the general officers, especially our general master workman, and the evident intent has been to prostitute our order and to drive out the true members and make the order the home of anarchy and anarchist teachings; and

WHEREAS, We have quietly borne these outrages until such time as our general master workman could visit our city that the citizens of Denver might hear direct from his lips' the aims and objects of our order and the denial of the slanderous and despicable insinuations against him; and

WHEREAS, General-Master-Workman T. V. Powderly did, to the entire satisfaction of every fair-minded man and every true friend of labor, unequivocally and completely vindicate himself and demolish every insinuation that envious malice could invent, and the warm reception given him by the citizens of Denver to whom he spoke at the anniversary entertainment of our assembly on May 9, speaks in unmistakable terms of the truths of this; and

WHEREAS, The despicable sheet above referred to still continues its slanderous insinuations, and in its issue of May 14, publishes an unwarranted lying account of the meeting at the Mammoth rink, May 9, in the following language: "Uniformed Militia Mount Guard Over the Knights of Labor—Shotted Guns Ready for Use--General-Master-Workman Powderly Speaks to the People in the Presence of Bayonets—A Company of Armed State Militia in Full Uniform Stood in Menacing Lines Behind the Audience;" and

WHEREAS, The officers and members of company K, Colorado National guard, in a letter to the public have shown the falsity of this; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid disreputable sheet poses before the public as the organ of organized and unorganized labor, soliciting subscriptions and advertising patronage by misrepresenting its circulation and its true position; and

WHEREAS, Its editor has proven himself to be a disreputable falsifier, unworthy to be called a Knight of Labor; and

WHEREAS, We believe that no true friend to organized labor or those who wish to see our country and its institutions prosper will longer assist to support in our midst anything of this kind, and we feel it our duty to ourselves and our cause to call a halt to this and to place our order in its true light before the world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we repudiate the *Labor Enquirer* as in no way the organ or mouthpiece of the Knights of Labor.

Resolved, That we use every and all honorable means to drive the same from our midst, and that we call on all good citizens, of every occupation and calling in life, to co-operate with us and assist in this.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of our sister local assembly, No. 3,714, in the resolutions published this day, and extend the hand of fellowship to them in the work they have begun.

Resolved, That we appreciate the compliment given by Company K of the C. N. G. in attending our entertainment, and regret that they have been maliciously slandered.

Resolved, That we request the local assembly of which the editor of the *Labor Enquirer* is a member to expel him from the order of the Knights of Labor.

Resolved, That these resolutions be given to the press of Denver to publish, and that they be sent to the *Journal of United Labor*.

Adopted by Local Assembly K. of L. 1424, May 20.

WHEREAS, One Burnette G. Haskell, editor of the *Labor Enquirer*, has for some time past been maliciously attacking the character and motives of General Master Workman T. V. Powderly; and

WHEREAS, Said paper, under the direction of said Haskell, still continues its slanderous insinuations and inuendos even after Mr. Powderly condescended to answer in detail every semblance of a charge that the diseased imagination of said Haskell could suggest, and this to the entire satisfaction of every candid man; and

WHEREAS, Said paper, under said management, is masquerading before the public as the authorized organ of labor for this section of the country, deriving a revenue from subscriptions and advertising as such, thus virtually obtaining money under false pretences; and

WHEREAS, The members of local assembly 1424, Knights of Labor, believing that we know as much about the feelings and sentiments of the laboring classes as does the imported coast champion of "Bullets vs. Ballots," and believing that the said Haskell, through am-

bitition, at any cost, is injuring the cause of labor by his indiscreet, immodest and generally vindictive policy; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That L. A. 1424, K. of L. do hereby most cheerfully and cordially endorse and approve of the initiatory step taken by our sister assembly 3714, and the subsequent action of L. A. 3218 in repudiating said B. G. Haskell; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Labor Enquirer*, as at present conducted, is a curse to legitimate labor, and we desire to make known to the community that we love law and order, that we loathe anarchy and blood; that we revere the stars and stripes and abhor turbulence and strife; that we are muscle-workers and not lung-workers, and that no blatant demagogue of the sensational stripe is authorized to speak for us; that we entirely ignore the *Labor Enquirer* and denounce and despise its editor; and further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be given as much publicity as possible, so that the world may know our true position.

Adopted by Local Assembly K. of L. 3714, May 17.

WHEREAS, For some time past the *Labor Enquirer* of this city, under the editorship of one B. G. Haskell, has repeatedly indulged in uncalled for and unwarranted insinuations and charges against General Master Workman T. V. Powderly; and

WHEREAS, In the hope that the said Haskell would "see the error of his ways," the Knights of Labor have in general quietly borne these outrages rather than expose to the public any of the dissentions that necessarily are in all organized bodies of men; and

WHEREAS, During the late visit of Mr. Powderly to this city the said Powderly did, to the entire satisfaction of every fair-minded man and every true friend of labor, unequivocally and completely vindicate himself and demolish every insinuation that envious malice could invent; and

WHEREAS, The said *Labor Enquirer*, under the editorship aforesaid, still continues its slanderous and despicable insinuations against the said Powderly—a man who earnestly and honestly championed the cause of labor years before the over-sanguine and disgustingly ambitious editor aforesaid ever dreamed that he could lift himself from the obscurity to which his mediocrity assigned him by becoming a professional pawnbroker and sensational writer for the poor and oppressed; and

WHEREAS, The said *Labor Enquirer*, under the editorship aforesaid, is posing before the public as the organ of organized and unorganized labor, and it is soliciting subscriptions and advertising patronage as such, while in fact it is only the organ of its ambitious editor and a a few infatuated extremists; therefore be it

Resolved, By L. A. 3714 K. of L., that the *Labor Enquirer* be, and the same is hereby repudiated as a K. of L. organ, and this assembly does hereby make known to the community that the said *Labor Enquirer* is in no sense whatever the mouthpiece of this order, or the members thereof, and in the opinion of this assembly the anxiety of the editor of said paper for personal notoriety and personal aggrandizement is much the greater incentive for activity than his friendship for labor in any form; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the local papers other than the *Labor Enquirer*.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Central Woman's Christian Temperance union of Denver at their first meeting after Mr. Powderly's visit to Denver and copies sent to L. A. 3218, and to the press of Denver.

WHEREAS, We, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Denver, recognize in T. V. Powderly a great power for the advancement of the temperance cause in the decided stand he takes against the saloon and in the fearless manner in which he expresses himself against all forms of intemperance and in the earnest advice which he gives his followers; therefore,

Resolved, That we are as a union extend to the Knights of Labor our warmest congratulations on having such a noble leader.

Resolved, That we consider it an honor to follow the inspiring advice of such a leader and therefore recommend it to all others.

Resolved, That we extend to the Knights of Labor a cordial invitation to unite with us in carrying forward this great temperance reform,

MRS. M. A. CASSELL,
MRS. M. J. TILFORD,
SADIE M. LIKENS,
Committee.

The organ of the Anarchists published in Denver has the following to say, which may be of some interest to our readers, especially those in District 82:

For three years Neasham and Corbin have been making secret and lying fights

against the *Enquirer*. They now come out openly and show their hands. And the hands are very dirty, stained as they are with the price of the slavery of the U. P. employes. The boodle workingman must go.

Mr. Neasham said last Saturday that he and Corbin had decided that Haskell must leave Denver, or they would! Neasham and Corbin are the two "workingmen who boss the U. P. employes on fine salaries, and who are "solid" with the U. P. officials. I want to say to them that before I leave Denver I shall give a little history of certain midnight interviews with the U. P. bosses which will exceedingly interest the poor dupes who are following the lead and paying the salaries of these fellows.

This is good evidence that the resolulutions passed by the Knights of Labor of Denver, and which we publish in this issue, are doing their work. Neasham and Corbin are always ready to defend the principles of the Knights of Labor, be they attacked by monopolist or ultra-Socialist-Anarchist, and no better evidence than the above is needed. The history that is promised will certainly be interesting, and we shall take great pleasure to give it our wide circulation, as but few U. P. employes would be guilty of reading it through the Anarchistic organ. It has been given out that the points in the promised history will be furnished by a U. P. detective (?), who has divulged himself at the Anarchists' headquarters.

M. R. Geraghty, John McLennan, F. J. Birdsell, James V. Doyle and E. E. Baker, of Leadville, were welcome visitors at the headquarters of District 82, during Powderly's visit to Denver. They composed a delegation sent by the locals of Leadville to meet the General Master-Workman in behalf of the order at Leadville and vicinity and to urge him to make them a visit, insuring him a warm welcome. Mr. Powderly could not consent to go at this time on account of health and other engagements, but promised them he would do so next spring, if health permits. The Knights of Leadville are of the right material and are doing fully their part in bringing the principles of the order to the front, and District 82 has a warm regard for them. The light air of the cloud city appears to have bad effect on men of anarchistic tendencies and they do not flourish there.

The New York State new labor law went into effect May 16th. The first Monday of September is added to the holiday list and called Labor's Day. Every Saturday afternoon becomes a half holiday.

Business paper due on Saturday may be presented in the forenoon, and if so presented, must be paid; but the paper will be just as collectable of maker or endorser if not presented until the following Monday. About paper falling due on Sunday, the law does not seem to be clear, and the banks are in doubt.

The loss of Mr. R. S. Callaway to the Union Pacific Railway will be very great. As General Manager of the road he acquitted himself with much credit, showing himself to be a man of ability, while at the same time he won the affection of his subordinates. Mr. Potter in many respects resembles Mr. Callaway in character. He has, it seems, stipulated for absolute control in the management of the affairs of the road.—*Denver Republican.*

Mrs. Mayes, wife of the photographer, who is an artist, has drawn a life-size crayon portrait of our Grand Master Workman, and presented the same to District 82. The portrait has been handsomely framed and is on exhibition at Dreyfuss' store, Larimer street. This fine present to our district will be appreciated by every member, from Oregon to the Missouri river, though they may not all see it.

The address of welcome to T. V. Powderly by the Knights of Labor of the West, delivered to him at the time of his visit to Denver, has been handsomely engrossed on a card and framed and forwarded to him at his home at Scranton. It was on exhibition several days in Denver, and attracted much attention.

Frank Perry and George Taylor, of Evanston, Wyoming, and George H. Harris, of Laramie, Wyoming, came down to Denver May 8th, to attend the lecture of T. V. Powderly and were among the many welcome callers at the district headquarters.

While Mr. Powderly was in Denver he gave a sitting to Mayes, the photographer, corner Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, Denver, who obtained a very fine negative. He has the photograph now on sale, the cabinet size at twenty-five cents, and large size at fifty cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The President has done a good little thing with a large principle attached to the tail thereof. In deciding that Guilford Miller is entitled to the ownership of his own property and thereby deciding (wonderful to relate!) against a great corporation. Mr. Cleveland has simply performed an act of justice to an individual and to the people. He has done something that was clearly right in the interests of the poor as against the monied power—which is a power behind the government greater than the government itself.

This little bit of a wedge driven into the body corporate makes an opening no broader than the edge of a sheet of paper. In the South the stalwart woodsman have mauls and wedges of varied powers, designated respectively as heart-renders, soul-crushers, gall-bursters, gizzard-smashers and eye-openers—the latter being the smallest. Now, Mr. Cleveland having had his eyes opened in this particular case by the bold and vigorous action of the New York *Herald*, has commenced a good work by using the eye-opening wedge and maul in a calm and dignified way, and in an honest effort, we must hope, to send the hard heart and obdurate gizzard of corporate power How lively the honest old rail-splitting Abraham would have made the bark fly had he lived to fill the presidential chair in the year of our Lord, 1887! He would have met the momentous issues of the day as "Old Hickory" did in his time. "There were giants in those days" who "did things after the high Roman fashion." And now much ado about a small matter is being made by the Democratic organs, and they are almost claiming that the labor vote has been conciliated in some measure by Cleveland's act of justice. Not so fast, gentlemen. The President's placid brow shows not a trace of moisture from having used the eye-opening wedge in behalf of Guilford Miller personally and for the good of the people incidentally. The sturdy executive, in order to prove his sincerity, must now take off his coat, sieze the heart-rending maul and placing the gall-bursting wedge in the little opening now made, proceed to pound away until the perspiration pours down his sides and into his boots, like one of those trout streams into which he delights to throw the delusive bait. Not a Knight's vote yet, not a Trades-unionist's ballot yet, Mr. President. You must earn your spurs with more knightly work than that. What a pity it had not been done without severe pressure and much pointing out as to the justice and duty involved. The opportunity to achieve greatness is now presented. Is the President equal to the occasion?

The boycott on the *Sun* is spreading toward the full extent and power of organized labor. The working people have made the *Sun* what it is and they can unmake it by letting it severely alone. In fact any workingman who belongs to an organization is under a moral obligation to boycott any paper that boycotts him or his cause. It is simply retaliation—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—and this should be done everywhere whether in New York or in Denver.

The weekly pay bill has been defeated in the Albany Assembly, and the monopolists are temporarily victorious. The bill also forbade the use of store orders. Forty-four of the fifty-four Democrats who were present voted for the bill—two voted no and eight dodged. Thirty-eight Republicans voted against the bill and twenty-two sneaked out. Our "Legislators" find themselves placed in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. When a bill is brought up calling for the ayes and nays, as between labor and capital, a panic seizes them and, like snakes surrounded by a ring of fire, they don't know which way to turn. That terrible labor vote is playing sad havoc with the politicians. It is the great corrector of evils. The anxious and nervous leaders of both the old parties are trying to capture the labor vote and are throwing out their lines with skill and cunning. But no small bait will answer in fishing for a monster of that size.

There is an effort being made in West Virginia to secure a special state law "to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates charged for transportation of passengers and freight" and "to punish the railroad companies for charging other than reasonable rates," etc. This is a good precedent and should be followed up by every other state in the Union. Unjust discrimination in passenger rates is a crying evil which should be abated. Take, for instance, the rates of fare on the New York and Harlem River railroad, the man who can pay down $65.00 can secure 642 rides—represented by coupons or tickets—to travel eighteen miles during the period of one year, while the man of limited means must pay in the aggregate, eighty-five cents per round trip, the sum of $265.20 per annum for the same amount of travel. The advantage of being able to pay down $65.00 is represented by the sum of $180.20 over the man who would be obliged to mortgage his farm, or the workingman who would have to borrow money on his furniture to raise the former sum. This discrimination is very severe upon farmers, small tradesmen, clerks, workmen and others. The railroad people will tell you that the differential rate is made in favor of the commuter because he has to go to and return from the city every day. To this it may be answered that the commuter need not, necessarily, do so in order to get the worth of his money, because it costs him only twenty-one cents per round trip as against the farmer's or workingman's eighty-five cents. He need not travel half the time his tickets are

good for and yet save money by paying his commutation rate for the whole year. To come right down to the bottom line the comfortable commuter rides one way for ten and one-half cents and looks complacently and scornfully at the tradesman or clerk who pays his forty-five cents for the same glorious privilege. While the "common people" support the roads they are punished for being somewhat impecunious. The freight rates also are so high that enterprising men are deterred from starting mills, stores, manufacturing establishments, and from building dwelling houses, and so between high rates for travel and freight the small towns all along the railroads are kept down to a minimum of growth by the short-sighted policy of the managers, owners and directors who seek to grasp both the bone and the shadow and so lose the bone every time. It is in contemplation here to get up a petition which will cover these abuses and present it for the consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A petition from each town will be forwarded and this should be done all over the country, with the view of securing a more equitable state of things.

The "society people" and the upper-servants of the people, (office-holders from G. C. down), will never know what the labor movement means and what a resistless force it is, until each one of them takes and reads carefully and regularly a good labor paper. They are ignorant as Hottentots touching all matters concerning the political and social revolution now being urged to a consumation by the industrial masses. The capitalists have but slight knowledge of the needs, aspirations, temper and determination of the working people, because they read only one side of the vital issues between capital and labor and that side is the one presented to them by their courtiers, sycophants, time servers and liars of the press they subsidize and control.

Henry Clews & Co., the stock-brokers, have issued a remarkable circular to their customers, in which they claim that the enormous influx of foreign cheap labor is the one thing needful to hold in check the demands of American labor for better wages, inasmuch as the glut of labor produced by excessive emigration affords the manufacturers (protected) an opportunity to draw upon the fresh arrivals for their supplies of labor produced by strikes. They say that, "What this country needs more than anything else is the same competition in the labor market as is found in all manufacturing and product markets," Competition will, they say, "outmaneuver in the end all the generals who are leading the Knights of Labor. Competition alone will prove the only pacifier of labor dissatisfaction and uprising." In effect these stock brokers say that 10,000 competitors a day thrown into the labor market will cause the greatest satisfaction on the part of those already suffering from the effects of competition. If competition should have a satisfying and pacifying influence upon labor why should not the competition of *goods manufactured* in Europe have the same effect upon American manufacturers? That which is sauce for the laboring goose ought to be good enough sauce for the manufacturing gander. Now throw open the ports for the free entry of foreign cheap goods, as they are already open to foreign cheap labor, and then we will see who will be the first to protest against foreign "competition." Competition being Mr. Clew's panacea for all the ills of labor may prove to be a specific remedy for all the maladies under which the manufacturers profess to be suffering. All this is very queer argument and the assertion that the severest degree of "competition" will prevent an uprising is the queerest part of it all, because intense competition in the field of labor causes intense suffering and intense suffering causes anger and desperation, which in their turn would naturally cause an "uprising."

W. S. T.

HUNTINGTON, IDAHO, May 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I will try and send you my "mite" this time before it is too late.

Business is dull here now for since May 1st everyone has held back from any improvement on their premises for we all expect to see quite a change here soon. It is said to be a sure thing this time that the Union Pacific has obtained a lease of the O. R. & N. for ninety-nine years, and if so will be likely to make or break Huntington. Some say that this will be made a way station and trains will go through "without feeding," but we all hope to see more shops here, more work and more men.

A wagon road is being made from here to Willow Creek by the O. C. Co.; Mr. J. B. Huntington has charge of the construction.

Mr. J. T. Fyfer is erecting a commodious stone building to be a store with a splendid hall overhead, so Huntington society can have a big dance in a fine hall when they feel so inclined.

A string band has been organized by four o the Short Line boys. They call it the O. S. L. String Band. Though they have practised together only a short time they make very nice music, as good as we can get from any of the adjoining towns, and it costs our people less than half as much as it did for a good dance. The people here have shown their appreciation of the band by patronizing them liberally, and the boys of the "bow" are well satisfied for their trouble and expense.

Coleman's knights of the cant-hook are busy every day at the transfer and it don't seem as if there is any lease of the O. R. & N. by the Union Pacific. Some of our business men are very despondent over the outlook but it don't seem as though it can hurt this burgh if the lease is affected.

Several of the boys of L. A. 4453 have gone from here within the past thirty days to search for a more promising position, but unless there is a great change made in railroad affairs they could, perhaps, do better here than elsewhere.

It is quite a task to ice fish which come over the road every day. As many as sixty-eight boxes have passed through in one day, using more than 3,000 pounds of ice.

Mr. Bennett, one of our old passenger brakemen, has lately accepted a position as express messenger between this place and Green River. He don't seem to take kindly to fish boxes and ice picks. Never mind, Bennett, it will develop your muscle.

Elias Sohlburg, one of McHenry's coach gang, leaves here to-day for a visit to his family at Logan, Utah. Bon voyage, Eli!

Mrs. Gray has quit the restaurant business; too much work for a very little money. It does seem strange that this town can't support one good restaurant.

The Union Pacific paywagon visited us earlier than common this month, but it was the more welcome for that. Most of the Short Line boys drew a good big check and so are happy.

Brother McKenzie left again for Butte, Montana, on the first, after a visit of a few days. Mrs. McKenzie is still staying here at her old home.

No more this time. Mc.

LARAMIE, WYOMING, May 24, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

As I only sent a very short report the past two months you must excuse me if I am a little lengthy this time.

Work in the shops is good, but the back shops are working five days per week while the machinists in the round house are making from thirty to thirty-five days per month.

Business on the road is good and engineers and firemen are making big time.

The Rolling Mills are running full time again and it is hoped they will be enabled to do so, as they have stopped considerable of late for want of scrap iron.

A new stationary engine is being put in at the Tie plant to level off the ties where the rail lays on them and to cut off the ends making them all of an equal length so they will not need adzeing and trying when being laid.

The Soda Works are being enlarged, to what extent we are as yet unable to learn, but we understand will be nearly doubled.

Up town they are busy building a new bank which, we learn, is to be a good-looking building.

They are also laying the foundations for a glass works. $50,000 in stock being subscribed.

The University is newly finished and is a building of which Wyoming need not be ashamed.

There is considerable building going on here beside those mentioned.

We have had a boom the past month and such has been the rush for real estate that the unthinking will soon have to pay for their folly. Some have bought lots at ruinous prices, paid part down, the balance on time. We fear many will have to sell at a loss. Like all other booms much of the talk and imaginary sales have only been an exchange, and we are led to believe some of them temporary at that, and as we say those who have been led into making time purchases and those to come will have to pay the fiddler, while some of our own real estate agents and others will pocket the money.

It is got so, that the man who who can swindle the public the best under the law (not moral law) is the best man both financially and socially.

In the past Laramie has grown slowly but steadily and surely, and we hope it will do so in the future. J. H.

LARAMIE, WYOMING, May 10, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

In the last few months many of the towns west of the Missouri river have been having a "boom." This is now the case in Omaha and Denver. Cheyenne seems to be settling down to its quiet way, but this place is now on the *boom*. I have heard many questions asked in the past few days the principle one being, "What do you think of the boom?" Being somewhat of an inquisitive turn of mind I have tried to know the cause and ascertain as far as possible from whence came this boom and what is its cause. After careful inquiry I am led to the belief that some of our real estate agents and a few of our monied men are the sole cause of this agitation. The greater portion of the real estate which has changed hands has passed from one person to another for speculative purposes, and as sure as stocks go up to an exorbiting price in Wall street, New York, then fall, carrying some one or more down to poverty, so I feel some of the unwise who may only have a few hundreds of dollars will, through this "boom" loose their all.

Yet this is called justice. Some members of churches drift away into this pernicious practice while members of the same secret and benevolent organizations will purchase lots at $200 per lot and in a few days ask his brother fraternal $600 or even $1,000 for the same, while every few days they are reminded of their pledge not to wrong a brother. This is not the wrong we proposed to show, but we intended to try and prove that these booms are unjust to the general public. Lots are sold at fabulous prices and the man who buys will sometimes hold on for years and not make one dollar at the same time will try and hold on because he paid so much. The man who desires to build very often cannot do so because he must pay too much for a lot. In fact there are 66-foot lots in this place to-day, six or eight blocks from the business part of the city, which cannot be bought for less than $1,000, and I know of two 24-foot lots which the owner refused $2,500 for a few months ago.

I claim the whole community suffers through the avarice of a few. Men with two or three thousand dollars do not wish to put every dollar in a house and lot, and I say he would be foolish if he did; and as to a poor, honest, hard workingman coming here from this time on and even thinking of building himself a home it is mere folly.

Soon as the boom ends then the real estate and, as a rule, business in general is more dead than

before, and almost every boom of this kind is got up by a few speculators who are no better, according to their ability and means, than any Wall street gamblers. Hoping the day soon comes when this gambling will be cursed by every community. H. J.

STOUT, COLO., May 16, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Nothing extroardinary has happened in Stout the past few weeks which could warrant me to write a lengthy letter for June, I shall therefore be as short as possible.

Two freight trains daily now because business is rushing and the shipment of paving stone is all the rage.

Some magnificent houses have been added to Stout lately in the suburban district called New Lapland or Finland, being populated by natives of Sweden's lost provinces now ruled by the almighty Czar of Russia.

Grand ball *par excellence* in the Stout section house on Saturday, May 14. There were many of Stout's ladies in attendance and good music was furnished by the amateur banjo club that kept the whole company dancing till 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

The furniture for the K. of L. hall has arrived consisting of chairs and tables.

For other Stout items I cheerfully recommend the celebrated Larimer county *Bee* of Fort Collins, which gives the brain product of one of Stout's bashful quilgusher in weekly quantities, copyrighted. U. K.

DENVER, COLO., May 25, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The Denver letter must be short this month, as usual, like many of the advertised "booms" we hear of in many parts of the country, Denver included, but if the real estate agents see this statement they will say that it is intended to work an injury to the interests (?) of the city; but it is a question if their advertised boom has not already worked more injury to many an honest, hard-working family than they will ever be able to right, as many have rushed in here from all parts of the country, filled up the vacant houses and given the agents an excuse to advance rent, all to find that there is no great demand here for men.

The machine shops and foundries are running short time and short handed and the railroads are not employing any additional force except perhaps on construction in the mountains.

The building trades are fairly busy and the brick yards, but not to the degree that one would suppose. The men employed in the brick yards were on a strike for a short time but it was settled satisfactorily and the men are again at work.

Work is very quiet in the railroad shops.

The new roads that are being constructed and especially the Colorado Midland and the extension of the Denver, Texas & Gulf (formerly the Denver and New Orleans) are offering some hopes and many men are looking forward to the possibility of a position on them.

T. J. Potter, the new General Manager of the Union Pacific, made Denver a flying vistit this week and went on West.

Labor circles have been somewhat stirred up over the visit of G. M. W. Powderly and his visit has done much good and Knights of Labor principles will be better understood by many in the future. SCRIBE.

ASSEMBLY NOTICES.

L. A. 3860, Shoshone, Idaho, meets every Saturday at 19.30 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 19:30 o'clock.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 20 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday evening of each week at 20 o'clock.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 19.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 4453, Huntington, Oregon. Meets every Saturday evening.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock, and every 4th Sunday in the month at 14:30 o'clock at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 19:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and fourth Saturday even'g's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3236, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 19 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 20 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 20 o'clock, in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday, at 19.30 o'clock, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday, at 19 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 20 o'clock, in K. of L. hall.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

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JULY FOURTH.

July 4th, 1776, stands as a monument, marking the commencement of an epoch in the history of the world, which can be looked back to with rejoicing by all liberty loving people.

The declaration of independence of the American colonies, which was given forth to the world on that day, was the culmination of long years of agitation and struggles against oppression. The possibilities of this document being given to the world did not lay in the fact that there were men capable of writing it and of others who were ready to back it with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was no sudden discovery that the patriots had made when they declared: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the persuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." But the tree of liberty that was on that day planted, was the result of a seed that had been nurtured in the heart of humanity for generations and then sprung forth to a certain life, and to those to whose lot it fell to declare it to the world, all glory is due for having so faithfully guarded and sustained the trust bestowed in them. It therefore becomes the duty of all who receive of the fruits of that tree to celebrate the day on which it was planted, and to glorify those who gave it to the world, and in the celebration the prominent point that should be observed, is: How are the principles on which it was founded to be perpetuated?

The principles that were brought forth and put into practice at that time was handed down as a legacy to the liberty loving children of men, not of any one class, color, or creed, but to all humanity. Every citizen should ask himself the question: Have I done my duty in caring for, building up, or adding to that inheritance, or have I neglected it, or sold any part of it for a mess of pottage. Such questions should be foremost in the hearts of every citizen, but is it? We think not.

The grand legacy that was given to the oppressed of all mankind has and is being neglected. Men in their greed for gain have trampled in the dust what the document that gave independence to a people declared to be self-evident truths. Men have forgotten the causes that forced a people to make this declaration, and are forgetting what it cost, they are squandering their rights and the equal rights of their joint heirs, the people yet unborn.

True we have celebrated the day, we have listened to speakers tell us of the glorious deeds of the patriots who spilt out their blood for the sake of country and principle, we have perpetuated their memories

by monument and song, but that appears to be where it has ended. The thought that we have with our inheritance a sacred duty to perform, as the one condition by which we can hold it, appears to be dying out with each generation. Can we say, if to-day we were living under an oppressive monarchy, that we still have the spirit that actuated the men of 1776, strong enough to declare ourselves free and independent? Have we not to a certain extent been raising again the idols that those whose memory we celebrate threw in the dust? I think we have.

One hundred and eleven years ago he who ruled this country did so not by the consent of the governed; but those who bowed to his will said it was by divine right, and as the declaration of independence says, his history was one of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states.

This king was surrounded and upheld by a titled hereditary aristocracy, who carried out his will, they paraded their lineage to the masses who were compelled to support them, their coats of arms could be seen on every hand, and they were waited on by lackeys in livery, and when they passed through the streets they did so in coaches emblazoned with their arms, driven by liveried lackeys, and the common people must stand to one side. Such was the condition of things with which the founders of our republic had to contend with, this was the iron heel that was oppressing them; and what would naturally be their feelings—nothing less than an undying contempt and hatred of king or queen and all that pertained to and went with kingly power. They despised and scorned he who would pass through the streets with coach and livery, or place a coat of arms over their doors as one who wished to mimic that hated class. The titled gentry had no place among them. That feeling was a righteous one, it put aside that which was bad and clove to that which was good. In place of the hereditary standard of aristocracy, they declared moral and industrial worth the true standard by which this nation should be ruled.

Have we not been wandering from that standard? What means that class amongst us that drives through our streets with liveried driver and footman? Is it not that same old curse that the patriots hated? True they have no title, but how many would like one? How many of such mamas are seeking an alliance through their daughters with the titled libertines of Europe?

What means that fawning lick-spittal sentiment that is disgustingly displayed when the scrofulous scions of nobility disgrace us by visiting our republic?

What means those expressions of sympathy that were sent by American citizens to Russia when the Czar was killed, and of congratulations when an oppressed people did not succeed in ridding themselves of a tyrant, or the congratulatory messages sent to the Prussian emperor at his birth-day anniversary? Would the Americans of 1776 have done so for any hereditary ruler?

In what way must the sickening sentiment be received, that American citizens are indulging in over the British Queen's jubilee, citizens that are the descendents of those who fought her predecessor, King George, as well as naturalized citizens who have come under our flag which signifies hatred of hereditary or aristocratic rule, to receive of the fruits of the tree of liberty that was planted by those who first raised that flag. Is it a sign of retrogression?

Would it not be more in accord with that which should be the spirit of every American citizen, be he

native-born or naturalized, to send our condolence to the common people of Britain, and especially the oppressed of Ireland, regretting that the circumstances have been so unfortunate that they have been compelled to live under the rule and support a queen for fifty years, even though she is only a figure head?

What means this control of millions of acres of our land by aliens? What means the increasing number of families that rent land from which to get support? What means this control of transportation and the staple necessities of life, by a comparative few individuals? Is it not one form of that power that one hundred and eleven years ago was endeavoring to establish absolute tyranny over these states? All these things and many more that can be given show to every thinking citizen that the spirit of "76" is not as vigorous as it should be, and that the patrimony of the republic is being neglected and its future endangered, by allowing the young to reach manhood and men to become citizens without first realizing the meaning of those words, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

This toadying to monarchical powers, this imitating of the aristocracy of Europe by citizens of our republic, is too much like liberty playing dog and licking the hand that struck her.

There is a marked neglect of the duties of citizenship; that standard of "moral and industrial worth" is forgotten when we go to the ballot box, where our government derives its powers; but shall this state of things be allowed to continue? We think not, and believe that the reaction has commenced, and that that great organization, the Knights of Labor, is leading the reacting power, that they are the true successors of the patriots of 1776. The first of their principles, "to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness" is the main rock of the foundation on which this government was founded, therefore that liberty-hating class among us who would crush out this organization; who would belittle its operations, or retard them by attempting to class its operations with infamy, must be regarded as the enemies of liberty and worse than the Tories of one hundred years ago, and should be branded as such wherever they are.

Therefore let every true Knight feel proud of his station; let every true citizen join with and rally to the support of those principles, holding that which we have and regaining that which we have lost, making the declaration of independence a living truth rather than a burning lie; raising up the oppressed of the world with the lever of education to that level on which they can see and realize its full importance, when it guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to that level on which they can see what their duty is to themselves and posterity.

There is no assurance that the Nation will long remain under a government of the people unless this is done, and more attention paid to what constitutes true citizenship and an awakening among the masses to the secret of the ballot box; and surely the Knights of Labor are doing more than any other organization toward that end.

It is the great school in which men are being educated to a sense of their duties as citizens; it is the great propoganda of the doctrines of the patriots of "76," hence none should celebrate the Fourth of July with greater enthusiasm than the true Knights, for they have no cause to be ashamed of their colors.

WORKINGMEN must keep up the fight against the Socialist-Anarchist red flag element if they expect to emancipate themselves.

WAS there ever a greater insult cast on the memory of American patriots, than Boston did in permitting the Queen's jubilee to be celebrated in Faneuil hall—that hall in which the cradle of liberty was rocked, and whose walls have echoed and re-echoed the righteous denunciations of all forms of monarchy. It is nothing less than sacrilege, and no true American citizen, native born or naturalized, can regard it in any other light.

What is Grover Cleveland thinking about when he says in his letter of congratulation to Victoria, "Wishing for your people a prolongation of a reign so marked with popular well being, physical, moral, and intellectual justice, not adulation; to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs, which is generally prevailing through your [Queen's] dominions." Does he overlook Ireland? Does he not know that the monarchical party of Britain are to-day enacting laws against Ireland, as oppressive as those which caused the American colonies to revolt against King George. Does he not know that England's prosperity has been the result of the intellect and push of the liberal party, which is made up of the industrial classes, and that all this progress has been made against the united opposition of the monarchical class who are the supporters of the throne, and that England would have made no more progress than Russia if they had their way. If Cleveland does not know these things he had better post himself before he speaks again in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States.

Oh, rouse ye, my countrymen! it shall not be said
We are false to the living and false to the dead.
Shall we yield up the freedom our forefathers gave
And hold up our hands for the gyves of the slaves?
—*Anon.*

THE courts generally have held that a railroad company cannot be held liable for damage for an injury to an employe, which is caused by the neglect or fault of a fellow employe.

On what principle of equity or justice such decisions are made, probably only can be cited or explained by railroad lawyers.

If there is any true basis for any such seemingly injustice, then there should be another side to it through which the employe can protect himself against injury from incompetent carelessness.

As it now stands, there is no way provided that railroad companies care to recognize, whereby this can be done.

A railroad man's life and limb depends in a great measure on the judgment of the one man who employs him and those engaged with him, in selecting the right quality; and the ratio of the risk thus taken is in proportion to the qualifications of this one man, who is often below par, necessarily so from the way he is generally chosen. In following the natural law of self-protection, and be in accord with the decision of the courts, it must follow that to do justice to all, men must have something to say as to whom they will take the risks with. Therefore the mass of the men engaged in the various branches of the service should unite on some standard of ability as the minimum qualification of the men with whom they are to risk their lives; and railroad corporations should be compelled by law to recognize this standard, or assume all responsibility for any injury to their men, no matter how it should occur.

OUR correspondent, who writes to us this month on railway management, takes, in our judgment, a very practical view of improvements in shop management, and we think that that financial condition would certainly follow the im-

provements he suggests, or rather they would keep pace together. Men certainly have more respect for themselves when they are neatly dressed or comfortably situated, and the same should be true of their work; they will have more respect for it and consequently more interest in it, when supplied with proper appliances and material, which would be regulated from the financial basis. Therefore an improvement in one condition will assist in bringing about the other.

THE public was startled a short time since with a report that charged the train men of the Union Pacific with systematic robbery of cars, and that it had been going on for a long time; and from this report many were beginning to think that the scenes on the Panhandle were to be repeated, and suspicion was cast on all railroad men. The whole report has since proven to be false in every particular, and came from the benighted brain of some newspaper reporter of the sensational stripe, at Omaha. Every railroad man should consider reports of this kind as intended insults to him and resent them accordingly. A systematic plan to rid the country of this stripe of reporters might be a good thing to consider.

THE EMPLOYING BUILDERS' CARD.

The card or document of the Building Fraternity of Chicago, which was published in the June number of the MAGAZINE, and which all employes in the building trades are asked to sign, to sanction and to abide by during the term of their service, in connection with these men, should be very carefully read and thought over by those who will come under its baneful influence, if they should sign the same. Baneful, because the authors of this piece of tyranny seek to destroy or to take away the right of working men to meet together for their mutual benefit or otherwise, thereby seeking to take away from the people the greatest safe-guard of liberty that is known to the world to-day.

What presumption a body of men must be possessed of that dares to go into a secret conclave and formulate a document of such an absurd nature as that presented to the workmen of Chicago, assuming a right for themselves which they seek to take from others. But this is no more than was to be expected from such people, and affords another proof, if more was needed, that a man or a woman who is compelled to work for wages is no better than a slave; and it is only heaping insult upon injury, issuing such a card to working people. These building bosses know that it is the merest nonsense to talk about the working men fixing their own wages, or even being as much as allowed to have one word to say about the matter, only through organization. Without being combined together, they are slaves to circumstances, and as such, are far from being free to act independent on questions relating to work and wages.

Under the system of wages, there is no working man can get his just share of what he produces, unless he associates himself with others for that purpose. But this ebullition of tyranny on the part of the building bosses of Chicago will have done good and accomplished a good purpose, if it is only the means of opening the eyes of the working people to their true position. On the question of wages: The very word wages presupposes slavery. Whether we take sacred or secular history for it, we find wages indicative of slavery. We admit that in our day it dresses in a little different garment; but its nature has undergone no change. It is as it always has been—selfish, brutal and wicked, which is made to appear very evident, from the tone of the document issued by the build-

ing trades in Chicago. We can only hope that the workmen will never be compelled to sign any such degrading and unmanly contract so as to get a living.

ALPHA.

DEPENDENCY.

The one great stumbling block that is in the way of rapid improvements in the condition of the masses appears to be the inclination on the part of men to depend on someone to do for them what they should do for themselves; in fact they train the dependent disposition without a thought of attempting to place themselves on an independent footing.

At work they not only depend on someone to furnish them the work, but depend on someone to direct every move they make in performing that work.

In the government, they depend on a few to make all the laws, to place men in nomination for offices of public trust who are also depended on to look after details in carrying on an election, and then to top the whole they depend on someone to carry them to the voting place, put a ticket in their hands and tell them how to vote, and they become automatons, worked by a few of the independent ones.

When at any time a little light flashes on them and they see the miserable rut they are in, and they join hands with others in organization to better their condition, so much of this benighted influence is carried with them that the great majority think that they have done all that should be expected of them when they attend a meeting occasionally and keep their dues paid up reasonably well, and in this they are not very particular, as they will depend on some one to keep up the affairs during their delinquency and be ready to receive them with open hands whenever *they are ready to do their share of the work.*

If there is any mutual enterprise put on foot whereby all will be equally benefitted they depend on the active one to arrange every thing and shoulder them with all the responsibility, never thinking that success depends on them in the least. If they wish to know anything regarding any matter that may awaken their interest for the time being, they never think of depending on their own energy to read up on the subject or by investigation acquire the knowledge, but they depend on some of there more active fellows to furnish it for them.

In fact, it appears to be characteristic of the human race, and most greatly developed in the wage earners to depend on someone else's thoughtfulness, energy or industry; and there is no question but what the greater part of the degradation and oppression of the wage-workers of to-day is caused thereby.

The dependent disposition is carried to such an extent that it is alarming to those who have any thought for future generations.

The causes for all this certainly are numerous enough and are more generally known than the remedies. Take the condition of the wage earner of to-day, it is generally speaking one of total dependence on someone to furnish them with employment and to supply them with the necessary means of living.

In fact, the word wage, or, as some prefer to say salary, is but another way of saying slavery.

Now the work of labor organizations is, and has been mostly confined to bettering their condition by an increase in wages. They still recognize that dependency on some one to supply the work and the pay, and not to do it themselves. They ask for or demand an increase in wages, and by so doing virtually admit that they depend on this one, or some other one, to give it,

and it is doubtful if an increase in wages really makes a man any more independent in the long run, for its tendency is to keep him still in that rut of depending on a sale being found by another at the increased cost of production, and to order more goods made. A temporary benefit may arise to one class of workers who receive a raise, and last so long as other classes do not; but this benefit is taken away just in proportion as others get an advance in their wages, a greater proportion having to be paid out for the necessities of life that these others are making; hence a Trade Unionist, to be consistent with the cause for his organizing, should object to other classes organizing to increase their wages.

Therefore from my standpoint we are making no advance so long as we do not reduce the dependent or employe class, and statistics show that the employe class are increasing to an alarming extent. But this can be done only by raising the standard by universal education that men, estimating themselves by men, must first understand that so long as he is the servant of another he is dependent on that other, and to that extent he acknowledges that his employer is better able to look after and supply him with work than he is himself.

Our public schools make a grievous mistake in that respect. The text books and the average teacher all train the young in the merits of making good employes, or in words be faithful employes, when the young should be only taught of the merits of being their own employers, and therefore to that extent independent of others who may wish to direct their energies; and that to be an employe of another was to be thought of only when unfortunate circumstances compelled one to that recourse temporarily. But such teaching appears to be entirely lost sight of, and the youth leaves school *with the expectation* of finding a suitable job at a good salary—good salary meaning generally enough to barely exist on.

The only chance that I see, therefore, is to change our educational system to that extent that the young will be taught independency rather than dependency; to be self-employer rather than wage-earner.

No one need say that this is impossible. Where one cannot succeed alone two or more may. Co-operation can solve this.

Therefore, as we hope to better things, let each use with all his might those means that will raise us out of the rut of dependency.

K. N.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM?

He was walking up town, it was on Saturday night,
That the Union met, and he said 'twas not right
To compel a poor man, who is working his best,
To pay so much dues, so he stopped for a rest.

He walked in a saloon and ordered the beer,
Which was placed on a table, and he drew up a chair
And commenced to reason about in this way,
A man can't stand it on three dollars a day.

He drank up his beer, and ordered another,
And just at that time in came a brother,
He asked him to take one, and was glad that they met,
Besides it's too early, for the meeting just yet.

I want to ask you a question about paying our dues,
Don't you think them too heavy? Don't you think we're abused?
Well, I'll tell you my brother, the reason and why,
First let's have two beers for I'm getting quite dry.

And the brother continued in about this way:
When a man's got groceries and house-rent to pay,
And has to buy clothing, school-books and shoes,
There isn't much left for the payment of dues.

So they sat and they talked till 'twas after ten,
And too late to go to the meeting just then.
Two more beers and a deck of cards to play,
Was called to pass the time away.

So they played and drank till it was twelve or more,
And the landlord said he must close the door,
Said, one dollar and fifty cents must be paid,
Which was quickly done and not a word was said.

And they staggered home their wives to berate,
Complained that the Union kept them out late,
And for taxes and dues had paid quite an amount,
And said that the Union was not much account.

—Iron Moulders' Journal.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers

to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our government:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may defile a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown,

and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

New Hampshire. — Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware. — Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland. — Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia. — George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina. — William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina. — Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heywood, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia. — Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

This declaration was signed on the day of its adoption, by John Hancock, the president of Congress, also by the secretary; and thus it went forth to the world. It was engrossed, and (August 2) signed by fifty-four delegates; afterwards two more signed, making fifty-six in all.

THE SOCIALISTS.

That the real Socialists of the continent are numerous enough to initiate revolution in any country is very doubtful; but that Socialism may be made the rallying ground for political revolutionists and agrarian agitators; that some very wild and bloody work may, in this way, come to be charged upon Socialism; and that any successful revolution, from whatever source, would, in the first instance, lead to a great many economic follies, socialistic or communistic in character, is not unlikely. At the present moment Germany is the ground which the Socialist spirit has chosen for its most conspicuous demonstrations; while emissaries or emigrants from that land are actively engaged in promoting the agitation of the social question in other countries, notably in England and the United States. How far the members of the Socialist party in Germany are such merely or mainly through opposition to the militarism of the empire; how far republicanism is the reason for this adhesion; how far agrarianism may be the real impelling force; how far the recent accessions express merely the disaffection and suffering which have resulted from the depression of trade and industry; how far, again, those who call themselves Socialists in Germany are such only in the sense that they are opposed to extreme individualism, while they would be satisfied or conciliated by something far short of a complete overturning of the existing order—these are questions which it is not easy to answer with assurance. This, doubtless, may be said: that Germany contains a larger number of convinced Socialists than any other country of Europe; that is, of men who, aside from political purposes, do, in their most serious thinking, believe in the scheme of substituting a labor state for the present organization of industry. When we cross the border into France, we reach the classic land both of Socialism and of Communism. Here we find a country which has no agrarian question. Here, too, we have a country which, notwithstanding its highly unsatisfactory

organization, as a matter of political mechanics, especially in the absence of proper government, and notwithstanding its lamentable lack of adequate leadership, exposing the administration to indignities from sources which should be beneath notice, has yet no proper political question. Do we here, in France, find any recent manifestations of socialism which should cause alarm, as indicating a wide popular acceptance of that principle? On the contrary, in spite of vicious political traditions and habits, inclining the people readily to appeal to the state for relief, aid, and guidance, we find socialism, dangerous, subversive socialism, less prominent and threatening now than in the past. This is due to several causes, which it will be instructive to note. The first is free discussion, in which the economists and the laboring classes have approached each other with a mutual comprehension and sympathy impossible at the time when, thirty-five or forty years ago, the economists declared that there was no social question; that there could be no social question; and that all which was required to secure the happiness of the people was a completer and severer application of the principle of individualism. The economists now fully admit that there is a social question, of a most vital question; while the leaders of popular opinion are showing an increasing willingness to subject their schemes to the test of well-approved economic principles, and are applying their energies to the consideration of immediately practicable measures which fairly fall within the field of legitimate debate. * * For one, I believe that much of the force of the socialist party is to be expended in effort like those indicated; and that, as the condition of the working classes is gradually improved, through aids and safeguards provided by law, and through their own increasing self-confidence and mutual reliance, the power of the socialists, as a party threatening the existing structure of society will even more rapidly decline. * * * A second cause of the subsidence of socialism in France has been the interest taken by so many of the laboring class in efforts at industrial co-operation. It is self-evident that, so far as voluntary co-operation in industry can be made to succeed, the very ground is removed from under socialism. A third and more important cause is found in a direction almost diametrically opposite, namely, in the influence of trades unions. In the scheme of industrial co-operation, the employer is dispensed with; profits go to reinforce wages; and the laboring class become at once self-employed and self-directed. The trades union, on the contrary, accepts the relation of employer and employed; but seeks, by concert and combined effort on the part of the employed, as against both the employer and the outside mass of labor, to secure certain economic benefits, by restricting admission to the trade, prescribing modes and times of labor, and, so far as the demand for the products of the craft admits, raising the rate of wages. * * We have, it appears to me, in any country not otherwise ripe for revolution, force enough to preserve the status, until, by discussion and investigation, real and good reasons for change shall be forthcoming, to the conviction of the impartial members of the community. Meanwhile, not in servile apprehension of socialist revolt, but because it is our duty to our kind, let us invoke every economic and social force that can be called into action, to better the condition of that disregarded mass of labor which lies lowest down in the industrial scale and from whose sufferings come most of the evils which afflict the state, most of the dangers which threaten our civilization.—*President Francis A. Walker in the Forum for May.*

The lease of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's lines gives the Union Pacific control of the longest line owned by one company in the United States. From Portland to Council Bluffs is 1,825 miles, and from Portland to Kansas City is 2,049 miles, all under the management of the Union Pacific.

The *American Machinist*, in commenting on a new book entitled "Natural Law in the Business World," thus speaks:

"The author of this work adds one more to the army of those who feel quite competent to deal with the question of capital and labor, but, unlike many others who propose to apply some startling corrective, his argument is for the undoing of what has been done, leaving everything to settle itself by what he terms natural law. Natural law, he quotes Webster, is:

"'A rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings, established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept.'

"This, according to the author's views, would call for cessation of all concerted action on the part of labor in the way of influencing wages, such action, even if successful, reacting in the way of increased cost of the necessities of life. The law of supply and demand, he believes, must be left to settle compensation. In this part of his argument he does not appear to be more successful than hundreds that have preceded him, *pro.* and *con.* In fact, he stretches supply and demand out to cover and do away with all laws in any way restricting service rendered by corporations, and uses it to demonstrate future existence. Uses it to utterly condemn organization of labor and to apologize for—in fact, in a way more or less direct to plead the necessity for—almost universal consolidation of capital.

"So far as the discussion of the pure labor part of the question goes, it is not worth much consideration, because such discussion, good, bad or indifferent, is not likely at the present time to receive any consideration when based upon the assumption that labor organizations are, *per se*, wrong. When the author, then, concludes, as he does, that if a body of workmen attempt, by means however unobjectionable, to influence the rates of wages or hours of labor, that they are doing a wrong, he will find none of those *he seeks to influence* to follow him with patience. The ground he goes over is worn out with usage.

"Some of his conclusions as to aggregated capital are worth more consideration. Citations are made to show that great corporations are not likely to do harm if left to work out their purposes in their own way; all the harm comes from trying to regulate their actions. For example, he says:

"'The business methods of the Standard Oil Company have perhaps received more severe criticism than those of almost any other corporation in the country. But it is difficult to see how this overgrown giant can injure either the private citizen or the Government. * * It is obliged to go into the open market and sell its product at just what consumers will give for it.'

"And a little further on:

"'The fact that railroad or telegraph corporations have or have not 'watered their stocks' is popularly supposed to have a great influence on their rates of service. Not in the least. If for any speculative reason the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company was largely increased or dimininished in its nominal amount, the management would find that it would be entirely inexpedient to change its tariffs for that reason.'

"So on the author argues in the attempt to show that a railroad, with an entire monopoly, and unrestricted by legislation, will be quite harmless, from the working of this somewhat mysterious Natural Law. His conclusions are, of railroads, that if consolidation went on until there was but one gigantic system in the country, supply and demand would keep down rates; if rates were increased, the demand would fall off and profits would be reduced, and so on in a similar vein.

"The danger, if there is any, of such argument, is that there is a little—not much—reason in it. The Standard Oil Company, by virtue of monopoly, does not to any extent go into 'open market.' It substantially fixes the price according to the wills of its manager. It is true that this price may be made so high as

to restrict consumption until there is a falling off in the profits of the company, but it is equally true that considerably more than a fair price may be had for oil before this results. There is a price that, monopolizing the business, the company can fix at which consumption will be somewhat lessened, but yet the profits will be more than if a greater quantity were sold at an honest price. This is true of anything, whether it be oil, flour, or the price of railroad transportation, and is as self-evident as any axiom.

"Regarding watering stock, the process does have an effect on the rates of railroads, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The people all over the country have surrendered some of their rights to the Western Union corporation, and, in return, they are entitled to reasonably cheap service. By reasonably cheap service is understood such rates as shall give the company fair returns for the money invested, but not exorbitantly large returns. Dividends of twenty-four per cent. on a million dollar investment would appear exorbitant, but when this is spread out over a seeming investment of three millions it is only eight per cent., and seems innocent enough.

"So well do both the great corporations named understand that competition would benefit the people by giving them cheaper oil and cheaper telegraph rates, that, nothwithstanding the perfection of their systems, they craftily buy out or ruthlessly turn all the machinery of their organizations to the crushing out of every company that essays to start in their respective lines of business. If the Western Union property is worth the increase over its cost represented by its stock watering—worth it, because it can earn fair dividends on such increased valuation—it is for no other reason than because it has been permitted to steal to that extent from the people, and presumptively is to be permitted to continue its stealing. The author makes a bad mess of his argument in regard to these two corporations by acknowledging that they may influence legislation, and use indefensible means in dealing with competing organizations, and then without a pause declaring that 'unvarying natural conditions will make them powerless to harm the humblest American citizen.'

"The style of the author is such as to make the book pleasant reading, but the reader will be puzzled by the numerous self-contradictions, and in the end will have a very vague idea of what is meant by the term 'Natural Law.'"

PRODUCE YOUR TITLE PAPERS.

The state of Vermont has erected a monument in memory of one of her most illustrious sons, Judge Theophilus Harrington, in whose honor the English abolitionists placed a tablet in Westminster Abbey. The distinguished Vermonter was, in the highest meaning of the term, a just judge. The case which made him famous, and to his decision of which he owes the monument, happened as far back as 1818. At that time slaves were held in the state of New York, and one of them escaping into Vermont, was captured and taken before the court at Middlebury by his owner, who asked the court to give him possession of his slave property. Judge Harrington listened attentively to the proofs of ownership, but said he was not convinced that the title was perfect. The counsel asked what more was required, when the judge said: "Until you bring me a bill of sale from God Almighty you cannot have this man."

The great truth on which Judge Harrington's decision was founded, was that if God made man, and never sold him, no one could have anything but a thief's title to his possession as owner.

By the way, was it not this same God who made the earth, including all the coal and minerals it contains? Where is the land grabber or coal monopolist who can "bring a bill of sale from God Almighty" in support of his title.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

The force in the construction and repair shops of the Northern Pacific road, at Brainerd, Minn., has been reduced by the discharge of 100 hands and the working time has been reduced to five hours.

THE CATASTROPHY OF COMPETITION.

Competition is the ruling quality of modern business. It is generally accepted as the inspiration of commercial energy and success. We give it the credit of great accomplishments. It is based on a conflict of interests in which, as a wrestling match, one man does his best to put another in the sawdust; one goes down, the other puts on his coat and takes the money. It is simply business on a fighting basis, a condition that is logically productive of much energy and force, and not a little of what in other lines of life we should call by their proper names as being mean, tricky, and dishonest. Economic justice, fair play, and square, right-handed dealing as between man and man are more or less sacrificed in the faithful service of competition in business. A god we moderns worship when he gives us flour at half price and coats at less than cost. Merchants and manufacturers quarrel, are envious, jealous, and spiteful; they cut prices, upset values, flood the markets, and in driving each other to the wall tread on other corns than are in their own shoes. To the general public who profit by buying goods at half price, there may be some fun in the play, but the fact is just the same, that the same public that dance to the music has in the end to pay the piper. It is for just such commercial fools and sinners that we have to equip and maintain a multitude of agencies to pick up the bones of bankrupts, subpœna, and capture debtors and defaulters, and pay for judgments, collections, and processes of law, never so foolish as to do their business at less than par value. As a result of wild and extended competition in prices we see the labor market glutted and depressed. Warehouses full of goods that "won't sell," and streets full of men that "can't work." Strikes, discontent, and demoralization are logical results. The basis of values fluctuates; labor, of necessity, swings on the same rope.

A day's work, be it eight hours or ten, is a fixedness in time, and a certain given expenditure of strength and force, whilst its compensation is unduly changeable and its service in precarious demand. We do not charge all industrial disaster to the system of competition. We recognize the difference between its virtues and vices. To an extent it is a healthy and vital condition of industrial development. To compete in lawful directions is to insure energy and success. Man is not a barnacle stuck on the planet; we are not quiescent as the oyster in Chesapeake Bay. On a dead level of interests such as are outlined in some communistic paradises, man would be limp as wet linen, and as innocent of energy as a stone lion. We cannot flatten out human energy on a pancake basis. The inspiration, born of legitimate and honorable competition is here to stay—an indispensable and indestructible quality in human progress. The crime and catastrophe of its abuse and abnormal influence has, however, to go. It has multiplied its possibilities of mischief by modern combinations. Its areas of influence are as extensive as the nation; its means are counted by millions. Competition, with these magnitudes, is a stupendous force of possible evil. It involves the interests of states and nations. Wall street opens its mouth and swallows more men than went down the throat of the Lisbon earthquake. It can touch an electric button and corner the hogs of Illinois and the corn of Iowa; it can manipulate markets and values, add to the price of a miner's loaf, and do as it pleases with his coal. It has done great things, for which it has had some faint praise and, we might add, glorious pay. No sensible man denies its accomplishments, and not a few of the same kind are apprehensive of its evils. Men want something more than monopolies on which to base prosperity and industrial government. It is somewhat risky to market all our eggs in one basket. Society has suffered in this respect and is not without some sound reasons in wishing to limit future risks; it cannot afford to keep elephants among its crockery. To limit the evils of mammoth competition, it is studying the best way to distribute it. To that one particular point the whole labor movement is gravitating.—*Fred Woodrow in The Age of Steel.*

POWER OF SUNSHINE.

In a recent number of *The Chautauquan* there is an interesting article by Charles Barnard, in which he shows that the great star which we call the sun is literally the stove that keeps the whole world warm. In conclusion, he gives the following curious facts: Heat expands and cold contracts, and everything warmed by the sun expands under gentle heat. Every rail on our railroads expands and grows perceptibly longer in bright sunshine, and contracts and grows shorter whenever a cloud cuts off the heat, or the earth in turning moves away from the sun. So it is found necessary to leave a little space between every rail wherein it can stretch itself in hot summer days. Were all the rails pushed close together in laying the track, the first day of hot sunshine would pull the track to pieces, or render it so uneven that it could not be used. Every iron bridge stretches in the sunlight, and would tear itself to pieces were it not carefully adjusted for this expansion in the sun and given a chance to freely move on its foundations whenever the warm fingers of the sunshine are laid upon it. Brooklyn bridge is in four distinct pieces, with plenty of room between to move, and it does move every day. In warm sunshine it is longer by several inches than on a cold night. The cables of the bridge are continuous, but the expansion caused by heat lengthens the cables, and they let the bridge sink two or three feet in the middle. Even a passing cloud hiding the sun for a few moments, will cause the entire bridge to rise in the middle by cooling and contracting the cables.

I have personally measured the movement of Brooklyn bridge on a hot summer's day, between bright sunshine and the shade caused by clouds, and have seen that it moved over one inch in less than two hours. In building the great bronze Liberty in New York harbor, the same thing had to be guarded against, and provision is made to allow the whole vast figure to move under the expansion caused by the heat of the sun. The movement, owing to the irregular surface of the statue, is not visible, as in the Brooklyn bridge, yet it is there. Even Bunker Hill monument, which is built wholly of stone, is distorted out of shape every day by the sun, though the movement cannot be proved except by certain experiments made for that purpose. What will finally become of our stellar stone, no one can positively say; yet judging from what we know already it is quite possible that it is burning out. When its fires finally die down, the end of our planet is at hand, and all life here will slowly, or suddenly perhaps, become extinct by freezing, and our planet will meet its end as a dead star swinging through the awful cold of the stellar spaces. People of fervid imagination have thought the world would come to an end in a general conflagration. It is much more likely our stellar stove will go out and the world will calmly freeze up. Of the two methods of ending earthly history, the latter will be evidently the more comfortable.

LIBERTY AND LAW.

Cicero gives an admirable definition of liberty when he says "that liberty consists in being the slave of law." There is probably no word more misunderstood than that of liberty. To the common mind it signifies unrestrained action—the privilege to follow one's own inclinations irrespective of the rights of others or of the stringent authority of the law. It is both defiant and aggressive. It recognizes immediate authority from habit and interest. Beyond this it seldom advances.

The wisdom that directs and controls measures of future achievement—however meritorious and beneficent their nature—receives no consideration, but is met by scorn, possibly by calumny. This hostility to control is accentuated by a sentiment of jealousy toward another invested with authority and directs his actions. The reflection irritates and calls forth defiance and passion. The mind seizes upon every excuse, real or imaginary, that may lend pretext to in-

subordination. It hurries away to find another into whose heart it may pour, its tempestuous feeling, and finds no rest until he has stirred up in the breast of his comrades vehement and sympathetic emotions. It is a warfare of passion only. It invests neither reason, judgment nor self-interest. It cares only that it may conquer. It is the intolerance of the savage that seeks only to obliterate and destroy whatever opposes unlicensed passion.

In all aggregations of men there must be leaders. They must have confidence in the hosts behind them. The Duke of Wellington said the same cause of panic in any army was the belief on the part of each soldier that the other had lost confidence and would not obey orders. Command, leadership, necessarily implies discipline and order. This may seem to the rank and file unnecessary, even arrogant and arbitrary. But it is not the man at the gun that discerns the course of the battle and directs its movements—it is he who from his post of eminence, out of the reach of the shot and shell, commands the scene of conflict and directs its operations. Should each man seek to usurp the place of the commander-in-chief and declare himself able to direct the plan of battle—what would be the result? Panic, revolt, insubordination of the host and inevitable destruction. Obedience to law is the supremacy of reason manifest in submission to the principles of law and order.

Revolt against constraint is the placid stream lashed into fury by the lawless storm. The demoniacal raving of the insane that carries devastation is not the courage that springs from valor, but the weakness that proves the absence of the highest powers of rational being. It is the absence of those mental forces that hold in place the directing power, and secures to man order, perfect unity and ultimate success.

True bills have been found against thirteen of the Pan-Handle railroad employes, arrested on the charge of robbing freight cars. The cases will probably come up for trial some time this month.

RAILROAD POLICY.

Editor Magazine:

About a year ago Mr. Adams, President of the U. P. R. R., promised the then editor of the MAGAZINE one or two letters for publication. Thus far we have failed to see them, and believing as we do that Mr. Adams is a thorough railroad man, and one who has devoted much time and study to railroad matters, we think he would be a good man to write, and give good general information regarding the feeling which ought to exist between employer and employee, and also be able to state, if it is to the best advantage to a railroad company to build up the towns along its line, or try and overthrow them.

Regarding the first question, we will say only a few words. Every one knows and admits that the better the feeling between master and men, the better work will be done. As regards the second question, many and varied opinions arise, and if we watch the actions of some R. R. officials, we should say at once, it is better to destroy a town than build it up. I have in my mind a town of say 5,000 inhabitants on the line of a large R. R. It is the end of a division, and there are say fifty engines employed on the division, giving work to one hundred engineers and firemen, as well as many more mechanics, helpers, etc. It is also the headquarters of the superintendent, road-master, bridge and building department, division stores, and others. Through the caprice of some officials, headquarters of various departments are moved and a threat made to move the locomotive shop and car department. Let us ask for what is the company going to all this expense? Can we be led to believe that those five thousand people will not curse the road and all its officers, and have just cause for doing so. Will they not do all in their power to injure that road as the road is injuring them? But aside from this, as the old saying is, is not the road cutting off its own nose to spite its face? It must be acknowledged by every man that the more towns there are along the line of any road the more prosperous it is. If it was not for the thickly settled portion of country through which the New York Central R. R. runs, that company would not need four tracks. If it were not for the various branches owned by the U. P. R. R., business would not be booming as it is, in fact Mr. Adams says as much, when he asked the government commission to allow the U. P. the use of the money, owing the United States, to build branch roads or feeders to the main line. Again, what advantage is it to the company to remove their shops? Does not the shops in Cheyenne, Laramie, or Evan-

stone, pay more to the company in the way of freight than the shops in Omaha, proportionately to the wages paid? If not we do not blame the company if they do remove any and all shops to Omaha, but we do say it would be a dead robbery on those people who bought lots and built houses in good faith.

We should like to hear from Mr. Adams or any other competent man on this point, for we must acknowledge that our impression is that any of the shops mentioned pay the company better on a whole than the shops in Omaha. In Omaha the employees buy everything shipped from Iowa and other eastern states, very little passing over the U. P. road; while in the west every dollars' worth of what we eat, or wear, and every cent spent for things of pleasure or amusement, is carried over the U. P. from some point or another, from one hundred to seven hundred miles. Again it must be admitted that whenever a town is built, that the surrounding country grows proportionately, and so has every place around these western towns, thus bringing into the pockets of the company money for freights and fare to and from the east and west. Again we ask, is it not to the advantage of the railway company to try and build up every town along its line, rather than try to destroy, or even cripple any one of them?

We would like Mr. Adams to give us his ideas on some of these questions, and thus fulfil his promise.

These questions are of vital importance, and many would be glad to know what great railroad men think about them.

Hoping these lines may bring out some remarks from the head of the Union Pacific road. I remain yours,

H. J.

THE RACE TO THE SWIFT.

An exchange in the course of an article giving sage advice to wage workers, says:

The country offers to every young man just as good opportunities for procuring wealth and power as it offered to Gould, Dillon, Sage, and the many other men who started poor.

This is the kind of stuff that the unsuccessful in the race of life have hurled at them. In the first place it is not true. As well say that it is as easy to discover a new continent now as it was in the time of Columbus. In the second place, if it were true, it would prove nothing. The lesson that preachers of cheap advice of this kind seek to inculcate is that because the *competitors all run* on the same track and there are sure to be some flyers in the lead, nobody has any reason to complain because he is left behind in the race. But the mere fact that there are a few prizes and all the non-successful are distanced, is the best possible reason for complaint. To say that if a man has Jay Gould's energy, enterprise and keenness he will win a place beside Jay Gould, is to say in effect that the great prizes of the world, uncounted wealth, unlimited power, are to be offered only for excellence in the Jay Gould class. Why should the track be made to suit Jay Gould's best points, or why should it be allowed to get into that condition? Why should not the muscle of a Sullivan, the keen eye of a Carver, the poetic fervor of a Whitman or the devotion of a Spurgeon be placed on a line with quick wit or insatiable ambition? The law does not in so many words declare that to Gould, Dillon or Sage, or those like them shall be given unlimited power to purchase the good things of this world; but it is only because of the state of the law the present state of affairs obtains. Wilkie Collins has justly said that "everybody in the world is the greatest something or other, you know." It is not possible to give everybody's super-excellent qualities equal recognition with every other body's, but it is possible to move in the direction the world is moving. The world makes mistakes and often imposes worse discrepancies in place of those it removes. But that is no argument in favor of standing still. More good changes in the laws are made than bad ones, and the time of equality is approaching. This confounding of the chance of everybody to get to the front with the idea that it is possible under present conditions for all to be in the front, is not likely to do any good. On the contrary it must tend to exasperate those who *know* that their comparatively slow pace is due in part to the track, and exasperation is not the feeling to arouse on vital questions of public policy.—*Railway Life.*

The prospects are good for a railway line to be built in the near future between Denver and Laramie City.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The "society" mayor of this great metropolis "received" the highly respected woman known as the wife of the king and mighty sovereign of a few little islands in the North Pacific Ocean, at his palatial mansion last week, on which august occasion the mock dukes, lords, and counts were afforded the opportunity of a lifetime; namely, the opportunity to bask in the sunny smiles of "royalty." Very petty royalty to be sure, but it was "royalty." And the Astors, Vanderbilts, the Lorillards, the Stuyvesants and indeed all the purse-proud aristocrats whose custom it is to pay court to "titles" were at the Mayor's reception of "Her Majesty !" Such a farcial exhibition of snobbish tomfoolery in the republic founded by Washington and his army of patriots is happily offset by the stirring letter of Andrew Carnegie, now so-journing in the Isle of Wight, to the effect that he considers it anything but an honor to be invited to join in a demonstration of joy over the fact that British royalty is to have a grand jubilee this year; and the true-hearted Scottish-American strongly urges the American people, native and adopted, to celebrate the Fourth of July with more fervor and thankfulness than ever before. It is proposed to give Mr. Carnegie a grand reception on his return from abroad, and he richly deserves such a recognition of his manliness and boldly asserted republicanism.

A great deal of fun and satire is poked at the locomotive firemen who placed themselves in a position last week to be instructed as to their duties in the matter of making a living and using their surplus. Their instructers were such disinterested parties as Chauncy M. Depew, Mayor Hewitt, and Charles A. Dana. It is thought that but little dependence can be placed upon a body of workmen who allow themselves to be hoodwinked by those who stand in direct antagonism to organized labor. They should have known better.

Grover Cleveland & Co. take notice that one of the grandest men of the people that ever lived, Wendell Phillips, said in an address delivered at Harvard College, June 30, 1881: "In such a land (Russia) dynamite and the dagger are necessary and proper substitutes for Faneuil Hall and the daily *Advertiser*.—Anything that will make the madman (the Czar) quake in his bed-chamber, and rouse his victims into reckless and desperate resistance. This is the only view an American—the child of 1620 or 1776—can take of Nihilism. Any other unsettles and perplexes the ethics of our civilization. Nihilism is the righteous and honorable resistance of a people crushed under an iron rule. It is crushed humanity's only means of making the oppressor tremble." Can the American government make terms with such a monster?

Important works among the notable publications of especial interest to all who desire to learn what is going on in the world of labor literature, *Social Studies*, by R. Heber Newton, is to be commended. The subjects treated upon are those which belong to the great issues of the day, and embrace a wide field of thought by one of the best, boldest and most vigorous thinkers among the more intellectual friends of the toiling masses. G. P. Putnam & Sons, London and New York, have issued *Social Studies* in excellent form.

"The condition of the working classes in England in 1884" is the title of an important work by Frederic Engels; now translated by Florence Kelly Wischnewetyby—a daughter of the great iron manufacturer and protectionist, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. This accomplished and intellectually gifted lady possessing an untrammeled mind and an independent and lofty spirit, while basking in the sunshine of wealth and listening to the teachings and precepts of a system of protection that left the toilers exposed to the most ruinous competition (imported cheap labor), resolved to study the social and political problems of the day, and the result was that she became a rational socialist and married a gentleman of that faith. An interesting preface, by the author, is added to this edition, which dwells upon questions particularly interesting to the American reader, and brings the subject matter down to the present day. To John W. Lovell & Co., N. Y., the labor organizations are indebted for the addition of this valuable volume to the large number of other works on the political, social and industrial issues of the times, already sent out from their simple and prolific press-rooms. W. S. T.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of Local Assembly 3694 K. of L. the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst unexpectedly, our friend and co-laborer Brother Charles B. Kline, and

WHEREAS, It becomes us as brethren of this order to express in fitting language the sorrow we feel in the loss of our departed brother, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss we have sustained in the death of him who, though removed from the transitory scenes of life, still lives in the hearts and memories of those who love him, and

Resolved, That we feel it our solemn duty to express and tender our sympathy to his bereaved relatives in this their hour of sorrow and affliction, and

Resolved, That in token of respect to the memory of our departed brother this Assembly attend the funeral in a body, and the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased and published in the UNION PACIFIC MAGAZINE.

HARRY E. EASTON,
J. J. MCCOURT,
GEORGE MACK,
} Committee.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. AUGUST, 1887. No. 7.

OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS.

The question has often been asked us, "How is it that you announce that the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE is published in the interest of employer and employe?" many taking the position that it is an impossibility, but such a position appears very narrow to us.

The organization of workmen, which this Magazine is the property of, and therefore should be considered in an equal light, is for education and mutual protection; for education which equalizes and elevates all men, the means through which we see our rights and the just and proper way to secure and maintain them; for mutual protection against injustice from within or without, and to protect the large body against injustice being inflicted knowingly or unknowingly by the individual or corporated interests.

The railroad company employing men organized for such objects, must therefore reap an advantage equal with the employe, if their objects and intentions are legitimate and honest; for they secure the services of men who are improving their intelligence and condition, and therefore, their value as men.

If in the pages of this publication we point out what we consider are faults or mistakes in the multifarious operations that we are directed to perform, it is done with a view of having the *same* corrected, which is certainly for the interest of the company. It may prove to be against the individual interests of some petty official, but they are not the company (and they often deny being one of the men), and those that have complained have proved to be those who have undergone an enlargement of the head, and the imagination of their own importance has grown to appear an actual fact in their minds.

The organizations of the men on the Union Pacific is one in the interest of employer and employe, and its history for the past two years furnishes abundant proof of this. No one will question but what it has been one to the men, but that it has also been a benefit to the company can be shown in more ways than one, notwithstanding the statements of those who have said that the organization has been the cause of the present difficulties of the company; and anyone who would state this to be a fact certainly has a very poor knowledge of the condition of things or has been grossly misinformed, for there has been a marked improvement in the service given by the employes during the past two years over any equal period in the history of the road, and this is vouched for by as good authority as Charles F. Adams, president of the company.

This improvement would have been greater if the organization and its members had not been opposed, misrepresented and discriminated

the point of asking the company for an hour less on Saturdays with full pay for the week, but the company had already made an advance move and check-mated the men, not only taking off one hour on Saturday, but will thus reward industry by taking a day out of the week.

The Saturday half holiday was asked for by the organized shopmen of the Union Pacific when retrenchment was begun two years ago, and was regarded as a favor rather than an affliction, and it is gaining favor as it is kept up, and a return to the old plan now would be met with general objection.

What the feeling on the Santa Fe is at present regarding the short hour order we do not know, but we prophecy that if they are opposed to it now they will be strong advocates of it when they have worked under it long enough to learn the advantages gained, and that our esteemed cotemporary's sympathy will prove to be on the wrong side with them as it is with the Union Pacific men.

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Congressional Committee now investigating the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway are apparently unearthing many things that give the newspapers plenty of material to make sensational reports of, but in reality have struck nothing but what has been commonly known for years.

There is no citizen who has been an observer of passing events but what knows that the Union Pacific Railway, as well as every other railroad corporation, have squandered money in legislation, have discriminated against individuals, towns and cities, have granted special rates and given rebates to favored ones; and it has been done generally with a selfish interest in view, for no one supposes that a railroad corporation is a charitable institution.

It may not have been generally known who the favored ones were, but what difference does that make? Congress cannot act any more intelligently by knowing it.

A stranger visiting our country, and knowing nothing of the way American railroads are run, would naturally think, from reading the report, that the Yankees had just discovered the greatest robbery of the age, but that would be because he did not understand the nature of the Americans. He does not know that they create these great corporations just to enjoy the sensation of being plundered by them, and then afterward to have their work investigated and exposed, just to show how well they have done it.

A railroad is supposed to be built to carry passengers and freight from one place to another, to be a public highway and a common carrier. It requires a proper road and motive power, cars and fuel, shops, tools and material to properly build, repair and handle these necessities, and offices to transact and keep a record of its business, and when it goes outside of this, it is out of its legitimate channel; and when this is done, it should be compelled by the powers that created it to attend to its business. But such action, or the thought of it, does not appear to be what the American people want, so it is not done. The enjoyment of being swindled would be lost.

While the investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific has been caused by the debt it owes the people, which may be an excuse that Congress could not overlook, should not all eyes be turned toward the affairs of every other railroad in the country. They were all built, either directly or indirectly, by the people who have made them a necessity; and what have they got in return for all this, nothing but the right to be ruled by them, to accept their terms or nothing. True, the railroads have developed the country, but they have

absorbed nearly all of the developments.

The Union Pacific is not entitled, by any action it has taken, to be hampered by investigation or condemned by the public, more than any other railroad. It has returned to the people more than any of them in the way of developments, and in providing a means by which the country could be opened up and developed by settlement, and this should have consideration.

The wants of the people have made railroads a necessity, and they could not run without the patronage of the people, therefore, why should they not own and control them? should be the question uppermost in the minds of all, when they consider the position that the railroads occupy to the people.

It would be unnecessary then for any railroad corporation to explain why it could not meet its indebtedness, or ask for an extension of time, for those who built and used them would own them and be responsible for and properly regulate their affairs, and the vexed question would be settled forever.

N. K.

Too much education is spoiling the poor. They are beginning to think that they are equals. A stop must be called. If this thing continues to go on for the next ten years the poor will be so well educated and consider themselves as much our equal in everything that there won't be any servants; then what are our rich folks going to do? Will we have to go to work? Will we be obliged to cook our steaks and black our boots? Guess you will have to come to the inevitable; you had better start in early and put the screws on a little tighter; kind o' make 20 per cent reductions a little faster. Something like this would make the aforesaid poor get there a little quicker. See? — *Ex.*

SOME of our contributors, this month, have called attention to matters which, from their standpoint, are considered abuses that are being practiced on many of the railroads. What they say may appear real or imaginary to many of our readers. It depends, in a great measure, on the position one occupies in judging of such. One may see only the dark side while another the bright.

A writer expressing his views as seen from the shop or road might express them differently if viewed from the standpoint of a foreman or superintendent. Thus an erroneous idea may be given as fact.

In order to view a question from all sides, the ideas of different observers should be had, and we would like to hear from men who are held to a certain extent responsible by our contributors for the alleged abuses. It will cause men to understand each other better. It will remove the imaginary causes for complaint, and tend to bring about a remedy for the real one.

"THE laborer is worthy of his hire. Yes, but the word 'hire' means not what he usually gets for his labor, but what he really should get for his labor. It is the violation of this simple law that has ruined several nations and is now breeding barbarians in our midst. No man should give his labor to any one for one penny less than it is worth. And all workingmen should strive to abolish the present system of competition, which makes it impossible for them to demand the real value of their labor." — *Rev. Dr. McGlynn.*

ONE great drawback in the true movement for liberty, justice and equality is the large number of those who are looking to benefit themselves instead of seeing how they can benefit the cause. — *Syracuse Laborer.*

EDUCATE THE YOUTH.

All things earthly have a beginning. I claim that nothing is as good in the beginning as it is after years of experience. It may be that experience will teach us to bury from sight a great many things that in the beginning appeared to be good. It is only when we learn what the thing, or man, really is, that we can pronounce the verdict of good or ill.

To-day we begin the publication of a paper, the mission of which will be to educate those who read it on such questions as pertain to the welfare of the masses. We may wall our coasts with mountains of granite and steel; we may fit out and equip a navy, matchless and impregnable; we may spend millions in perfecting the best means of protecting ourselves as a nation from invasion, but until we educate the youth of the land our coasts will be defenceless, our fortifications of stone will be useless as the sand; and our navy, equip it as we may, will be as chips upon the tide. The true and lasting fortress of our country's safety is begun when the foundation stone of the school house is laid. One dollar spent for school books is worth more to a republic than a million dollars invested in armor plate. The gun that hurls its missile the farthest and with the greatest force deals out death and destruction, but that is all it can do; it can tear down but cannot build up.

Fortresses, navy, guns and armor are useless unless they are in the hands of an educated people. The worst and most insidious foe we have to deal with to-day is ignorance. The rapid march in invention has made it possible for the child to do the work of a man. The avarice and greed of man and the rush for wealth has driven the child from the school-room to the workshop. With the children of a nation waiting on machines we will soon become a nation of machines, with each individual playing his automatic part, doing only that which he is told to do with the aid of a machine. New inventions will cease, progress will stop, *and under the rule of an uneducated people, liberty will die.*

It is as an educator that I hail the advent of our paper. Its mission will be to assail with all the power that can be brought to bear, every form of oppression. I intend, so far as I am concerned, to strike the hardest blows of which I am capable against these twin evils—Ignorance and Intemperance. Economists, theorists, advanced thinkers, reformers of all shades may assert that this or that problem is the burning question of the hour. I will not dispute them, I will not attempt to oppose them, for if each one is honestly seeking to benefit mankind he will certainly accomplish some good. I therefore say amen to the honest endeavors of each and every one of them, but, at the same time, hold fast to the opinion that benefits conferred on the ignorant and intemperate are not appreciated, and are soon lost sight of altogether. If the masses are uneducated, it follows, as a rule, that they will seek for pleasure and amusement in the place that, to them, appears the cheapest; and though it is in the end the costliest place to purchase amusement, yet the open door of the saloon is the one through which they pass in search of it. Of what avail is it to the ignorant and intemperate to create bureaus of labor if, through the lack of a proper understanding, they will not avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from these institutions? Of what avail to inaugurate co-operative institutions if the investor suspects the manager of dishonesty, and then charges him with it, while in ignorance of the facts, and through his ignorance allows the enemy of the concern to play upon his prejudice and passions?

Of what avail to raise the wages of ignorant men if, through that ignorance, they do not appreciate the value of the product of their labor and squander it in intemperance? Of what avail to enact just laws for the protection and regulation of the land if the school-room door is closed against the children of to-day?

I will oppose no reform or reformer, but will seek to aid their legitimate efforts by battling for the education of the children of the land; by protesting

against the spending of the hard earnings of labor in the saloon and brothel.

To do that, we will require the aid of a journal, through which these questions can be discussed and through the columns of which no man or woman's character will be assailed; in which personalities will find no place; through which scandal will not be peddled broadcast. If such a journal meets with an earnest, hearty support from our members, we can in after years say that our paper was not as good in the beginning as when experience demonstrated that it should be classed among the things that must not be buried from sight.

This paper can be true to the cause of labor without attacking the name or character of any champion of the rights of labor. It can fight the battle of labor best by attacking only the enemies of labor.

Ignorance begets intemperance, intemperance turns freemen into slaves; slavery begets monopoly, monopoly bribes congresses and legislatures, throttles justice by bribing the courts, and begets anarchy. Strike a telling blow at anarchy, monopoly, slavery and intemperance by killing ignorance in the schoolroom. Let us demand the compulsory education of the American youth.

T. V. POWDERLY.

A spotter who claimed he was hired by C. Wurtele, Superintendent of the Union Pacific, to spot the trainmen betweeen Rawlins and Green River, got an unmerciful thrashing from some of the men here who found out his character. He admited his nefarious trade, said he had done some of the boys an injustice and agreed to leave town in five minutes if they would let him go. They did so, and he started east at a gait that would take him to Rawlins before morning.—*Rock Springs Independent.*

This is a free country and no man or no set of men has the right to rob another of the power to earn the bread for himself and his family.

POWDERLY ON THE LAND QUESTION.

General Master Workman Powderly, in a recent issue of the *Journal of United Labor*, says:

"In the United States, although scarcely out of its squatting era, we already have an incipient land-holding aristocracy, which is by no means confined to the bonanza farms of the west, where work is to a great extent done by machinery and a horde of tramp agricultural laborers. There is in this country over 1,500,000 capitalists or speculating owners, who have their farms tilled by hired workers. Nearly a hundred thousand of these land barons hold from five hundred to thousands of acres each. We have a million tenant renters—almost as many as there are in Great Britain—cultivating one-fourth of our total farms, and three million three hundred and twenty-four odd thousand wage-workers who do not even rent land. Of the 1,500,000 real farmers who either wholly or in part themselves cultivate their holdings it is estimated that 40 per cent have their farms mortgaged to such an extent as really to pay a rent in interest. In many industries we already have a system of pooling and combination to which the much denounced union tyranny and that of the terrible walking delegate cannot hold a candle. Until lately, in all but a few, even the best organized workers could hardly counteract the terror of the ticket-of-leave plan, by virtue of which it was possible for the blacklisted unfortunate to obtain employment. But the increased influences of the Knights of Labor had no sooner mitigated that oppression and asserted the right of employes to have a voice in fixing their remuneration than the cry goes up from the employers that we want to manage our own business—no dictations, and the incidental advice is thrown in that workmen, for their own good, should eschew the bossing of knighthood and become free 'squires of work'—that means work and ask no questions. In default, there seems to be a determination to 'down' the Knights and uproot the organization among workingmen, to make the victory of the bosses complete, and final."

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. MYRON REED, JULY 4th, 1887.

It was a good saying of a good bishop, now known and loved in Colorado, that he was a better American than any native. "You," he said, "were born an American, I chose to become one. You could not help yourself; I could."

The point is well taken.

The accident of birth-place does not determine love or loyalty.

George Washington was born in Virginia, Lafayette in France, Richard Montgomery in Ireland, Thaddeus Kosciusko in Poland, Frederick Steuben in Prussia. Yet all these followed the flag that made us free—so little has birth to do with love of liberty.

The first man killed by a British bullet in the long fight for independence was Attucks, a negro.

I know an American by the flag he loves; by his thoughts, by his ideas. Many have loved our flag who have never seen it. A friend of mine walking in the Black Forest of Germany stops one night in the hut of a peasant. There are only two pictures on the wall—one is the face of John Brown and the other of Abraham Lincoln. The man who hung up those pictures was born under a king and will perhaps die under an emperor, but he is in heart and mind an American.

All men who believe that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," who believe that "resistance to tyrants is loyalty to God" are Americans.

Any man who says, "I will not have anything which another cannot have on equal terms" is an American.

State lines and sweeping waters do not divide men—it is separation of thought. There are Americans in Russia; and Ireland, except it be in and about Belfast, is full of them. I will also except here and there a landlord who may be in the interior of Ireland over night on a hurried visit to his estate to see why in the name of Oliver Cromwell the rents are not coming in. [Laughter.]

Place of birth decides little. I know *native Americans who cannot* treat any man as an equal. They either look up or down at men; they never look level. They do not like the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The document is subversive and dangerous to "vested rights." They are nervous at the mention of a gun in the hands of a citizen. Some of these nativeborn snobs and lackeys are too nice to vote. [Laughter and applause.] We hear them talking about the question, "Who is the first lady in this country?" There is no first lady in this country! [Applause.] It is this class of people, born at the wrong time and in the wrong place, that want "a strong government." Once if a sheriff could not keep order the Governor called out the militia of the State. If the State could not keep order it called on the General Government.

When I was a boy the departments of the Government were legislative, judicial and executive.

What are they now?

Legislative, judicial, executive, the Standard Oil company, and Pinkerton's men. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

The powerful enemies of our flag are not found in alleys and back streets. They are the people inside of Fidelity banks and all the army of criminals who gamble with the food of the people. I call them criminals because Blackstone defines them as such.

This cry for a stronger government is always the cry of some oppressor that is afraid. It is the cry of a pirate who desires to devastate the sea and be let alone. It is the cry of a corporation, the creation of the State, which wishes so soon to forget its creator.

Some of these Americans who long for a king are amusing. They are like the woman born and reared in Nebraska. She went abroad, spent two weeks in London and two weeks in Paris; came home and ordered the cross-roads grocer to kindly make out his bill hereafter in francs and centimes or in pounds and pence. She had been abroad, and the currency of "Nebraska" puzzled her. She had no idea what "two bits" meant.

I have seen native Americans who have a sneaking regret that Thomas Jefferson did not die while teething. They would like to lick the boots of somebody; they would dearly like to have somebody lick their boots.

But, great as is the failure of some native Americans to be worthy of their grandfathers (I saw in some paper that David Dudley Field was in favor of introducing the peasant costume of the fifteenth century, to be worn by the laborers of his section of New England, but since last October I do not believe all I see in the newspapers) [laughter], not all the people who are born over the sea suggest Lafayette or Kosciusko. Quite a number of them are sent over here and some are brought over here. They are brought over to take the place of nativeborn American citizens who will not live on seventy cents a day; who will live on beef.

Like Henry George, I do not believe in making this country the dumping-ground for the criminals or paupers of Europe. There is better use for our vacant land than to cover it deep with the old boots and empty cans of the Old World. We made a fair beginning by shutting out the Chinese, but why did we stop there? All the reasons for shutting them out, and more, are reasons for shutting out a class of people not so innocent and not nearly so industrious or useful as they are.

There are two hundred million acres of American land across which, if I should try to carry the American flag today, I should be a trespasser, and 60,000 acres of this land, owned by a foreigner, is in this State. I will not stop now to inquire by what fraud of some secret sort the title was acquired to this land that of right belongs to our children. It is enough to say that there is now a new Ireland in America, as large and as liable to the same conditions as the old one. The people of this Nation never consented to this sale. Congress and Legislatures, at what price I know not, but sufficient, have had the matter explained to them to their satisfaction.

I am not at all sensitive to the late jubilee of the Queen—the Fourth of July is still a greater thing. An American cathedral will hold the jubilee. Fourth of July requires all out-doors. It is the kind of a thing that cannot be got into a building. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

In the same paper in which I read the excellent report of the Queen's Jubilee in this city, I also read that Buffalo Bill, with his "Wild West Show," had in the early days of his play in England drawn four kings and a queen. [At this point the orator's remarks were interrupted for several minutes by the shouts, laughter and applause of the people. Chairman Wolffe Londoner stepped forward and courteously congratulated the reverend gentleman upon his felicitous illustration drawn from our great national game.] That restored my confidence in America. [Renewed laughter.

We have many faults here in America. We have borrowed some of them from the old country, and some of them are indigenous. But I am not estimating the destiny of our Nation altogether by the past or the present. I look into the faces of our children and my heart is filled with hope for the possibilities of what may be. At the time of the Centennial Exposition the great State of Iowa did not send specimens of her products. She sent simply huge glass cylinders containing samples of her soil. This, she said in effect, shows the material from which all the requirements of our people may be supplied. So from the possibilities of the present I look for the fulfillment of our Nation's glorious future.

We admire Mr. T. J. Potter, as a man and acknowledge his abilities to be superior to those of any railroad manager in America, but if his policy as out-lined in the daily press be carried out; which we take to mean, that he will cut the wages if necessary to pull the road out of the fire, we will only say, don't try it!—*Railroad News.*

EMPLOYES' TRANSPORTATION.

To intimate to the man of average intelligence that he is a fool is an insult, which he is as quick to resent as he is to resent the insult when he is plainly and directly told that he is a fool. There are not many railway officers who would be guilty of the folly of saying to their employes that they were a pack of fools and idiots, but all the same a large number have recently committed an equally inexcusable folly, in throwing out broad intimations to that effect. The officer who manages his road on the theory that the good-will and esteem of his employes is not a matter of paramount, consideration, commits an inexcusable blunder, the consequences of which will be disastrous and far reaching. To secure for his administration the fullest measure of success, he must have the earnest cooperation and support of every employe from the highest to the lowest. This he can obtain only through the good-will, esteem and support of his subordinates. To throw out the broad intimation that they are a lot of idiots, who never read and are incapable of reasoning, is an insult to the intelligence of a class who are no less noted for their quick observation than their promptness to resent every insult from whatever source it may come, and no other act of injustice could more effectually alienate the good-will of employes from the road and its management.

It has long been the custom of the railway companies to furnish employes transportation to their various annual conventions. That this policy was a wise and judicious one, viewed from the standpoint of the companies' financial interests, the writer firmly believes. That a very large number of the ablest and most intelligent managements coincide in this belief is true. There are others, however, that have always been secretly or openly hostile to these associations and, indeed, to the whole policy of granting special favors to employes, but, however strong this feeling, there were few managements, until quite recently, that refused transportation to employes of their own or other lines. Now when applications are made for transportation, in many instances they are told that by reason of the existence of the interstate commerce law, it is not possible to comply with their requests, and in some other instances the still more flimsy excuse is made that "by advice of counsel" the request is refused.

Now, rather than this insult to the intelligence of employes, it would be much better and far less destructive to the good and kindly relations that should exist between employes and their companies, for the management to frankly refuse to grant the requests, either giving no reasons or else the true ones. To intimate that a man is a fool is no less an insult than to tell him plainly that he is one. For a manager to say to an employe that he cannot pass the latter over his lines because he is prevented from doing so by the interstate commerce law, is a very broad intimation that the employe is a fool, and that is something that the average employe is just as far from as the average manager, the opinion of the latter to the contrary notwithstanding. Both in their way are men of intelligence, but the manager would sometimes add to his reputation for wisdom, with the public, by dealing more frankly with his employes and acting towards them as if they were also men of ordinary wisdom. It is a greatly mistaken idea that all the wisdom is centered with the authority, in railroading. It is hardly pardonable to conclude that because a manager or a superintendent has authority over 5,000 men, his head is just as large as the combined 5,000 heads of his employes. The Almighty would undoubtedly have taken great pleasure in constructing the heads of some managers and superintendents on this plan, but he saw that they would be inconvenient and top-heavy, and in His wisdom and mercy forbore.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

Heroism amongst railroad employes is so common as to pass almost unnoticed. They frequently show all the qualities of heroes who display their valor in war, but they get little of the praise accorded to such heroes.—*Ex.*

WHY WORKMEN ARE NOT FULLY EMPLOYED.

Some very important facts belonging to the labor question have been developed by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. This body in its latest report shows that of the workingmen in that State only 20 per cent are employed full time, and 35 per cent work less than half time. Those who get less than 40 weeks' work are 65 per cent of the whole; and those who get only from 13 to 30 weeks' wages in the year 35 per cent of the whole, or 30,451 in number. The conclusion drawn from these rather mournful figures, by the report, is that they supply a strong argument for the reduction of the hours of daily labor; the idea being that, as there is only just so much work to be done, the diminution of the time spent in doing it will have the effect to permit the larger employment of men now not fully employed. This notion, it will be observed, is simply a development of the theory that there is overproduction of the fruits of labor; that men now make more than men can consume, and that, as too much wealth is produced, idle or half idle persons cannot find full use for their powers except by decreasing the time in which all others are employed.

Now, we venture the assertion that these conclusions, and the theory from which they are drawn, are wholly apart from the truth, and absolutely defiant of the first principles of economy. It may be laid down as a fundamental fact, beyond the reach of controversy, that there has never been, and that there never will be, any such thing as overproduction of the general mass of things upon which human industry expends itself. The reason for this is that there cannot possibly be a creation of too much wealth until human desire is completely satisfied, and human desire for good things is an appetite which grows constantly with the materials upon which it feeds. That all men do not now have enough is a fact which needs no demonstration. The complaint of these Illinois workmen is *that they do not or cannot* get enough—not that they or any of their kindred and acquaintance have too much. If they and millions of others cannot fully supply their wants at a time when multitudes of men are complaining that, for their part, they cannot find opportunity to go to work to create such supply, then, manifestly, the trouble is not that too many are working and producing too much, but that there is some grave and scandalous defect in the social and commercial machinery which operates under the pressure of supply and demand. This is as clear as sunlight to every man who thinks.

What then is the matter? We think we can give at least a partial answer to that question. We must, of course, put aside the cases of men whose business is of such a kind that it cannot be pursued constantly, as, for example, bricklayers and masons, against whom is the fact that their work can hardly be done in wintry weather. The matter must be considered in a general way, on broad grounds; and we declare that the first thing to be considered as the greatest and worst and most destructive enemy of the workman is the rum traffic. Let us leave out of the question the moral aspects of that business, and regard it wholly from an economical standpoint.

In the report issued last month by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, it is shown that the total annual expenditure for malt and spirituous liquors at retail in the United States is $700,000,000, and that the drinking population includes about 15,000,000 persons. According to the census of 1880 (the most recent and accurate source of information we have), the annual total product of four great industries in this country is as follows:

Clothing, men's and women's	$241,5[illegible]3,254
Cotton goods	210,950,383
Woolen goods	100,606,721
Iron and steel	296,557,685

Comparing these figures with those given above by the Bureau of Statistics, we find that the money squandered for rum by our people was more than three times greater than that expended for ready-made clothing; that it was in ex-

cess of the value of the total combined product of the cotton, woolen, and iron and steel industries, and not much less than the value of the product of all four of the industries named. Of the fifteen million people who wasted this vast sum, each man expended nearly one dollar a week in gratifying a base appetite. Every dollar of all this money was just as much wasted as if it had been dumped in the ocean. Indeed, such disposition of it would have been wise economy compared with that which was really made of it; for only the first cost of the rum appears in the sum of $700,000,000. Probably the amount would be increased more than fifty per cent if we should ascertain the cost of the crime, pauperism, and insanity which always follow as the products of the rum traffic. Now, suppose all this money, three times the value of the total iron product of the country, had been expended for things useful, comfortable, and necessary, does any man believe there would be complaint of overproduction? Would any laborer who wanted to work be forced into idleness? Is it not clear that there would be such a stimulus for business as would give to this country prosperity greater than any it has ever known, with good wages for honest work? Here is one of the defects in our industrial machinery that need repairing. And observe out of the fifteen million drinkers and squanderers the vast majority are themselves workingmen. It is their money that goes into this terrible sink hole It is their own hands that strike such a deadly blow at their dearest interests.

These are facts. We commend them to the thoughtful consideration of intelligent men. What ought such men to do with a traffic so costly, so destructive, so ruinous, a traffic which is purely vicious, of which not one good word can be said? Ought it not to be suppressed and strangled? Is it not blind folly to palter with such a monstrous public enemy?—*Textile Record.*

If you want to separate the wheat from the chaff in the order of the Knights of Labor, try to start up a real co-operative enterprise and you will be astonished to see the quarter the opposition will come from. You will find that the "smallest kind o' opposition always climbs the biggest kind o' tree," and that the loudest and apparently most virtuous talker is not there when real work is to be done. O, we've been there and don't you forget it.—*Toledo News.*

THE SECTION FOREMAN.

The duties of a section foreman are many, and his position is one of the most responsible. Human lives and valuable property are in his keeping, a fact that he should never lose sight of. Praises have been sung of the engineer, and deservedly, too. Firemen, brakemen and conductors have been lauded to the skies for doing their duty. But who ever heard a word of praise for the faithful section foreman? And most of them are conscientiously faithful. At midnight, in the raging storm, ever on the alert for danger, he goes forth to see that bridges and track are safe for the passage of trains. His watchful eye discovers the washout or the broken rail, which unseen would probably have hurled to destruction a train freighted with human lives and treasure. Realizing, then, the responsibility of our position, let us by all honorable means increase our knowledge and better equip ourselves for our duties. Muscle is very desirable, but without intelligence to direct it, it will never pay a large dividend. Book learning, added to a practical track apprenticeship, is the combination which turns out road-masters. If trackmen are looked upon by the public as the lowest class of workingmen, it is because illiteracy has been no barrier to employment in track service, and many intelligent men preferred to seek employment in other channels. But this state of affairs has changed, and muscle is not the only gauge by which track foremen are measured. Labor is honorable, and it depends upon ourselves whether or not we are elevated to a plane in the public esteem equal to that of other bread-winners.—*Jerry, in Railway Section Foreman.*

SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW.

It would probably astonish anyone could he form a correct estimate of the amount of energy and effort that men put forth for the mere sake of appearing to be something different from what they really are. That they should try hard to be different seems not unnatural, especially as in that endeavor is involved all hope of improvement.

The child longs to be a youth; the youth to be a man; the man strives to become richer, or wiser, or nobler than he is, foreseeing the many avenues of happiness, or power, or beneficence that will thus be opened unto him. All efforts in such directions are intelligible, and, in consequence, the ends in view are recognised as good within their respective bounds.

But when men's energies are removed from these objects and fixed upon making other people believe that they are more prosperous, or skilful, or deserving than they really are, the aim appears so puerile, and the endeavor so wasted, that it is difficult to understand how it can obtain so large an influence.

The man who lives beyond his means to keep up appearances, or who professes to be able to do what he cannot do, or who pretends to know what he does not know, or who apes a virtue which he possesses not, works very hard for very poor returns. Of course, he must learn to endure a certain self-contempt, which he can never wholly escape, and a conviction that the work he has undertaken is a direct obstacle to any true growth of his faculties or improvement of his moral nature.

In return for all this, what does he obtain? At the very best, only the satisfaction of having deceived a few superficial people for a longer or shorter time, and having obtained from them certain considerations that they would never have bestowed with open eyes.

Perhaps his family has been tolerated in fashionable circles, or he has forced himself into some office of trust and responsibility which he has not the ability to fill, or has received applause and honor which he knows he does not deserve.

On the other hand, he who, far from being satisfied with himself, as he is, devotes his energies, not to appearing better, but to growing better, stands upon solid and enduring ground. He has nothing to conceal and no exposure to dread. Not wishing to claim honor that is not due to him, he wastes no time in planning or striving for it, but economizes his powers for the purpose of actually rising to heights which others only pretend to occupy. His life is spent, not in imitating others, but in developing himself — not in drawing a veil over his defects, but in striving to overcome them — not in shamming excellence, but in pursuing them. Sincere efforts of this kind, wisely made, seldom fail.

With all their temporary drawbacks, their ultimate course is upward and onward. Although they have not worked for it, true men will receive all the honor which they justly deserve. In spite of pretense and its short-lived success men are generally valued at what they are worth. All sincere and earnest lives, seeking realities and spurning shams, bear within them the elements of true success, while those who waste their powers in seeking shadows, where no substance is, will fail even in their own poor aim.— *Philadelphia Ledger*.

OUR DRINKS.

The last quarterly report of the bureau of statistics at Washington gives some interesting facts about the drinking habits of the country. From it we learn that the people of the United States consume nearly twice as much distilled liquor as we did forty-six years ago — 43,000,000 gallons in 1840 and 72,000,000 in 1886. But there is nothing appalling in this, for we have three and a half times as large a population now as we had then. Forty-six years ago the country drank two and a half gallons per head a year; now only one gallon and a quart, so that we Americans have

actually cut down our grog rations one-half. But we have made up the loss in another direction. Forty-six years ago Americans hardly knew what beer was; now they not only know all about it, but they drink eleven and a half gallons per capita a year. This is due to the Germans. In 1840 there were no Germans and beer in the country. The one came with the other, and now it takes 642,000,000 gallons of beer per annum to supply us. While consumption of spirits has been reduced from two and a half to one and a quarter gallons per capita, our beer allowance has been increased from one and a half to eleven and a half gallons per capita.

As the beer drinking population is estimated at one-fourth the whole, this last item shows that every consumer of the amber beverage takes in about forty-six gallons a year on an average.

The cost of spirits and beer is expressed in round figures—$700,000,000 a year. This is about $11.50 a head for the whole population, or $46.65 a head for the drinking portion of it. In the period referred to, our consumption of coffee has increased slightly per capita.

The report does not give us any information about the consumption of beverages that contain no alcohol—soda water, root beer, meal, ginger ale and mineral water. The use of these has enormously increased, and the money expended for them is very large; and if the figures could be had, they would throw additional light on American drinking habits.—*Missouri Republican.*

THE MEN WHO WIN.

There is an old saying that has almost passed into a proverb—"He is a fool who has no enemies"

It is undoubtedly true that a strong character provokes animosity. No one gets hurt running against a feather, but a stone wall gives a different result.

We, by no means, hold up the stone-wall type of a man as the kind we most admire, though his usefulness calls for one of the qualities of that ancient obstructionist—stability. But the danger lies in this quality degenerating into an obstinacy that possesses no element of desirableness.

But a man who has no enemies is not to be devoid of any staying quality—a negative sort of being who, while he does no harm does no good, and to be negatively good is to be a milksop—a creature despised even by those who laud his amiability. No, this time and season calls for aggressive men.

It is the man of force that kicks the stone out of his path, not wasting time or strength to go round it. But, nevertheless, it is not worth while to estimate a man's usefulness by the number of his enemies. There is nothing so easily manufactured as an enemy, and there is with most of us no call to run the factory at night.

It is easy enough to find a man's ten toes, and mostly once stepping on them will start a feud warranted to wear. Some men seem born with the happy faculty of doing good. They are Nimrods in the chase. They never miss, though they may not specially aim in that direction.

Then success amounts to genius. Such are pre-eminently aggressive. Quiet, persistent force, they repel. They cut their swathe with a sharp scythe and a wide sweep, and the way is strewn with the dead and wounded. These are the men who succeed in life. They are not cumbered with sentiment: and while a friend is a comfortable thing to have handy, the thing is of no value if it gets in the way. Such are good pioneers in enterprises that call for resolute, dogged pluck. They lead successfully forlorn hopes, and at last reach the goal of their ambitions, but no tender conscience wishes to review the course of their chariot wheels.—*United Labor Journal.*

Beware of the boycott. Organization of the new forces has made it an exact science. After losing a million dollars in their fight against the Knights, the thirty-two firms composing the Phildelphia Clothing Exchange have been compelled to surrender.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND RAILWAYS.

An opinion seems to prevail among railroad managers, that the Knights of Labor have been an injury to the Union Pacific Railroad.

I will attempt to show that such is an erroneous opinion, and one that is arrived at by those who are highest in authority, from misrepresentation made to them by officers who hold subordinate positions.

Organized labor has been a benefit to the Union Pacific Railroad.

The directors, the stockholders, the managers, and the employees have been benefited.

I will tell you who has been hurt, whose importance has vanished. It is the foreman, the gang boss, and some times the unscrupulous master mechanic.

The Knights believe in fair treatment, they believe in the same kind of treatment to everybody; the foremen do not always believe thus.

A foreman wants to have his friends, his relatives, his former schoolboys and old associates with him; he sends back home for them, or they come without sending. They are, probably, physically unfit for any kind of work, but the foreman can depend on them; he knows whatever blunder he does, those fellows will not see; he knows he owns them, they are his tools, willing to do any dirty work that he thinks will advance him. The foreman knows them, he can trust them; but he does not like the Knights of Labor. He knows they will not lie for him; he knows they will not attempt to cover up his shortcomings, and he has many.

A man may start on the road in the shop as a wiper or helper; if he is a good, honest man, attends to his work, and belongs to the Knights of Labor, he will stay there till doomsday before he gets firing on the road, or before he gets promoted, or his wages raised, and so he quits; but the foreman's friend comes to work, he is independent, he can do as he pleases, although he won't work — he does not know how, he is not strong enough, he damns organized labor, and inside of two months he is firing on the road. The foreman will have his friends come out from home, and he will hire them as machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, or carpenters. Now the wages of a mechanic in any of those trades is from $3.00 upwards; he gets those creatures for from $1.75 to $2.50 per day, and enters them on the time-book as mechanics, for the sole purpose of deceiving the management into believing that he is an economical, good man for the company.

The Union Pacific is working only nine hours per day and five on Saturday, so the company thinks. But it is not so. Those creatures work night and day. They get time and a half for overtime, and if they only get $2.00 per day, their checks on pay day will be larger than that of a good mechanic. The master mechanic will get orders from the superintendent to work short time except on running repairs. The Union man will have his work done at five o'clock, even if he has to rush to get it through; but the friend of the bosses will loaf all day, or nurse a job and stay every night till six o'clock and finish it. The foreman hires every man of this stripe that he can get, but he will not hire a Knight who will do his work, because they do not treat him to any lager, nor will they lend him ten dollars every pay day. They do not go to his house and tell him tales, true or false, of other men.

The foreman will hire some more of them who come out for their health, and put them to work in the office as clerks, and they will appear on the time book as machinists or carpenters, although they never leave the office.

I am satisfied that the general manager does not know those facts, because the foreman deceives the superintendent; he throws dust in his eyes; he shows him how cheap he runs it; he recommends those creatures for promo-

DENVER, COLO., July 25, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The Denverites are enjoying the midsummer nights in a very quiet way, the usual warm days being too common to make much stir.

The building trades are still very busy with prospects that it will continue till snow flies.

There is not so much being said regarding the real estate boom, the probable cause being that the "sharks" have spent all their ready money in advertising and will have to lay on their oars (cheek) for a while.

The 4th passed off pleasantly. The street parade was a success, but the Knights did not turn out as well as they should and could have done, too many preferring to stand on the sidewalk and see the display. This show of laxity in taking a proper interest only redounds to their shame, however, and many of them realize it now. The addresses delivered by Rev. Myron Reed and Hon. J. B. Belford were all that could be desired. They were short. The hot sun would have conquered the patriotism of the audience if the addresses had been longer.

Both of the Union Pacific shops are busy as usual on regulation time. The retrenchment order is in force, and on account quite a number of clerks in the various offices are looking for jobs.

We noticed quite a change on the first of the month in the official roster: R. McDougal, division master mechanic, retiring; M. F. Egan, division foreman of the Park, being promoted to the vacancy. Picolo, foreman at Como, takes the place made vacant by Egan's promotion; D. Learnard, head machinist at the Park, going to Como. But with the exception of the loss of the clerks and other changes, everything has moved along as usual.

An improvement has been attempted by the doing away with the services of a regular boilermaker in the roundhouse [K. P.] and the removal of the necessary tools for making running repairs to the back shop, which change is giving employment to several more men, mostly in carrying tools back and forth. There is nothing like making men work if it does cost more.

We have to chronicle the death of Scott French, a young machinist who served his apprenticeship and worked for several years at the Park. He was well known and had the warm friendship of all who knew him.

K. P.

OMAHA, NEB., July 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The Knights of Labor have celebrated the fourth in grand style, and it is admitted by all that it was the grandest parade of the kind ever witnessed here and reflects great credit on the order, and from the number of flags in the procession, there can be no doubt that the stars and stripes is the banner under which the Knights of Labor intend to fight their battles against organized capital. The celebration was a grand success financially, and our building fund is greatly increased by the proceeds. It is estimated that 7,000 men were in line, composed of K. of L. men and members of the different labor organizations in the city.

I consider that organized labor has made great progress in this city within the last two years and is being recognized more this year than ever. A better understanding exists here between capital and labor than ever existed before; there seems to be a disposition on the part of both parties to refer their difficulties to arbitrators.

We have had several strikes here this summer which I believe have had a good effect on both sides, although in some cases not as successful as could be wished, they have brought about a desire on both sides to arbitrate matters, which must be admitted is a move in the right direction.

Work in the shops is fairly plentiful except in the foundry, which is a little short at present, everybody, except foundrymen, working regulation time—nine hours for five days and five hours on Saturday, except roundhouse men who make ten hours per day, Sunday included.

Men here are quitting, and new men hired at the rate of three or four each week, some only staying for a few days.

There has been some reduction in the force in some departments, noticeably the store, master mechanic's office, and last but not least the wipers and coal heavers in the round house. Outside of that, I believe there has been no changes here since the advent of the new administration, except at headquarters, although the woods are full of rumors.

Since writing the above, I am informed that eighty men have been hired at Cheyenne, and that the shops at Grand Island are to be started up again at full blast.

C.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The New York *World* says: "Many people will regret to find newspapers which are regarded as the favorite organs of a Democratic administration openly favoring the restriction of immigration." The *World* would have to travel many thousand miles to find "many people" who do clearly see that immigration (invasion) is threatening the life of this Republic by intensifying the poverty of the masses; by adding to the power and wealth of the "upper classes," and by augmenting the forces of those dangerous men who, while justified in their own tyrant-ridden countries for their advocacy of Nihilism, Anarchism and personal vengeance, should not

be tolerated for a moment when they attempt to carry out their desperate measures in this country.

In the days of native Americanism, not many years ago, the American workingmen made an effort to have a check put upon the importation and deportation of cheap labor from Europe. That ruinous kind of labor then, as now, was deported by the monarchies of the old world, and it was imported by our mill-owning and railroad constructing nabobs. The governments abroad were anxious to get rid of the disaffected and turbulent, as well as the poor and dependent, while our large contractors and manufacturers were, and are, quite as anxious to secure low-priced laborers and cheap workmen to do their work for them at a price objected to by the American workingmen. The imposition of a capitation tax upon all incoming competitive laborers, which would effectually check the flood pouring into our labor market, was a cardinal measure of safety and self-preservation advocated by the leaders of the Native Party—so-called by the partizan press of the day; but there were many intelligent foreigners who advocated the views of that party, and while an anti-Romish interference sentiment pervaded the principles set forth (as the school question) there were many moderate Catholics who frankly admitted the great need of some strong measure that would hold in check the aggressive bearing of such "Castle Catholics" as Archbishop Hughes —the Corrigan of his day—and those good Catholics were the McGlynns of that time. The Viscompte DeMarsan's celebrated letter addressed to your correspondent, while the latter held the position of assistant editor of the New York *Crusader*, was a noble defence of the American party policy. And DeMarsan was a French Catholic Legitimist, driven from France by Louis Phillipe. The editor of the *Crusader* was the late Chevelier Secchi di Casali, whose son is now editor of *The Voice of Italy*. Professor S. F. B. Morse, Father Gavazzi (another McGlynn), Edward Everett and other prominent men of the day were contributors to the columns of the *Crusader*. Excuse this digression. In those days excitement ran high and the most radical men in the ranks of the two adverse parties proceeded to great extremities. Several Roman Catholic churches were destroyed; the young American, Shiffler, while carrying the American flag in a procession at Philadelphia, was shot down and killed. The party at last ceased to exist, greatly owing to the fact that the American people were wedded to their political idols and could not be induced to take up the cause of a third party. After the demise of the American party, the professional politicians, who had stood by it as long as it could confer honors and positions upon them, fell into the ruts of their old political affiliations. Erastus Brooks, who had controverted Archbishop Hughes on the church-property tenure question, to a degree of great personal bitterness, threw himself into the arms of the Archbishop's "Democratic" party. A few years rolled on and then came a torrent of heathen Chinese to our western shores—a torrent that promised to be a flood of what was then supposed to be cheap labor. This time the influx of cheap labor pinched the toes and tender corns of the Dennis Kearney crowd and they forthwith became Knownothings--loud of mouth and keen of tongue—the sand-lots resounding with their cries and yells for protection against the cheap labor of the Chinese hordes. It was now mostly foreign born against foreign born, but it was "Knownothingism," pure and simple, repeating itself.

The imported cheap-labor-shoe pinched hard and the great orator of California howled galore. And it was curious to see that in this instance our patriarchal government heeded the cry of alarm, expressed in a rich Milesian accent, and speedily checked the Chinese torrent of immigration. The American "Knownothings," "dark-lantern conspirators," did not fare so well at the hands of the paternal administration of their day. Well, there was one good thing done, there was a precedent set for future action in the matter of a legal right on the part of Congress to govern the tide of immigration.

But now comes a louder and more general cry that sounds like the concentrated voices of a million howling dervishes demanding in thunder tones that something shall be done to stop this destructive cheap labor cyclone from Europe. In fact "Knownothingism" is rampant and its back is bristling like quills upon the fretful porcupine. Even Michael Davitt says that the workmen of America should protect against the present transportation of cheap labor from Ireland, particularly to the United States. Dana goes in for a tax upon such labor. Contributors to the columns of the *Leader* (organ of the Central Labor Union and United Labor Party, New York City,) urge a cessation of immigration and one of them, Ernest Bohm (German?) promises to "strike home" on the subject, for he says: "Our mining towns are completely overrun with surplus labor," and then he affirms that "this must stop." He berates "the imported scabs," and says: "Immigration must cease until such time as our home labor is fully employed." I might quote the emphatic words of the Patriotic Sons of America, uttered a short time ago: "But it is the foreign-born contingent that is now raising the old cry of protection to American labor from the blighting, blasting, all-destroying competition of foreign cheap labor imported and crammed into the American labor market, duty free," and I have preferred to quote their utterances in this connection as showing how true it is that principles affecting the welfare of nations live on until they triumph in the end. The cause of Washington and the Colonists was traduced and denounced as "rebellious," but it triumphed; the anti-slavery cause went through its crucial trial and Lincoln perished as its primal defender, but it, too, ended in a lasting victory; the cause of labor, fortified by just principles and ed by wise, cool-headed and conservative men,

Geo. C. Miller

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT MINNEAPOLIS.

In another month the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will convene at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Unquestionably it will be the most important in the history of the order. The order has spread so far, and its principles have been discussed and read so much, that there is now not even a hamlet of any importance but what has an assembly or, at least, its objects are well known.

It has grown to be an American institution second in importance only to the National Congress. There will be a national demand for daily information of the action taken by the General Assembly, and to meet this demand the great newspapers of the country and the press generally will have special reporters in Minneapolis to catch every word possible and herald it over the world.

What a contrast this is to the time when a handful of men met in Philadelphia but a few years ago and laid the foundation for the order. Did their greatest imagination ever lead them to think that such a growth was possible or probable?

Still with all these facts before us we hear and read almost daily reports of the downfall of the order, its dismemberment; but the foundations were laid too broad and its roots have spread out too far and deep for any such report to prove true.

The Minneapolis Assembly will be organized under the new constitution, which was adopted in June last by a general vote of the local assemblies; this has reduced the basis of representation and will give a better opportunity to do some needed work, for there will be proportionally less of that element who only go there to demonstrate their oratorial powers, and the practical, earnest men will thus be less hampered by the wind.

The time that has been wasted heretofore at each session in the election of officers will be saved, for there will be none to elect this year, and that class who are only looking for office or go there to caucus for another will not need to go, and probably will not desire to go, to the extent as on other years.

One of the most important of the works the delegates will have to do is to finish that commenced at Richmond, Va., the ridding of the order of that element who do not believe in its principles and who are only members of it for other objects, either to try and shape its course to meet their views, or check its progress on the line it has at present marked out. This element and their plan of working is well known and there should be no difficulty in driving out, and putting them in their proper place. The question of harmony should not deter anyone from doing their duty; oil and

water will not mix, and there can be no harmony between those substances, neither can there be in our order when a substance enters it, which is nothing like what it is composed of, it will not harmonize and must be taken out; there is no compromise. The principles of our order have been compromised too often now for the sake of harmony. It has been too much like the tail waging the dog.

We have a regular platform of principles which are published to the world for all to read, criticise, accept or condemn; no one is compelled to do either. If one accepts them they will certainly work for the accomplishment of them, and if they do not then there is no place for them in the order; and there is apparently too many of the latter class in the order and too many of the former outside. To adjust this inequality should be the principal object of this years session.

There has been much talk in some circles of the resignation of the present General Master Workman, but it is a noticeable fact that this talk comes from a class that do not believe in the order. Anarchists and monopolists compose this class; one talks from the inside and the other from the outside.

Some say he will be compelled to resign; others only say that he will be asked to because they do not approve of his course, or it has not suited them; so caused, evidently, because the General Master Workman has lived up to the principles of the order which this dissatisfied element do not believe in, for they cannot point to one act of his that has not been strictly in accord with those principles.

He has spoken strongly for temperance, and the member who makes the saloon his headquarters has heard the keeper thereof say how temperance would injure his business, and how much he was in *sympathy with the* workingman. *Heard the barkeeper* say how hard he worked and that he ought to be admitted to the order; and this patron—the member—begins to think how cruel the General Master Workman is to say anything that would injure the business of such a noble friend; and also thinks he should be called on to resign.

Others who are connected with a belief directly opposite to that of the order want the General Master Workman to resign because he will not allow the order to become subordinate to another organization, and they are much hurt when he says it is not nor will it be subordinated. They grumble because he will not turn the order inside out, levy an assessment, express his opinion in favor of some of their class who have been found guilty of breaking the law and are liable to lose their necks.

Just the same as if Bismarck would send some of his minions over to America, get them to swear allegance to it and then demand that the President resign because he did not believe in Bismarck's methods, and because the principles by which America is governed and its laws and customs do not conform to Germany they should at once be changed. Such nonsense must stop and the General Assembly can do no better work than to provide means by which to do it.

Whether T. V. Powderly remains as General Master Workman or not the order must remain true to its principles, and whoever should take his place, if he does his duty, can do no different than he has done; he must live up to and advocate them pure and simple, regardless of any class, calling or ism.

Every member and those that are seeking membership should be given to understand that to be members requires the performance of certain duties on their part, and the firm belief in and the advocacy of the principles of the order. That if they cannot stand that test they

are of no use to the organization and should leave it.

Should T. V. Powderly leave the head of the order now it would be nothing less than a calamity. There have been so many eyes on the doings of the order, its course has been closely watched, and T. V. Powderly has been the central figure in view as the man at the helm, his actions have received such hearty approval by the best of our nation both in and out of the order, that much of the support and good-will our order has gained has been through him. His noble words have outweighed those of the numerous blatherskites.

The future prospects of the Knights of Labor stare the delegates to Minneapolis in the face. Action must be taken there that will clearly define the position of the order as to the Socialist element. The Anarchist and the Knight of Labor can have nothing in common, and there must be no room left for doubt; the lines must be drawn so plain that there must be no mistake. Action must be taken so marked that everyone will understand that the Knights of Labor are subordinate to no other order on earth, and to nothing except the constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, of which it is the supporter and perpetuater.

The line must be hewn to no matter where the chips fall.

RETRENCHMENT.

The policy that is now being persued on the Union Pacific railway of reducing expenses all at once, and the way it is being carried out, does not differ from what has always been the practice. It is not original with the present management; at least not as regards the reducing of the bill of expenses of repair work. The doing away with unnecessary labor will cover that introduced by the new management.

It has been the common practice on the Union Pacific when wishing expenses reduced to do the least amount of repair work possible and it has always appeared to practical men as a very questionable one; being the reverse of the maxim, "That a stitch in time saves nine."

Rolling stock is being run as long as it will, regardless of what it will cost to repair it at any future time or whether it will be fit to repair when that time comes. Men are placed on short time, tools are allowed to stand idle, with no increase allowed in the force; so far this accords with the past periodical custom of the company, which, if continued, will result in a short time with a large stock of bad order cars and engines, and at a time when they will be wanted fully as bad; then there will follow a general rush in the shops, repairs must be done regardless of cost, men will be asked to work every hour that they can stand and longer; there will be no objections to the time made by anyone. This is the way it has been in the past when, for economy's sake, repair work has been allowed to go undone. It remains to be seen if there is some other way to get around following such a course, which is certainly not a good one for the men employed. First, because it leaves them at all times in doubt as to when to expect work; second, because the extra cost of doing a certain amount of repairs is charged to them they are considered as not having done work enough, or that they are paid too much; third, because the extra hours that they are called on to work generally come in bad weather and in shops that are not comfortable; it wears on men to work more than a reasonable number of hours; it does not add to their health or comfort.

Taken all together, the extra cost of doing a certain amount of work under such conditions, and

the conditions that the men are asked to work under; conditions that will not admit of a fair amount of work being done per hour paid for. It is a wonder to practical men why such a course should be pursued.

For every dollar for repairs expended at a time when needed add two at a time when it must be done in a rush, is a rule generally accepted by railroad men.

Retrenchment on such conditions counts on the wrong side of the ledger in the long run. The only sensible reason that can be advanced for such an apparent waste is that the company can better afford to spend $2 some time in the future than $1 now.

The only fear is that the extra cost is to be charged to poor service on the part of the men, and to that extent the men should be interested; it is a duty that they owe themselves. Directly this policy of retrenchment may not count anything out of their pockets —indirectly it may.

THE CHATSWORTH ACCIDENT.

The country the past month has been startled by another railway horror; nearly one hundred lives being lost by the going down of a bridge.

Numerous stories have been floated to account for how it happened and the cause for it; most of these had the evident intent of taking the blame from the railway company.

The Coroner's Jury, sitting at Chatsworth, Illinois, near the scene of the disaster, have brought in a verdict holding the foreman of the section and negatively exonerating the railway company. The company is not censured for running a double header, for its lax system of track inspection, or for having an *unsafe bridge or anything* else.

The story that the bridge was fired by robbers for the sake of plunder did not hold good, and the fact that the section-men had burned grass near the bridge the day before appears to be the only grounds they have based their decision on. Why cannot equally as reasonable grounds be taken that the fire started from the fire in the engine after it went down, and that the bridge gave way from sheer weakness?

The bridge was a wooden one and very dry, and the passengers who were uninjured state that the fire started up immediately after the wreck.

If the bridge had been burning for any length of time before the train came along it would have been so far gone that the first engine would not have got over.

If the fire was at its height at the time the train reached it it would have been seen for miles on so densely dark a night as that was, it being cloudy and the rain commenced to fall soon after the accident

A person not on the scene of the accident can only judge from the reports he reads; these we have followed very closely and from them we believe that the evidence is as conclusive that the bridge went down from weakness and that the fire started immediately after, as it is that it had been partially burned and was still burning when the train reached it.

The engineer that was killed is reported as having objected to a double-header going out, for the reason that he did not consider the road-bed in condition for safety. The superintendent told him to go on because he wanted to have the name of having sent out the heavest train that ever went over the road, and the results prove most conclusive that it was a case of practical common sense against official pigheadedness.

This same superintendent was on the train and uninjured and in good position to have it reported that

the bridge went down because it was burned and not because there were two of the heaviest passenger engines on it at the time.

It is too often the case that superintendents and other railway officials consider it beneath their position to listen to advice, especially when the one giving it is working under their direction.

The following from the Denver *Arbitrator* is to the point:

Amidst all this havoc and loss of human life it is pleasant to record the fact that the superintendent, who occupied a special car on the rear end of the fated train, escaped unhurt, as usual. Assuming that this superintendent is the same one that ordered the engineer to proceed against his judgment, we will wager this modest but respectable newspaper plant against the company's liability for damages, that if:

1. The engineer had refused to obey orders and saved the lives of over a hundred persons, including himself, he would have been fired bodily and probably blacklisted.

2. If the engineer had been responsible for this terrific massacre, either through criminal negligence or egotistical incompetence, he would ere this have been lynched.

It took several horrible accidents, where the loss of life was caused by the car stove, to cause the cry to go out for the abolishment of the stove in passenger cars, and to get several of the States to legislate it out.

It is time that this was true of the wooden-piled bridge. They should be relegated to the things of the past and metal bridges with stone abutments legislated into their place.

In this issue we present as our frontispiece the portrait of Geo. C. Miller of Ellis, Kansas, D. W. F. D. A. 82, and a prominent employe of the U. P. Ry. Mr. Miller is well known on the K. P. division, where he has been employed as a painter for many years. As a District officer he has been active and conscientious in his duties, advocating only that which is equally just to *employer and employe.*

THE SOCIALIST-ANARCHISTS.

The ideas advanced by the Socialists, or more strictly speaking, the State Socialists, or Communists, have never met with favor in America, and they are growing less likely to each year.

They are distasteful to a self-dependant, go-ahead disposition, such as is common to Americans, and which has made America rank foremost among nations.

That cancerous element, which has been at work to do away with individualism—except in themselves—and to make each human being a part of the machine of the State, to move only when it moves and to have only one word against that of the States to say regarding what he or she shall do—for that is what State Socialism means, if it means anything—have been more industrious in advocating their doctrines than has been their wont in anything else.

They have called themselves Socialists. Whatever this word originally meant matters not; a new definition would have to be given it if the lexicon were to define it truthfully now. The use of a word is what gives its meaning; and it has from its company grown to be nauseating; to hear it spoken leads one to think of anything but reform or improved forms of government.

We have stated in these pages that the plan of this element has been to get control of the various reform movements, and to force their ideas to the front, to create dissatisfaction that would excite brute force; during the excitement thus raised to take the reins of government; to abolish the present form and establish themselves in power.

The evidence that this has been their plan is plentiful. That they have had all their force centered on the Knights of Labor is undeniable, unquestionably believing that that great organization, with its

multifarious nationalities, trades and callings, would best suit their purposes; but in that they have met such men as T. V. Powderly, who has checked them in their career. No better proof of this is necessary than the fact that those who have been making the so-called fight on Powderly, the ones who have been denouncing him, are the avowed Socialists of the country; the cream of the Anarchist element.

When the great vote was polled for George in New York last year, they saw at once that in this movement that there was a show for them to take a hand, and immediately George became their cry.

The Knights of Labor have told them plainly that they, with their doctrines, were not wanted; that the Order was not to be their stronghold; that they have grown distasteful.

The Labor Party, with the George platform, has thrown them out as with an emetic. Why is it that there has grown such an antipathy to them? Is it not as much on account of the unsavory characters of those foremost among them as it is to their ideas?

While they have masqueraded in these organizations, they have generally been a meek lot; the Socialism that they fostered was not tainted with Anarchism; it was a mild sort; it could be shaped to meet the ideas of every man, that any thought of an improved condition of things and the means adopted, could be made to conform as well; their great work was to get men to admit that they were Socialists. Evidence of this is shown in seeing how hard they have tried to get Powderly to admit that he was one. If they could get a man to admit as believing in something that they advocated, then they made haste to tell him he was a Socialist, and they imagined that they were making headway.

Apparently they have tired of *this; now that their* character has been shown up in so many places, and they have been told that they were not wanted, they have concluded—or a few of their leaders have—that they must come out boldly and declare themselves, and their executive has issued a call to take immediately action; it reads:

"All members of the I. W. A. [International Workingmen's Association]; all Socialists unconnected with the S. L. P. [Socialist Labor Party], and all Socialists in the Knights of Labor and Trades Unions are earnestly urged to meet together at once; to declare themselves boldly; to organize a Social League and prepare for active public agitation."

Or in other words: Come out of your hiding places; you have been discovered, and that game is up. You must report to your executive for further orders.

The call says further, and very significantly:

"Let us waste no more time on mere side-shows, which in the end amount to nothing except to increase the general confusion."

This certainly bears out what we have before said regarding them; now they are hauling down their false colors and running up the red and black flags of Anarchy.

In connection with the order of their executive it says:

"*Socialists* who desire to ally themselves with the *working force* 'are asked to meet' to formulate a plan by which each member can secure *systematic scientific education* in the principles of the movement."

This calls to mind some of the scientific literature sent out by the I. W. A. a few years ago, some of which—on the chemistry of explosives—the writer of this had the satisfaction of seeing.

The scientific education referred to then was of this nature; and that of the science of street warfare —a very elaborate plan of fighting soldiery in the streets—was also seen. This was prepared by the executive; the executive appears to be a sort of unknown quantity with absolute power.

With these facts before us there is no excuse for being mistaken in the character of these men or their movement; there is no excuse for confounding them with the Knights of Labor or the Trades Unions. These latter they are still patting on the back.

Those who stand back and express sympathy with legitimate organization, as well as those who are in the ranks and are coming in, should think of this and be careful that they do not unknowingly allow themselves to aid and abet a common enemy.

If the sympathetic class, who desire to see a better and more settled condition of things, would give the character of the different plans a closer inspection, and see that their assistance went only to that which they could honestly support, an improvement would be soon seen.

There are classes of men, commonly called business men, who are suffering as much as any in the nation; who believe that it is to their interest to remain neutral, and to be known as sympathizers with anything that is branded labor movement; and they blindly give their assistance without studying the nature of it, never thinking that they may be nursing a dragon which they may be forced to aid in destroying or be destroyed by at no distant day.

There is no legitimate reform, labor or other movement, that is intended to affect a State or Nation, whose object and principles should not be, and are, published to the world. This is certainly true of the Knights of Labor, the farmers' organizations and the reform political parties. The Socialist-Anarchists are not so. They are but a small body, but, like leprosy, they have tainted everything they have touched.

Now that they are being driven from cover, *out* where they must *be seen, make them* remain there.

CONFESSIONS OF A KNIGHT.

To make any confession as a Knight of Labor necessarily calls out a statement of the reason why I am one.

If the thousands who are at present connected with one or more of the reform movements were to give their "experience," were to tell why they were in such, there certainly would be a wonderful variation and would also make interesting reading if compiled into book form.

There are probably no two persons in the world that have had exactly the same influences to bear on them, not even in a family of children. It is the influences that surround men that moulds their character, and the wrongs and oppressions they feel or see everywhere that forces them to look for a remedy.

These influences must be of an educational nature, however, to raise the man to that height necessary to realize that he or others are wronged or oppressed. A remedy may appear as soon as this point is reached, but it will also be found at the same time how useless the remedy is without the co-operation of others, which will at once be sought. When again he comes under the influence of the character and ideas of others, which varied influence will make his path very crooked; he will make mistakes and follow the mistakes of others.

There is not a person, who from the bottom of his heart has honestly strived to do that which would better his condition and that of others, with motives of making the world better than he found it, but what has to confess to having made some mistakes, to having been led away by some false idea, and that he has had to change his mind comparatively often. One that cannot confess to such must admit that either he never has had an idea or

lay claim that he was born infallible.

So much have the influences under which men are forced, and over which they have no control, to do with their action and the forming of their ideas, that to know the conditions under which their youth was passed and the succeeding influence will go a long ways toward a knowledge of what the thoughts will be under the varied conditions of manhood.

If when young he saw and felt only hunger, oppression and want, he will except such as a matter of course in manhood, unless he is met by an influence that will show him that it is unnecessary, and should not be.

If the contrary was the experience of his youth, then will he be galled, restless, and it will not be submitted to willingly.

Bitter water will be considered sweet by one who never tasted other. There is no man in a labor organization or in any reform movement tending to improve the condition of the wage worker, and there with honest intent, but what was forced there by influences over which he had no control; this is what I must confess to.

Born at a time when our country in the north was agitated over the wrongs inflicted on the slaves of the south, listening to the stories of how men were owned by others and forced to do their bidding under the lash, and how the war that followed was said to have made all men free in this land, and to see how the men who had suffered in the cause for humanity were made heroes of, certainly left an impression that was never entirely removed by succeeding influences; there had been kindled a fire of the heart that burned whenever an injustice was seen being done.

I had been taught that all in my native land had equal rights, the enjoyment of which our constitution guaranteed to all.

Starting out with these impressions of youth well marked, there certainly was required very strong convincing evidence to raise any doubt in my mind that all were not true, and that I had been led into a false belief.

I confess that I may have started with over ambition and over estimation of the world, but if true it was not my fault.

I had been led to believe that every man willing to work, and blessed with the average physical strength, could reap bountifully of the enjoyments of the world, and it was not till I saw men more than thus qualified fail, that doubt commenced to raise; experience was certainly proving the most practical teacher.

When I saw men engaged in business, either of manufacturing or of distributive, unsuccessful because they could not meet the competition of others, who were given greater advantages by having their goods transported for less than their neighbors, and learned at the same time that those who had the making of such charges had been given certain rights or franchises of the people, by the people in the hope of reaping a benefit equal to all, I knew that those who the people had thus favored had proven false to their promises, and I saw that under such conditions, all did not depend upon the industry of a man.

When I saw men actively engaged in the production of necessities of which they are not the consumers; and again that those who had the directing of their labor had with it the power to tell them when to work and when to stop, and could dictate to them what their wages should be; that those who worked suffered when a stop was ordered, while those with the directing power did not, that it proved to be their benefit either way, I could not make myself believe that it was just as it

should be, that there was no remedy for such inequality.

I learned that our circulating medium was the peoples; that it was their fiat that gave it existence, that the presence of and the industry of each citizen equally made it pass current; when I saw one citizen pay another an enormous percentage for the sake of using it, I was convinced that this was not as it should be.

I had been placed on earth, in which my wish had not been consulted, and over which I had no control. I could not get off from it, and I did not care to. I was a child of earth, and from mother earth must gather my sustenance, and should have an equal right with any of her children to access to the natural sources from which, by industry, her riches flow.

I found that some of her children born before me had pre-empted many of these natural resources, more than they needed for themselves, and which they would not use nor allow another to use without being paid for the privilege; and that they were still grabbing and retaining them wherever possible; claiming them as theirs and their assigns forever.

I certainly could not see where one gained the right to levy a tax on another for the privilege of living, or to receive of earth's bounties more than they gathered.

I considered that there was a gloomy prospect for the children yet unborn, as well as for those who at present were compelled to contribute to another for the right of access to earth.

I learned that one part of earth's children were the servants of the other, and that all means were being used to keep that relation up forever; that the favored class did all in their power to prevent the other tasting of their sweets, undoubtedly fearing that it might cause them to want them.

I find that any inclination toward securing such was called "the insolence of the poor," "upstartishness," and that they were "forgetting their station in life."

I saw the libertine, swindler and drunken pimp, dressed in fine cloths; out driving and heard him spoken of thus: "What a beautiful team that *gentleman* is driving."

I saw an honest workingman going home from his work; saw his child come to meet him and heard from the lips of the same person who spoke of the driver, "what a pretty child that *workingman* has," as if it was something strange.

Gentleman and workingman were classifying terms, and gentleman in the superlative with that talker. And there are thousands who use the same classification, but why? Because industrial and moral worth were not their standard by which individual worth was rated.

Such and thousands of other injustices and inequalities I have seen convinced me that the Declaration of Independence was a living lie, that the guarantee of the constitution amounted to naught. I confess that the hope of being able to assist in improving these conditions and myself at the same time is why I am a Knight of Labor. Since I became a member and have tried to be active, I must confess to having been many times disappointed and discouraged; it has not all been plain sailing.

It is easy to satisfy oneself that something should be changed and how it should be done, but it is difficult to bring others to the same mind. It is equally as difficult to satisfy oneself that the ideas and plans of another are just and suitable.

A man who is honest in his desire to bring about an improved condition of things, is not generally particular whose method is followed so long as there is hope of reaching the desired result, and under such conditions, one without much experience is liable to start off on any

road that is pointed out, only to sooner or later find that it does not lead to where he had hoped, or that the route is a very poor and questionable one; he returns discouraged, perhaps to stand still or to turn in the opposite direction; in other words, may fail to study well first the plan and route and thereby make many mistakes. I must confess that from this cause I have suffered, the particulars of which I will try and make confession to at some future time. N. K.

WHY IS THIS?

When the land is full of workers,
  Busy hands and active brains;
When the craftsmen and the thinkers
  Feel about them binding chains;
When the laborer is cheated
  Of the work his hands have wrought,
And the thinker, vain of logic,
  Sees that reason comes to naught;
When the forces men have harnessed
  And have trained to do their will,
Ought to leave no homeless people
  And no hungry mouths to fill,
Have but proved themselves the servants
  Of the shrewd and selfish few,
And the many have but little
  For the work they find to do;
When the labor of a million
  Goes to swell the gains of one,
As the serfs of ancient Egypt
  Starved beneath a burning sun;
When the schemer and the sharper,
  Hold the wealth and rule the land,
Using up the thinker's brain force,
  Mortgaging the craftsman's hand;
When the many shear the sheep,
  And the few secure the wool,
And the gallows claims its victims,
  And your costly jails are full;—
Then the men who dreamed of progress
  And had hopes of peace and bliss,
While they weep and wonder vainly,
  Ask each other: "Why is this?"
Then the thinker, while confessing
  That his vison yet is dim,
Says that one thing, very clearly,
  Is apparent unto him;
That the people, blind, or heedless,
  Place *themselves* beneath the rule,
Either of the fiendish knave, or,
  Worse, perhaps, the sodden fool.

—N. P. WILLIS.

Five hundred employes of the Litchfield Car *and Machine* Works struck for a fortnightly in*stead of a monthly pay day.*

THIRTY DAYS NOTICE TO RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

By an act of the Legislature railroad companies in the State of Texas are compelled to give their employes thirty days' notice before reducing their wages. The following, published in the Dallas *Liberator*, is the full text of the act:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that all persons in the employment of any railway company shall be entitled to receive thirty days' notice from said company before their wages can be reduced by such company, and in cases of reduction the employe shall be entitled to receive from such company wages at his contract price for the full term of thirty days after such notice is given, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The notice referred to in this act is declared to mean thirty full days immediately prior to the day upon which such reduction is to take effect, and may be given by posting written or printed handbills, specifying the parties whose wages are to be reduced and the amount of such reduction, in at least three conspicuous places in and about each shop, section house, station, depot, train or other places where said employes are at work; provided, such employe shall within fifteen days from the date of such notice inform such railway company, by posting like notices as given by the railroad company, whether he will or will not accept such reduction, and if no such information is given such company by such employe, then such employe shall forfeit his right to such notice, and such reduction shall take effect from the date of such notice instead of at the expiration of thirty days.

Sec. 3. Any railroad company violating or evading any of the provisions of this act shall pay to each employe effected thereby one month's extra wages, to be recovered by such employe in any court of competent jurisdiction.

A National District Assenbly of the K. L. was formed at Buffalo, N. Y., composed entirely of street car employes.

THE SEVENTH PRINCIPLE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

In an address delivered at Charlotte, North Carolina, Ralph Beamont, in speaking on the seventh plank in the platform of the Knights of Labor, which reads as follows, says :

"The recognition by incorporation of trades' unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights."

Now, as to the objects of this section, it must be plain to any person in this audience who is a close observer of affairs that are constantly transpiring, that some few are becoming very wealthy, while a large number are growing correspondingly poor. We find that the system of doing business in this country has been rapidly changing, and that some people are growing rich by having special privileges conferred upon them by law, through acts of incorporation. As a matter of illustration, Jay Gould is worth $75,000,000. I am not. Jay Gould may own five acres of land in the city. I may own five acres adjoining him with only a board fence between us. Jay, with his millions, may build on his lot a roundhouse, a depot, a locomotive works and a railroad until he comes to my fence, when I say, "Jay, you stop. Don't you come any further; if you do I will shoot you," and Jay stops. Why ? Because he knows that my title to my land is as good as his. "But," says he, "I will get the best of you." I say, "all right, go ahead." Every dog has his day, and he commences to have his. How ? Why, he as once associates twelve other men with him, and takes advantage of an act, entitled an act for the formation of companies for engaging in mechanical, mining and other purposes ; and under the act they form a railroad company. And then they select three disinterested persons, who appraise my land, and they pay me that sum and take my land and I have no say in the matter. It may be an heirloom in my family for which I have *no price. How does* he obtain this power to take my property from me ? Why, he does it under the power of eminent domain, which, strictly interpreted, means that the rights of the individual must be sacrificed for the common weal of the whole community. Or, to be plain, Jay Gould, in order to take possession of my land, takes the state into partnership with him, but when he has got my land and watered the stock of the company 400 per cent and extorted high rates of freight on this water, when he comes to declare dividends on the water, he kicks the state out of partnership. So you see, my friends, that Jay Gould, incorporated, possesses more power than Jay Gould unincorporated.

Now, let us carry this illustration still further. These men now having incorporated themselves under the law, they name themselves the Missouri Pacific R. R., and say to themselves, "we have not time to work or manage this railroad ; let us hire an agent. Well, who will we hire ? Why, in Des Moines, Iowa, is a man by the name of Hoxie; we will hire him." And they send for Dr. Hoxie, and say to him, "we would like to hire you to work for us." "Well," says he, "what do you want me to do ?" "We want you to do two things : First, we want you to buy the labor in the cheapest market you can find. Second, we want you to form as many combinations with other lines of transportation as you can, so as to extort as high rates of freight as you can out of the public, and we will give you $10,000 per year for your services" And he accepts the situation under these terms. And he proceeds to carry out the first part of the agreement, viz., to hire the labor in the cheapest market, by getting two men to every job that he has at his disposal, so that the help have only sixteen days work in the month. When he gets them into this condition, he says: "Now I have got them into the position that I want them. I can now bear the market price of labor down. If I cut one of these men's labor down 10 per cent and he finds any fault, the other one's necessities will compel him to grab the other one by the throat to get the

half loaf of bread that I am dividing between them."

The help, after this takes place begin to realize that something is wrong; the average workingman's brains are in his belly, and he begins to think and reason when he gets hungry. And when they commence to do this, they find that through the force of combination their employers have obtained this advantage over them, and they come to the conclusion that the only way to regain what they have lost is to combine and associate their efforts together, and then form a branch of the organization known as the Knights of Labor. After having done this, they find that they, like these capitalists, must have an agent to transact their business for them. Well, who will they get? One of them speaks up and says that there is a good fellow down in Scranton, Pa., by name of Terence V. Powderly, and they send for him and say to him, "Mr. Powderly, we would like to hire you to be our agent." "Well," says he, "what do you want me to do?" "We want you to sell our labor in the dearest market that you can find, and we will give you for your services $1,500 per year." Not $10,000; and I have known Mr. Powderly to serve his organization for $400 per year. "Very well," says he, and he accepts the situation on these terms. The next morning he goes down to the office of the Missouri Pacific railway. Seeing a man sitting there, he inquires, is this Mr. Hoxie, the agent of the Missouri Pacific railway. Receiving the affirmative reply, he says that his name is Powderly, and that he is the appointed agent of the Knights of Labor who are in the employ of his road, and he is there to make a bargain with him in regard to labor. The moment he announces that fact there is a frown on the brow of Mr. Hoxie, and he replies, "I don't know you, sir. I don't know any agent for my help. If my employes want to deal with me they must come to me individually and not through an agent." Now, fellow citizens, here is the situation: Incorporated *capital claims the right* to transact its *business through an agent*, and denies that right to associated labor. It was the demand for the establishment of this principle on the part of labor that caused the great strike on the Southwestern system, and not the discharge of a man named Hall, as was claimed by the capitalistic press. Hence we say in this section that we desire the incorporation of trades unions under the law, that shall place them on an equal footing with incorporated capital.

But, say they, you fellows are awful mean. You won't let any person work in the shop that does not belong to your union. Now I do not know how it is with the workingmen of North Carolina, but in my trade, if we can prevent it we will not let any man work in a shop that does not belong to our union. But, say you, that is arbitrary. Not a bit of it. You ask me why. Well, let me tell you.

The United States census, the bureau of labor statistics of fifteen different states, records this fact, that wherever labor organizations exist that the wages are from 15 to 20 per cent higher than where no labor organization exists. Why is this so? Well, it is because these labor organizations pay taxes in the form of dues and assessments to keep their wages up. That being the case, what right has any man to come along and take the benefit of this high price and not pay his share of taxation? You would not allow a man to build a house in Charlotte without paying his share of taxes to support the city government. Now you would send the collector to collect the tax, and if he did not pay it you would sell the house and take the taxes out of the proceeds. I have yet failed to see where any labor organization have been mean enough to sell a man's house out from under him. Are we the only fellows that will not allow any one to work that does not belong to the union? Let us see. There are lawyers, do they not have a union? I think they do. Now let me tell you I can go into the workshop of a lawyer—the county court house—of my county, and I can plead a better case than nine out of ten lawyers in my county. And I understand more common law

than nine out of ten of those fellows. Because common law is based on common sense and there is only one in ten of those that are possessed of any.

Now let us take a case of illustration. Supposing that my neighbor Johnson gets into a dispute with his neighbor Jones. He comes to me and says, Mr. Beaumont, I have got into a dispute with my neighbor Jones about a piece of land, and we promise to settle it in the county court. I would like you to plead my case for me. I reply all right. I will do it. The day of the trial comes. Mr. Jones' lawyer states his case and sits down. I then address the court, saying your honor, I am here in the interest of my client Mr. Johnson. The Judge says. What is your name? I reply my name is Ralph Beaumont. He says: Have you got a union card? I reply I do not know what you mean, sir. Do you belong to the lawyer's union, the bar of this county? I reply no sir. He then points to the court constable saying: Remove that man from the room; he is a scab. A lawyer has a law incorporating his unions and when a non-union man goes to work in his shop he puts him out by law. But any lawyer can take a job to suit his employer, there is no law to question his right to work. But if a shoemaker undertakes to eject a scab from his shop by force of his unions, it is conspiracy, and the militia is called out to keep the scab in the shop. That is the difference, my friends, between having your unions incorporated under the law and not having it incorporated. I once asked one of these limbs of the law how it was that he had his unions incorporated while he denied me the right having mine receive the same benefits. He replied that it was necessary in order to have good lawyers. I informed him if that was the reason the law was made it was time it was repealed as it had been a miserable failure in that respect. That if there were as many botches in the shoe trade as there are in the law, I would disown my trade.

PROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Editor Magazine:

When I became a member of the K. of L. and learned that lawyers, bankers, saloon keepers, etc., were barred from membership I was pleased, and if I had been one of the founders of the order I would certainly have voted for it, and I would have voted to bar another class, and that is the professional newspaper men on the same grounds that lawyers are barred.

Lawyers are, as I understand it, barred because they are not producers, because they prey on society, and the nature of their business leads them to be tricksters. They will plead for right or wrong, which ever pays the best, guiding them. They are barred because they have generally no knowledge of what manual labor is and therefore have no practical knowledge of what men who are manual laborers have to contend with; knowing all this the founders of the order considered them of no benefit, and they were on the safe side at least.

Now I believe that the professional newspaper man is even more objectionable. A lawyer produces legal papers which will bear inspection and that are necessary, but even if they are crooked they injure only the few immediately connected therewith; while a newspaper man may produce a paper that will do great good, he can. and too often does, produce a paper that does greater injury, for it effects the thousands; the influence that effects both classes is the same, a financial consideration.

To be called a lawyer at one time was a compliment and signified an honor and one who occupied an honorable position, but now it is to at once cast suspicion on a man, and there is good reason for it; still some of the greatest men the world has ever seen come from that calling; men who have been in the front rank of reform, and in the demand for just and universal rights. And newspaper men have never been greater, both have relegated to the same standing and both from the same cause; both have prosti-

tuted honor for money; not all of them, but enough to cast a stigma on all, and the proportion is as great with one as with the other; therefore, why should not professional newspaper men be barred from the K. of L?

How many editors are there that will not champion anything, if there is money behind it? Where do the great monopolies receive their aid if it is not from the prostituted press? What difference is there between subsidizing or fixing a paper and giving a lawyer a retainer fee. One pleads before a local tribunal, the other before the great court of public opinion; the lawyer makes his a business, but does not hide the fact; a newspaper is supposed to be something different; to publish facts regardless of sides; to be a reliable public informer and educator; but there is not a man living that does not know it to be otherwise; that its pages are used to make money out of, and that its influence is on the side of the most money. There are exceptions; so there are among lawyers and if there is any difference in the proportion of honorable men it is in favor of the lawyers.

Some will say many of the newspapers are our advocates; yes, and so are many of every class.

We are looking for just and equitable rights, regardless of class. We must, however, guard against any class who are inclined to mercenary motives.

The argument is raised that the smooth tongue of the lawyer would be too apt to lead men and that they would push to the front and use that advantage for personal and political aid and thus stir up discord that would be dangerous to an assembly. True enough to bar them. But has this not proven true of the newspaper men in the order; who have been the strife-stirring element if not them? Who have striven to use the organization for personal gain and aggrandizement if not they?

What was the prevailing element at the last session of the General Assembly if not professional newspaper men who *tried to monopolize the floor*, hinting that *none other knew* labors rights? And has not that sentiment been a curse to the order? I think it has and say that lawyers could not have done worse. I do not wish to be considered as wanting the ban raised on lawyers, but I do say that the order would be safer if the ban was put on professional newspaper men for the reasons already given; at least this should go as far as barring them from seats in the General Assembly, where they now prevail, holding themselves up as the intelligent class (?) to make the laws for the guidance of manual labor, of which they have no knowledge. An equal number of lawyers or bankers would be no more dangerous.

If there was an honest press in our country to-day there would be less cause for organization against wrongs, and so if we had honest judges and lawyers some of the curse would be removed. Let the members of the order consider this; they may at least see cause enough to check the tendency to send representatives of the press to make their laws. JOHN.

"Should I leave the office to-day," says Powderly, "I feel I could be of as much service to the order as I have ever been before. I would aid and strengthen my successor gladly and willingly—for he would need cheerful, willing and unselfish assistance—and I would devote myself to literary work in the interest of at least two great questions in the order—education and temperance. I would require every man, woman and child to learn to read, write and cipher. That so many working people do not understand even these three rudimentary branches of learning is a shame and a disgrace. But there is no disgrace deeper or more marked than the disgrace that hovers around the drunkard. They impose upon us in the order. They bring on trouble between employers and honest workingmen. They go to work drunk, are discharged, and, sobering up, they appear before their assemblies and present their grievances. But one side is heard, and the complainant seems to be much-abused man."—*Ex.*

LAND, LABOR AND LIBERTY.

Population is steadily increasing, but the quantity of arable acres of land in the world is fixed; there can be no increase of land. The land question, whether recognized or not, has, from the first, been the supreme question. It is not worth while to burden our columns with articles showing that labor has created the wealth of the world; that capital is the child of labor; that without labor there would be no capital; without labor there would be no revenues, not a dollar would ever find its way into exchequers of governments. All writers capable of comprehending the simplest proposition in political economy, give to labor this supreme prominence, that labor creates all revenues, pays all debts and taxes, and yet these same writers, with rare exceptions, if indeed an exception can be found, in classifying population, place laboring men at the bottom, and those who have been most successful of robbing labor of its rights, at the top of the social system; make them the governing class always and invariably, seeking by various methods to impoverish and degrade labor. A writer, in describing the workingmen's programme of the times, goes back to the middle ages and finds the same social grades existing as at present, and that "one grade and one element—the landed interest—dominated all the others. The reason is a simple one—the economic conditions of the time. Agricultural produce was the staple wealth. Trade was but slightly developed, manufacturing still less, and movable possessions were so little thought of in comparison with possession of the soil that chattels were alienable without the consent of the heirs, while property in land was not. Four highly important social consequences resulted from this predominance of the landed interest. First, the feudal system with its obligations of service in the field; second, the limitation of the right of representation to the owners of real estate; third, the exemption of landed proprietors from taxation, on the *principle that a ruling*, privileged class, invariably seek to throw the burden of maintaining the existence of the state on the oppressed classes that have no property; fourth, the contempt with which every labor and profession not connected with the land was socially regarded." To obtain possession of the land enabled the land owner to rule all other classes. The landed aristocrats were despots, their rule was "blood and iron," and if it be asked, has this rule come down to our times, to our day and generation, it is only required to study affairs as they exist in Ireland, and to note the tendency of land monopoly in the United States. The shibboleth of the workingmen of America is not only the equitable distribution of the capital which labor creates, but the equitable division of land, and eternal hostility to land monopoly. It is true that land monopoly in the United States has not met with the stubborn hostility the enormity of the crime against the welfare of the country demands, and this is all the more inexplicable since in the United States the workingmen have the ballot, and by federation could put an end to the monstrous iniquity. Such action is postponed, we assume for various reasons. In the first place, we are lulled into security because it seems impossible that the vast area of our country admits of anything approximating land monopoly as it exists in European countries. The vastness of our dominion seemingly precludes the possibility of land monopoly to an extent that shall at any future time embarrass the people. Such conclusions indicate stupidity, a total ignorance of the growth of population, of the tendencies of the times and of the grasping designs of men who have it in their power under the laws as they exist to obtain possession of the land of the republic. With 60,000,000 of people land is already scarce, and when another hundred years are gone, unless laws are enacted against land monopoly, a condition of things will exist in the United States in many regards not dissimilar to those which constituted the collossal curse of the middle ages. There is but one thing

which can prevent it and that is the intelligence and independent action of the workingmen of America. If they fail to comprehend the situation, if they can be hoodwinked by the monopoly press of the country, if they can be debauched by the money power, if they can not be influenced by considerations as vital as were ever set forth in any campaign for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then results may be foreshadowed as clearly as if a skeleton hand were to write our doom on the blue vault of the sky. But there are encouraging signs of the times. The government is taking hold of the subject and millions of acres of arable lands are taken from the grasp of the monopolists and given back to the people. Apostles of right are coming to the front and the work of agitation is going forward. Public opinion is assuming a more healthful tone and workingmen are federating and "Land, Labor and Liberty" are becoming battle cries all along the line; and, though victory may be delayed,

> "Still from the sire the son shall hear
> Of the stern strife,"

Until the battle is won and the victor's shout shall be heard, "There is land for the landless."—*Firemen's Magazine.*

"Now if you really mean business in this cause, be orderly in all your agitations and conduct your crusades so as to hold the respect and sympathy of all good and respectable people, and soon there will be such a tremendous accumulation of feeling in your behalf that the corporations and millionaire extortioners, seeing their peril, will say, like the coon, 'Stop ! you need not shoot. We'll come down.'"—*Dr. King.*

Sydney, Australia, once known as a prosperous country, now turns out to be a very poor place for the farmer and workingman. It is said the country is much depressed, and thousands who went there six years ago would get away from there had they the money.—*Observer.*

THE COMMON ENEMY OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

Workingmen are not the only ones who are earnestly asking what can be done to improve the condition of the men and women who work long days for just wages enough to sustain life. A majority of the employers are sincerely interested in the well-being of their employes, and would gladly help them in any way possible. But the obstacles are enough to discourage all but the most sanguine, courageous and persistent. The benevolent employer is between two fires. On the one hand he must meet the competition of the employer who is not benevolent and has no scruples about taking any advantage of the workingmen that will turn an extra dime into his till. It is one of the unpleasant facts about competition that one disreputable competitor can nullify the effects of ninety-nine high-minded ones to maintain their business on an honorable basis. His price makes the market price, and the ninety-nine must meet it. On the other hand, the benevolent employer must contend against the prejudices and false notions created in the minds of his employes by the professional mischief-maker, whose sole occupation is persuading hard-working men that he can do them a good turn by making things hot for their employer, for which valuable service they may hand over their contributions. The labors of these mouth-workers in last few years have produced most lamentable results. They have created a feeling among workingmen that employers as a class regard wage-workers as merely instruments for creating wealth. They have spread the pernicious delusion that employers as a class are growing enormously rich by the ill-requited labor of their employes. Now the plain truth of the matter is that the great body of employers and the great body of employes have a common enemy in the conscienceless employer and the conscienceless agitator. It is a competition that does not stop at justice or honor, and a heartless misrepresentation of facts, that are destroying profits and wages together.

Employers and employes who are working with good intentions according to their light should get together, give each other their confidence, and make a united resistance to the influences that are injuring them. Whether such confidence shall exist in spite of all the influences tending to destroy it depends on the employer's good judgment quite as much as on his good intentions. Employes estimate an employer by his acts, not by his words, and are more impressed by qualities of business sense and strong leadership than by an easy-going kindness. Extended observation has confirmed the opinion that those employers are most respected by their workmen who, with few professions of benevolence, do in fact pay the best wages their business can afford; who make bargains with employes and frame shop regulations after a frank and free discussion of all points, in which the employes are encouraged to appear either individually or by committee, as they themselves prefer, and who maintain a discipline that is at once strict and fair. In the last two words lies most of the secret of harmonious relations between employer and employed. The man who is both strict and fair is the successful man in all the relations of life.—*Work and Wages for August.*

Bob Burdette says: "God wasted mud when he made the man who, after taking a paper for six months, orders it stopped without paying up arrears."

Yes Bob; you have expressed our sentiments. There has been lots of mud wasted in building men. Why, some of those "arrears" fellows, that have taken our paper since its birth and when it was about time to pay up, sent letters of inquiry asking if we were young and good looking. Just think of it. If we were young and good looking would we be editing the *Working Woman?* We would be doing up the society journals; it makes us mad to think of it. Yes, we should think "mud was wasted on man," and badly wasted too.—*The Working Woman.*

NOT A FOOL—ONLY A PROTECTIONIST.

I witnessed an amusing episode on the station platform at Niles the other evening while waiting for a train. A dozen citizens, the most of them apparently workingmen from the mills, were standing around, when a Yankee drummer put in an appearance and said:

"I should like to know if there are any Jim Blaine men around here?"

"Certainly; we're all for Jim Blaine!" came back in a chorus."

"Glad to hear it. You are the kind of boys I like to meet," said the drummer, and he shook hands with them.

"We are for Blaine of Maine and protection," said one, and then turning to a stranger, who seemed absorbed in his cigar, he inquired:

"Aren't you for Blaine and protection?"

"I suppose so. Protection insures everybody high wages and plenty money, doesn't it?"

"That's it."

"Then I'm for protection, and d——n a man who says it doesn't make us all rich, happy and contented."

"Now you're talking," said half a dozen.

"You never have any strikes here, do you?"

"Oh, yes; very frequently. One of our biggest mills is closed now on account of the coke strike."

"Strikes are all wrong."

"Not much; they are all right."

"But what makes you strike?"

"Because they try to put us on starvation wages."

"Who?"

"The mill owners."

"But they can't do that."

"Why can't they?"

"Because protection won't let them."

"The mischief it won't. You work in the mills awhile and you'll find out differently. If all the manufacturing establishments in this country were run to their full capacity for one year it would take three years to consume the product. As soon as a big stock is made up they begin to grind down wages, and we have

class of men that get in with every body of men that can always be depended on; they are steady and active and take a live interest in what they are doing, and there are others the contrary, always behind; a foreman will find them too often doing nothing or listlessly hanging over their work. All they seem to care for is to pass the time. Now when a foreman is an active one and wishes to show good results he will naturally grow to dislike the man he cannot depend on; he will also have to speak to him often, and then this man will say, "he is after me, he is down on me, there are others here that are his favorites and he don't say anything to them." Now I do not believe there is a fair-minded man but what will agree that from this cause much of this complaint comes, and that it is not the fault of the foreman. He does not wish to discharge such men always, for he may think they will do better, and then the man may have a family on his hands and they would suffer; so he puts up with it.

You say in the last issue of your MAGAZINE that if a disinterested person was to pick out the steady, active men in the shops he would pick out members of organizations. Now I hope this is true. I will not deny it for it is as liable to be true as otherwise and personally I would as soon they would be Knights as anything; but I will venture to make an assertion that when these active men are picked out you will have picked out but few that ever have much trouble with the foreman, or that the foreman troubles very much; for he generally has enough to bother with, taking it between the shirking men and the superintendent, who wants him to do more work.

The only fault I have to find with organization is there is too much charity brought to bear in behalf of men who do not deserve it. There are too many men that join some organization and then think that it will do all for them; they then give over trying to rely on themselves. If there is anything said against an organization I think it is as much on account of such men as anything, for they are the ones generally that bring the organization to the attention of officials, and the sooner both the organizations and the company get rid of such men the better it will be for both.

Now I would advise your correspondents before they rush to conclusions in any matter, that they try and imagine themselves in another position; it may appear different to them and not so bad as it appeared at first. ***

SOME QUESTIONS.

Editor Magazine:

In the July and August numbers there has been considerable written by your correspondents on what may be termed abuses either real or imaginary, but which may, if true, be investigated to the benefit of the company, and if only imaginary, to the benefit of the employes, as it would prove to them they were mistaken and that no injustice had been done to them, and for that reason would be glad to hear from some one in authority as to how the different subjects considered appear from other than a shopman's standpoint.

But there have several cases come under my personal observation which I have failed so far to solve satisfactorily to my own mind, that every employe gets justice. Perhaps some of your correspondents who are better posted in railroad management than myself can satisfactorily explain.

In the first place, how is it that a man, who claims to be a machinist and does not know a pedestal brace when he sees it, is worth more to the company, or at least is paid more than a good all-around machinist who learned his trade in the company's service? In the second place, a man and boy, both old employes, in pulling up a sand box on an engine, allowed it to catch the jacket and damaged it about twenty cents' worth, are laid off for a week each, while another man, who by gross carelessness, spoils a tumbling shaft, is overlooked and not a word said.

How is it that a man gets a ten days

lay-off for refusing to do what other men had refused to do before and no notice had been taken of their refusal, except that one of them that refused got a better machine to run? How is it that some men get layed off or discharged for staying off a day, while other men can come and go as they please and no notice be taken of it? How does it come that friends of the foreman can be hired as machinist helper and then put on machines to learn a trade and are kept constantly on the machines and are pushed forward, while other boys who have been longer in the company's service receive less pay and do not get half the show to learn?

Last, but not least, how is it that a foreman can accuse a man of being off drinking or being drunk, when, should the same language be applied to him, the man applying it is either discharged or laid off? Is a foreman so superior to the workman that his position gives him the right to abuse and protects him in case he is abused? Now, Mr. Editor, if you or any of your correspondents can answer these inquiries you will confer a favor on a great many employes on the Union Pacific and other railroads.

E. X.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Editor Magazine:

While so much is being said and done to retrieve the lost grounds once controlled and managed so ably by the U. P. Co., a few short years ago; any person not familiar with the previous management, during S. H. H. Clark's administration, would be led to believe that this company was never managed with profit to the stockholders. Whomsoever may have received profits, or whatever channel they may have been diverted into, suffice it to say the profits were large and the management speaks for itself, inasmuch as Mr. Potter sees fit to return to the old system of keeping accounts, handling stores, etc.

The promotion of Mr. Kimball to first assistant under Mr. Potter is significant as to the ability of the men composing the management under Mr. Clark. Lava bed extensions and schemes of various kinds may have reduced the finances of the company to bed rock. That could not be done unknown to the directors. Diplomacy on their part directed matters that way. For what? A sixty years' extension, sure.

Should a sixty-year extension be granted this will again become a paying property to its stockholders. Why then should not the employes share a right in the profits of a corporation created by the liberality of a government in which they perhaps have been too considerate a factor in alone expecting justice for a very large bonus.

Nothing having been asked but a fair day's pay, which Mr. Clark gave assurance we should always have, upon those grounds, why then should we yield, or be asked? Is it not the some company today as then; have they forgotten their part in a liberal deal, or do they think to steal from our pay? If that is economy I question it. Call it proper theft.

Should Mr. Potter keep on restoring things back to their old places and find them more profitable, which he will, he should then restore the old ability back to the mechanical department; as for that store department he can never raise it above the fountain-head, unless changed to another site.

Whenever these things come about there will be no necessity of hiring men of a poor stripe for 10 or 15 cents per day less than good responsible men can be had for that will stay and add to the profits of the company.

A look at books where men are being hired will show that such is not the case now; that men do not remain long enough to be of profit, made so by the mistakes of those who have been promoted to positions men of known intelligence and ability should hold.

I question Mr. Adams' judgment regarding graduates for managers fully as much as the judgment of heads of departments in employing cartoons for leading men and foremen. Raised in the harness myself, having served twenty-four years in observing the under branches with no aspirations above obtaining an honest living, in which years of faithful service will prove. I submit an unprejudiced view, not with the view of destruction, rather to elevate and defend intelligence. Upstarts that spring from accident and friendship will claim my attention later.

OM.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

The Knights at Shoshone, Idaho, have a co-operative store under way.

Free opportunities to labor and full return to the individual of the results of that labor and the use of his capital, is all that reason and justice can ask.

The Royal Baking Powder, Marburg's Seal of North Carolina Tobacco, Church's Saleratus and Baking Compounds, Van Campen & Co.'s canned goods are not liked by honest workingmen, under the conditions that they are at present manufactured.

Local Assembly 2845, Omaha, has adopted the plan of having a regular debate each meeting night in the Assembly, on some question chosen at the previous meeting. The debate being led by some members chosen and all allowed to take part in supporting them.

Local assembly 4827, The Dalles, Oregon, has been attached to District Assembly 82, and they are certainly welcome. The MAGAZINE agent of the assembly has secured seventy-three subscribers to our MAGAZINE in the few days he has had to canvass in, the most of whom have paid up in advance for the year.

The attention of members is hereby called to article 12 of the District Assembly By-Laws, regarding amendments and resolutions amending the same. They must be sent to the District Recording Secretary at least sixty days prior to the regular meeting of the District Assembly It is just sixty days to the regular annual meeting.

The editor of the Anarchist organ of Denver is in a terrible wrath, judging by the late attack he has made on the District Master Workman of District Assembly 82. The District Master Workman must have sent a shot into a sore place to make him squeal so hard. *To tell the truth about an Anarchist is about as dangerous as to attack a buzzard.*

There has been already too much of this Powderly and anti-Powderly business in public discussion by members of the Knights of Labor. The important issue now is the principle and anti-principle men. What is needed is to have the principle men, or men of principle, on the inside, and the anti-principle men on the outside. Less foolishness if possible.—*South West.*

The cleaning of the Union Pacific coaches at Omaha has been contracted to the Pullman Company. This has transferred the men engaged at this work from the Union Pacific employ to that of the Pullman, and their place of work from Omaha to Council Bluffs. There comes with the transfer also a reduction of pay to the level of that paid by the Pullman Company, which is noted for small pay.

The efforts of organized labor to have a holiday established by law, to be known as labor day, has been successful in many of the States. The first Monday in September will hereafter be known as "Labor Day," which falls on the fifth this year. Workmen everywhere should show that they recognize this and make it a day of pleasure by leaving their work wherever they can and enjoy a play-day as best suits them.

C. J. Driscoll, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Colorado, has prepared and caused to be sent out a series of eight blanks, with questions asking for information for his bureau. No. 1 is for individual employes, with questions regarding pay received, cost of living, etc. No. 2 is for employers of labor, with questions regarding cost of labor employed, material used, etc. No. 3 is for female employes. No. 4, coal miners. No. 5, coal operators. No. 6, property ownership. No. 7, labor organizations. No. 8 is addressed to railway corporations, with questions regarding employes on railways, etc. If these questions are answered in any degree of willingness and correctly, the Commissioner will soon have a store of information of value to every citizen.

District Master Workman Neasham left Denver Sunday evening, August 7, to visit the locals in the District in Kansas, and returned Tuesday morning the sixteenth; having met with the Locals at Ellis, Brookville, Salina, Wamego, Armstrong, Leavenworth and Wallace. He reports an increased interest being taken in the order by the men generally, and says District Assembly 82 is in no danger of wasting away on the Kansas Pacific Division. He left on the seventeenth for the West and will be gone several weeks.

Men in the East who are thinking of, or have arranged to come West to seek employment with railroad companies or at the various trades, should consider what they may expect before they start. Many have an idea that extra high wages are paid men here; this is where a great mistake is made by many; the wages are not high in considering cost of living. The inclination in the West is to reduce the pay to that in the East; employers take advantage of new men, who are given a slight advance over what they have received in the East, and they accept it, only to find that it will not go as far as what they had received. Wages are low in the West when this is considered. Men should inquire in regard to such matters before they are induced to come, learn what pay they will receive and compare it with what is now paid others for equal work. If they would inquire of the men with whom they are to work they can learn what the regular pay is, and he should see that he does not accept less than that amount. By a little inquiring he may save himself from unknowingly assisting in reducing pay. This will apply equally as well to many that have come West and have started in at less than what has been paid others for the same work.

"Opposition to Powderly" is failing to materialize. District Assembly 30, where McNeil, Foster and Carlton hoped to score an anti-administration victory, passed a vote of confidence in Powderly's administration by a two-thirdmajority. *Evidently the fellows* who are "fighting Powderly" are few in number. Joe Buchanan, Joe Medill, George McNeil and Jay Gould, Haskell and the Union Pacific Railroad Company comprises "the gang."—*Industrial Leader.*

In the above we object to the Union Pacific Railway Company being classed in with this gang named. No matter how bad it has been or how bad people think it has been, they still would not be low enough to be thus classed; besides the Union Pacific Railway Company employs, at comparatively fair wages, several thousand Knights who stand on the same platform as T. V. Powderly, and advocate the same measures that are so objectional to many.

The *Railway Reporter*, a weekly paper published at Omaha in the interest of railway men has been commenced by D. R. Honin, late of the *Railway News.*

The *Working Woman*, a weekly published at Washington, D. C., by the Woman's National Industrial League, comes among our new exchanges. It is a bright, well-edited paper and in the interest of a good cause—mutual co-operation and sympathy among women.

There are evidences of a wide-spread conspiracy among the railway kings to crush the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. President Arthur, of the last named organization, has on more than one occasion evinced a desire to separate his body from the common cause of labor, and it is possible that he may find that a closer alliance with and more brotherly attitude towards other labor organizations would have been the part of wisdom. There should be nothing but harmony, and the warmest fraternal feeling among all labor organizations.—*Daily Index.*

The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: First, the cotton-gin; second, the planing machine; third; the grass mower and reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot-air engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the India rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horseshoes; tenth, the sand-blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice making on a large scale; fourteenth, the electric magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the telephone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

HUNTINGTON, OREGON, August 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter very little has occurred in this quiet burg to make note of.

Nearly all of us old Union Pacific men walked up and got our O. R. & N. check on the 17th, and I guess it did us about as much good as the Union Pacific checks used to.

The Union Pacific "pay wagon" has not made its appearance yet and it won't draw a very big crowd when it does come.

Mr. C. C. Hobart, our Master Mechanic of the O. R. & N., resigned and his place is now occupied by Mr. H. N. Webber, who took charge August 15. Mr. Hobart left many friends along the O. R. & N., and Mr. Webber has the reputation of being a good man, so he will find plenty of friends to swell the list of those who already know him.

Quite a lot of Mongolians have passed through here lately on their way to work on the Idaho Central, near Boise City, so that is to be a pig-tail road also.

Local Assembly 4453 have done but little the past two weeks on account of no hall to assemble in. The only hall here is one owned by the O. C. Co. who rent it to the A. F. & A. M. for $25 per month. They in turn charge the Knights of Labor $12.50 to use it twice per month. The rent was more than this little assembly careed to pay and so we will lay on our oars awhile until we can do better.

Road men are making good time now, several crews having already made more than thirty days.

All the railroad shop and car men are making full time and some to spare, so there is no cause for complaint.

The cut of wipers' pay from the Union Pacific price of $2.00 per day to the O. R. & N. price of $1.85 per day has been restored to $2.00, so the "knights of the waste-box" are happy.

Henry Johnson, our car foreman, is still on deck with more business than a grave-digger.

We are glad to state that the story which was circulated here that Brother John McKenzie had killed a man near Butte City, Montana, was utterly false.

"Pat" Madden, one of our passenger firemen of the O. S. L., will take a lay-off soon and visit his home in Wisconsin.

Joe Hartle is building a neat residence on the *Hill. He has a fine location* and his new house *looks well and is a great* improvement to that *part of town.*

Mc.

THE DALLES, Oregon, Aug. 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

This being the first correspondence from this part of the Union Pacific system it probably would be well to give location and capacity of these shops. The Dalles being situated on the main line of the O. R. & N, having for a number of years had possession of the principal shops of this road, it has even in dull times put on an air of prosperity without any great effort on its own part to be a creator or producer of wealth. It owes its existence to trade only. A brewery and a little planing mill I believe, are the only manufacturing concerns run by its citizens The planing mill being principally owned by shopmen. I will here say that the near future promises considerable display of enterprise in the form of a Lumbering and Flume Company, the flume to be fourteen miles long.

The Dalles shops consist of sufficient wood-working machinery and shopmen that when necessity calls for it, to turn out from three to four cars a day. Ten lathes, including driver and axle lathe, one car wheel boring machine, two planers, two shapers, drill presses, bolt cutters and other necessary tools in proportion. This being at present under the care of C. C. Hobart as master mechanic; but he having resigned, to take effect the fifteenth, leaves us in ignorance as regards the future managemenr; although there are some rumors to the effect that Mr. Webber, division master mechanic at La Grande, is to take charge. To judge by those that seem to know him he would give satisfaction both to the road and employes. Under the present circumstances the balance of the bosses and men naturally feel a little unsettled, as there is danger of this resigning becoming epidemic ever since Mr. Potter went over this road, in spite of our shop phrenologist's declaration about Potter's bump of justice and right being well developed

To give the new master mechanic a clear track, Albright, the boss boiler-maker has also resigned. Some of the boys are thinking of adopting the same term whenever they are going to "git."

Jake Whitle had a mishap lately on his regular evening trip on horseback to his country residence; his saddle slipped. He has been laid up several days. He says, "I was only hurt internally," but that does not make our sympathy any the less.

Tom McCarthy has gone to the Blue Mountains for an airing and a look at the fine scenery; he is our shop photographer also. We all wish him and his wife a good time.

Engine No. 23 is being fitted out with new crank pins and solid end side rods; the only engine with them on this road and probably the best one. This being a Navigation Company also, we have on the river beach a steamer for repair, being under the efficient

care of P. De Huff, which is a guarantee for it being well done.

A few of our citizens are expected soon to put on an opposition line of boats from here to Portland.

A number of the boys have been doing good work for the MAGAZINE lately. I am told that you can expect an addition to your former list of subscribers at this place of a hundred or probably more. As for the order; ever since the lease took effect, we have had the experience of quite a revival, most of the men in the shop belong to it; those that do not, with a very few exceptions, are either men that are not wanted or they are considering the matter. The attendance at meetings is not as good as it ought to be, probably on account of hot weather, although improving. Those members that were in arrears here nearly all paid up, and as we are now members of your District Assembly I can assure you we are aware of our duties as well as our rigths. RALLY.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, Aug. 5, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Feeling that a word from our "sunny land" might be of interest to the many readers of your Magazine, which is doing so much to aid in the noble struggle in which we are engaged, I shall endeavor to give a few jottings as they may present themselves to my mind.

Our order is advancing with rapid strides and is already recognized as a power for good throughout our entire state. New assemblies are constantly springing into existance, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great cause of all mankind, organized and equipped for the great struggle to elevate the laboring class. We are right and the world knows it and is on our side.

July fourth was a glorious day with us and the order acquitted itself in a most elaborate manner. The procession was the largest ever witwessed by the people of this state and the orations by such gifted orators as Senators Mallery and Mann were overflowing with noble utterances and patriotic words. Such celebrations of our National Birthday are well calculated to keep fresh in the memory of the young of our boundless country the principles and actions of our forefathers, who bled and died that this country might live and that we and our posterity might enjoy all the benefits of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Our State Assembly convenes on the fifteenth of this month and from present indications will be a large and able body.

We have recently procured an official organ which will, we are confident, do much for our benefit.

Wishing you success in your every undertaking for the upbuilding of our great brotherhood, I am, Yours truly,

J. W. WHITE.

SALINA, KANSAS, August 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Before entering into a declaration I would most respectfully ask to be pardoned for not being more prompt in sending in the general news on this part of our line.

Well, for the past two or three months the heat has been almost unbearable; a continuous heat, the nights even uncomfortable for to rest the human body. The ink in some few instances dryed on the pen before it could reach the paper. Thank God it is better now, lots of rain, windy weather and cool.

Our Local Assembly is holding fast as you will see by the last report. Of course as in good gardening, the weeds must be raked out and kept out, otherwise you cannot raise anything worth having.

I am glad to inform the readers of the Official Organ of District Assembly No. 82, that Local Assembly 3005 is on a solid foundation.

Since my last letter I have tried to get more patrons to the Magazine but with no luck, but have the promise, in the near future, of a fair list.

Times are, as a common saying, fair, considering the dry spell, and not an average crop of anything except oats and potatoes.

Our new railroads, the Chicago & Rock Island and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, are mending their tracks this way, and before winter they will run trains in here and whoop things up generally.

Our noble District Master Workman Thomas Neasham honored us with a visit on the 10th inst., and am very sorry that we did not know anything of his coming; only one hour before the train arrived did I know of him coming, therefore this Local Assembly could not receive him in a better manner than we did, and on the evening we could not get our sanctuary room, therefore we congregated in the City Council chamber and made the best we could considering the intense heat, which seemed to affect Brother Neasham to a great extent. We showed our visiting District Master Workman all about our young city and he seemed well impressed with its natural beauty and its prospects in the future. We hope we will have better accommodations when he visits us next time.

I attended a social of Local Assembly 9044 at Solomon City on last Friday evening, August 19, and found that the above assembly is in good running order and composed, to a great extent, of farmers (the same as we are taking in now), and the well-to-do ones in particular, so I dare say that L. A. 9044 is composed of nearly all Union Pacific employes and farmers, That assembly has not joined either State or District and I was invited to attend their meeting next Saturday night and explain and advise which is the best to join for their health. I must say we had a very pleasant time. After speaking we adjourned to the dance hall and partook of a bountiful supper and danced to the small hours of the next morning. I think that L. A. 9044 is

fit for our District Assembly 82, as they are all wide awake members. I shall report to you my next visit and all about it.

Brother Neasham promised us some documents for instruction, regarding the press generally throughout the land falsifying and misstating every expression of our noble General Master Workman T. V. Powderly. This is our greatest enemy to the cause now.

This State Assembly has had their meeting and I will here say one thing in regard to the installation of the officers of the State Assembly of Kansas, from the *Labor Chieftain* of August 19, 1887: "Installation of officers was then declared in the order of business, and the officers took their respective places. While in this position a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors was read, and each—with one exception—expressed his assent to the same by raising his right hand."

Now all but one agree on the point of Prohibition, but are they not all Knights of Labor? This State Assembly has been framed principally by material of that kind, disregarding the true principles which founded our noble order. There is discord and discontent everywhere whenever you tread on the individual liberty of a true Knight of Labor. How can a member of the Knights of Labor be true to his obligation when fanatics extract an oath from him to do something which he knows he cannot abstain from? I love and respect a natural tetolaler, but have no use for a prohibitionist. I know what I am talking about and have the experience here. If we will have to administer an oath first to make a Knight of Labor good then I think we commence at the wrong end. This movement will, in course of time, be an injury to our noble order, and it is felt all over the States where such a fraud, as Prohibition is, exists. It brings every true citizen of this nation in a very questionable position.

Our District Assembly 82 numbers ten to one of our State Assembly and we do not swear to a bare-faced lie either. Hoping we will have all the prosperity in our District Assembly which the Supreme Ruler can bestow upon us.

I have never seen any answer to District Assembly insurance system?

Our Local Assembly celebrated the Fourth of July by a basket picnic and had a very pleasant time which gave new life of our National Birthday to this community. Ellis and Brookville did the same. 3005.

OMAHA, NEB., August 22. 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The air here is full of rumors, but how much is true is hard to say, but nearly every day some prediction comes true.

D. D. Davis, the freight auditor, has stepped down and out. I am informed Mr. Davis intends to go farming. Several other officials have also resigned during this month, but no change has been made as yet in the motive power department.

Work in the shops is brisk just now. They have commenced to build a new engine, which is the first for some time, as all new work had been stopped.

For some cause or other they seem to have quite a hard time to keep good machinists here, as they are coming and going all the time; some only stay a day or so, which gives the shop a kind of tramps rest appearance, much to the disgust of the old employes.

There has been one new man hired in the foundry this month, the first for over a year, which is quite encouraging to the moulders.

The car cleaners have all been transferred from Omaha to Council Bluffs, and the cleaning, I am informed, has been let by contract to a man from Chicago. C.

LARAMIE, Aug. 22, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

After an absence of six weeks we are again back amidst the noise and bustle of the machine shops. We find everything looking as natural as when we left, except the engines which were on the pitts are gone and others in their places.

Work seems to be as plentiful, with no larger force of men. The work seems to go on under the new foreman and bosses as it did before.

Business on the road keeps very good and in consequence the company at this point is short of motive power and the engines are run to the full capacity and cannot have the repairs done to them. Wheels are sometimes mended.

Work in town is plenty, with plenty of laborers to do it.

The glass works and the soda works approach completion and both are expected to be in running order in about a month. A company has been organized, and I am told the contract let, to build a flouring mill, also a concentrated lye works.

The University is about ready and is to be opened the first Monday in September.

Houses are being built in every portion of the town. The Albany County bank will soon be ready for occupancy and two or three new stores are nearly completed.

The outlying country is being more fully occupied; so much so that herds of cattle and flocks of sheep will very soon have to move further back for want of range.

The long talked-of, long looked-for and often prophesied railroad has not arrived yet, nor do we hear of any prospecting or surveying party being out looking for the most feasible course to take.

The meetings of the assembly are very well attended and considerable interest is manifested. J. H.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

If one were to judge by the newspaper reports that have been sent out from here the past few weeks, Denver has been in a lively condition and in immediate danger of an Indian invasion, and that the citizens were mostly engaged in getting firearms in shape so as to be prepared for the worst.

If something of this kind would happen it might break the present monotony and we might have to report a lively time.

The Governor has sent a carload or two of Colonels, Majors and Generals, etc., and a few privates into the mountains to assist in arresting two Indians for stealing horses. They are with Colorow, the Ute chief. It is reported that Colorow has asked the government for a cannon, and that the officials sent back to learn what he wanted of it and if he wanted it to kill soldiers, but he said he wanted it to shoot cowboys with; kill soldiers with clubs.

We have several sad accidents to report. On the 20th Mrs. Reily, an old lady 85 years old, was run over and killed in the K. P. yard; she was supposed to have been on the tracks picking up coal.

On the 23rd Bro. Samuel Martin, an employe in the Car Department and a man over 60 years old, fell from the top of a car and broke his hip. He was taken to the hospital, but his great age will be against his speedy recovery.

On the eve of the 28th there was another sad accident in which P. Masterson, an engineer who has run between here and Sterling, lost his life.

There was on the afternoon of the 24th the heaviest rainstorm seen here for a long time; the creeks all running high. The express which leaves here at 9:40 p. m. over the Julesburg was taken out by Engineer Masterson and engine 702. When it reached Sand Creek, just out of the city limits, the flood had undermined the dump at the east end of the bridge and the engine and baggage car went through into the torrent, where at this writing they still lie. The engineer was either carried down the current or his body now lies under the engine, which lies partially buried in the sand. The fireman, Smith, was very badly injured. He was knocked insensible, but his body caught on the bank, where he was found in time to prevent the current from carrying him down.

A young man by the name of Ceander, who was riding on the platform of the baggage car, was also killed.

The bridge was repaired so as to enable trains to pass in a few hours. The steam wrecking derrick stationed at Cheyenne has been brought here to raise the engine.

The train was moving very slow at the time of the accident or there would have been another Chatsworth horror to report.

The shops are full of engines wanting repairs as well as the yard with cars. The shops are running short handed, and no new men being employed. The mechanics that have been put on lately leave in a short time, not being suited with the pay offered them. There are a few A 1 men in the city that could be employed, but such men want men's pay.

An improvement has been made in the East Denver Shops. The paint shops have been re- to the round-house and the boiler shop into where the paint shop was; the tinners being given a corner. A third rail has been laid to the shops and some of the pitts narrowed up, and preparations made to do all repair work, both broad and narrow guage, at the machine shops, and it is understood that another wise move goes with it; that is, the concentrating of all this work under one gang boss. This is a move that should have been made years ago.

The General Manager can save a good many dollars each day if he will order a grind stone sent to the East Denver Shops.

The Trades Assembly are preparing to celebrate Labor Day with a picnic at Argo Park.

Attendance at the Assembly is good and increasing: showing the increasing interest that is apparent everywhere. SCRIBE.

P. S.—Since writing the above Brother Samuel Martin has died at the U. P. Hospital. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, the 28th. Brother Martin has been an earnest member of the Knights of Labor, and 3218 has lost a regular attendant.

ELLIS, KANSAS, Aug. 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Not seeing any correspondence from Ellis for some time I thought I would make the effort to write something to show the interest taken by the employes in the affairs of our organization. We are laboring under a great disadvantage, not being able to secure a hall large enough to accommodate our members. Two years ago we had ample room, but at present it is not the case. Our membership consists of all the shop men as well as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and section men.

Business on the road is good. Abundance of work in the shop, but the force employed for the amount of work is limited. The reduction of force struck Ellis as well as other points on the road. We have been informed that the company was compelled to curtail the expenses by reducing the mechanical department of the road. Now, the question is have or will they accomplish the results desired if the force retained will not be sufficient to keep up the work, including running repairs. The results will and must be disastrous to the company, but time will tell.

With the limited number of men employed at this point work is progressing. Engines 708, 706 and 354 have been turned out of the Ellis shops, all in good shape, this month. Engine 361 will be out the first of September.

Engines 404 and 704 are in for general overhauling. Engine 712 is in for light repairs and will be out in a few days.

Engine 557 has been sent to Armstrong shops for repairs. I understand others will follow, on account of the limited force employed here at Ellis. Will this justify the company? In the history of the K. P., with about the present force, this division received the credit of running at less expense per mile than any other division in the United States, but since then things have changed. Some of the work has been sent to other shops and the work charged up to this division. Some one else will and does receive the benefits and honor, if there be any, from those that manage and labor to accomplish an honest reputation.

Brother Neasham visited our L. A., which greatly benefited our members. They have been inspired with more enthusiasm, and we all say come again. He is the right man in the right place. L. A. 2932 are unanimously in favor of having him occupy the D. M. W. chair for one more term at least.

GEO. C. MILLER.

EVANSTON, WYO., Aug 23, 1887,

Editor Magazine:

The boys are well pleased with the last issue of the MAGAZINE and they are anxiously waiting for the next, for they say it is improving all the time and our friends on the outside confess the same, that it is a first-rate magazine. Work in the shops is about the same. Engine No. 956 is out and doing well and Nos. 812 and 815 have been in for repairs and will be out in a day or two. The 943 is looming up in good shape. Engineers and firemen are kept busy on the road.

Before I close I will say that Local Assembly 3274 is going on pretty well now we are increasing in numbers.

Evanston will be able to boast soon of a fine brick asylum and a fine brick county jail 25x50. I hope you will excuse me for keeping this letter so late as I have been called to attend a sick brother and get brothers to sit up with him; his name is Wm. Hardy and we are doing all we can for him.

It is reported here that Mr. G. W. Dickerson has gone to Butte City, Montana, and that Mr. McIntosh, of Ogden, takes his place. The boys are anxiously waiting for Brother Neasham to come and visit us again.

T. E. M.

NEW YORK LETTER.

JOHN SWINTON—A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO HIS STERLING WORTH—THE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Alas! and alas! the withdrawal of John Swinton and his paper from the field of labor and from among the foremost of those noble Knights *who have battled for the right*, will cast a gloom *over the hearth of all true men.* The Nestor in *point of wisdom and courage*, and the Achilles in impetuous valor, one of the ablest defenders to make the proceedings of real service to the cause of labor. Failing in the exercise of these virtues, the Convention may, unhappily, promulgate a name for the party, a principle, or a measure which may prove to be the death warrant of the politically organized forces of industry.

The vital points at issue are: First—A suitable of the cause of labor, in its broadest sense. John Swinton has done better service, made more sacrifices, fought more bravely for the working people than nearly any other man when all things are taken into account. Detesting, hating and despising the hoggish monopolists and capitalists, he laid the scorpion lash of his hot indignation over their quivering hides with the concentrated force and energy of his vehement and earnest nature. As a labor journalist he feared no man, no corporation, no combination of aggregated wealth, and when he launched his journal on the sea of polemic strife he wanted it to be known of all men that it was *John Swinton's Paper;* hence that title clearly and emphatically declared that John Swinton was its owner and editor, and assumed all the responsibility of its bold, defiant and incissive utterances—as though when he sent it forth he exclaimed:

I cast my challenge at your feet,
And there it is: *John Swinton's* sheet;
What'er appears upon its page,
There lie my gauntlet and my gage!

That his invaluable services were not appreciated and that criminal neglect and green-eyed jealousy worked their baneful influences to bring about his financial ruin there can be no doubt, hence his acebrity of temper and his cynical sentiments, verbally expressed; but as a writer, working faithfully in the interests of the people, he was thoughtful, wise and prudent. And good cause he had for his bitterness of soul, for no man was ever more severely tried by the ingratitude and gross thanklessness of those for whom he loved to labor. The demise of *John Swinton's Paper* is a blot upon the name of organized labor, while its brilliant life was a crown of glory and a wreath of honor to him who created it and upheld it so long in the face of obstacles that would have appalled the majority of men.

The Convention of the United Labor Party, to be held in Syracuse, New York, next week, will be one of the most important Conventions ever yet held in behalf of labor and its concomitant interest, and it will require the exercise of much wisdom, discretion and personal disinterestedness generic name for a party embracing within its lines something more—very much more—than *labor*. Standing, as the new party does, in contradistinction to the two parties now held in the chains of the monied powers, it follows of course that all those elements of strength opposed to the Democratic and Republican rulers and leaders, should be called upon to rally beneath a banner broad enough to cover all the friends of industrial progress and reform.

Second—The adoption of principles and measures that will clearly set forth the most *practical* remedy for the wrongs to which wage and salaried industry is subjected—measures that will most *speedily* do the work.

Third—The desirableness of a brotherly, patriotic selfabnegation, such as will cast behind it, as most unworthy, any desire to force the adoption of a pet idea or a vain-glorious personality upon the consideration of the Convention.

W. S. T.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. OCTOBER, 1887. No. 9.

WANTED — BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

An official of the Union Pacific once remarked, that he had seen the time when the men would fight for the company, when they would enter into the spirit of every move of the company with a will, but it looked to him now as if that feeling was changing to the contrary. He did not offer to suggest a reason for it, but thought the cause lay wholly with the men.

Without questioning the truth of his remarks as to its application to the men on the Union Pacific, for that was before organization had been much thought of among them, but to consider it as applying to the employes of all large corporations, is there not considerable truth in an assertion that employes of all large corporations carry to a great extent a hostile feeling toward their employers, and is there not a perfectly reasonable cause for this?

The employment of large bodies of men by individuals or corporations has come with the present generation. When the time was that the employer and his workmen worked side by side there was a sort of unison of feeling between the two and each regarded the welfare of the other. But the present generation has seen a great change in these conditions; the employer knows his workman no more, he has employed a person to represent *him; his employes* he has grown to regard the same as his horse or machine, something that with a given outlay will bring him a given return.

The workman at the same time has been learning that he is not a mere machine, and that if he looks at his own interest as he has a right and should he will not be considered such; he will be regarded as he regards himself.

The employer having the advantage, tries to make his opinion the prevailing one. With such conditions it is not at all strange that the workman has grown to consider that he has nothing in common with his employer, and it is certainly not his fault that such should be the case; he has remained the workman, it is the employer that has changed.

The workman sees the employer in his office order his discharge on the say-so of his go-between, without inquiry as to causes; he has ordered his pay reduced—sometimes called adjusted—without a moment's notice. He has seen every means used that human and inhuman thought could conceive to get more out of him and to pay less for it; and the last ten years has seen this spirit grow wonderfully. Can the old time spirit be expected under such conditions? Is there not sufficient reason for the workman to feel apart from his employer? That it should be different all will admit, but by who and how are these changes to be brought about is a question that

should have the attention of all thoughtful men.

Railroad and mining corporations present the conditions that cause this estrangement more than any other; their employes are scattered over large territories, under conditions as varied as the distance.

The employer is signified in the word company, which is indefinite and unlocative. It is a question if an employe of a railway corporation was to start out to find his employer that he would ever get to him. A call on the division master mechanic, superintendent, general manager or president would only bring out the fact that they were paid employes of this mysterious something called a company.

If it was the stockholders that he sought there would be about 7,000 in case of an employe of the Union Pacific to see, or one for about every two employes' of the company. They are the employers but unquestionably each one of them would say if approached, we have an organization to look after the mutual interest of our business; would refer him to certain officers of that organization, which would take the man back to the high-paid employe again.

With the facts before us that these representatives of the employers are only employes themselves, interested to the extent of the amount of money and influence it brings them, they therefore can represent only poorly the sentiment or feeling that should exist on the part of the employer toward his employes; therefore it can only be expected that the employe, working under such should act only in equal proportion, and thus lack in a proper interest in the welfare of the business in which they are engaged.

Steps should be taken to make it possible for the old-time mutual *interest to be renewed*, and that *can only be done* by renewing the old-time conditions or an equitable substitute for it.

If the official referred to above should be asked to name a remedy he would undoubtedly say simply that the men should do all in their power for the company; fight for it if necessary for the goodness of the company in giving work to them. Work, eat, sleep and die and ask no questions.

If a workman was asked his answer would be, let our employer—the company—treat us at all times as men, as his equal; let him remember that we are of more importance than tools, of more importance than the capital he has invested; that we are endowed with mind, feelings and ambition, sometimes rougher but equally as sensitive as his own; that we are partners in the business, furnishing the needful muscle and brains; cause his representatives to treat us as he would were he directly engaged in superintending the work. When this is done there need be no fear of the results, everything will move with a will; when there is any fighting to be done we will defend our interests equally with any, but if we are to be regarded as tools, for your representatives to handle as they choose, you can expect nothing only as you get it out of tools, but with much more uncertainty than with tools.

Many may say to the workman's answer that that is the way it is now, but such a remark comes from being ignorant of the situation. the thoughts expressed by the official covers the plan generally followed by all large corporations or rather by the hired representatives.

A man commences work for a large corporation, he settles down, starts a home and from all that he can judge, intends to make his occupation his life's work—the supplying of brains and muscle to a large enterprise. He is directed by a man paid like himself, but who occupies the position of representa-

tive to the employer. This directing person is changed often without materially affecting the man's occupation till at last one is placed over him who comes to him and says: "I don't want you any more, you can go." But who are you the man says, and how much stock do you own in this business? "Do you know who you are talking to; I am the boss here, you must go." Such instances are of common occurence in large companies, and it gives to every man a feeling of uncertainty and unrest; he knows not when his time is to come; he regards the corporation as this foreman represents it.

It is not to be supposed that the individual members of the corporation would care who did the work or how long they remained in their employ, and of themselves would not countenance any over-bearing act of their representative; but there is no way for them to know different, and thus a hostile feeling is kept up at all times and while it lasts there need be no hope for that desired condition. If there is any fighting to be done it will be as cats and dogs.

There has to necessarily be a means provided whereby the two great elements of all large enterprises—the stockholders and the workmen—can fully understand each other, and to do this they must meet each other on an even plane.

The stockholders have their organization with representative executive power placed in the board of directors; the workmen must have their organization and between the two there must be federation.

Why should not the employes be represented in the board of directors of all corporations employing large bodies of men, in proportion to the interest they have in its success, which is a living for themselves and families? There would under such conditions be no clashing of interests nor would the personal or financial interest of any of the stockholders be handicapped.

THE NEEDS OF EDUCATION.

Much has been published in these pages on this subject, but it is one that too much cannot be said on. Education is the lever by which labor must raise itself, and without it organization will amount to nothing.

Education improves every man and will raise him up in his own estimation and the estimation of others.

John Bascom in his article "The Gist of the Labor Question," extracts from which we publish on another page, said nothing truer than, "not till men themselves improve will their condition much improve."

There is little to be hoped from a man that is never seen studying something or listening to others lecture or speak on subjects of importance to the human family.

It is a marked characteristic of the average worker to avoid the study of anything that will improve his mental capacity and consequently his whole being.

"I have no time to read," is too often the excuse, when if they would but estimate the time they waste every day and how much could be added to their mental storehouse by putting this time to use, they would be surprised at the smallness of their excuse.

"I cannot afford to purchase books and papers" is another excuse some offer, but if they have a desire for reading and study they can get all they wish free of cost; if they have an inquiring mind it will not have to hunt, but what they need will be offered to them.

There is another class who do read that are as bad off as the non-readers. They will say when asked to subscribe for a paper or book, "I have more reading-matter now than I know what to do with." An inquiry into the class of it will give information of a list of story papers of a trashy nature.

The company one keeps is an infallible mark of character.

The class of literature one reads will measure one's mind.

Watch a miscellaneous body of men enter a reading-room and pick out the papers they wish will give you their character and capacity better than a bundle of recommendations.

Time and money will not deter the man who is seeking knowledge; he may not progress as fast but the gains he makes will be sure and of a lasting nature.

There is a general awaking among all men throughout the civilized world to the sense of a need of an improved condition of things. It is the first glimmering of light to many.

Organizations are formed to assist in bringing about the desire of the members but there they stand, simply because of a lack of individual improvement. This is well marked in the great organization of the Knights of Labor into which probably 5,000,000 men have come since its start. A lack of knowledge and a wish to gain it has been what has caused the great majority to leave it again.

It teaches co-operation, but ignorance among its members is why so many co-operative institutions wane and fail.

It is the bounded duty of every man to inform himself, as far as possible, on all that purtains to his trade or calling in life that he may be the peer of any in it. It is doubly his duty to inform himself regarding the relations of man to man, his duties to one another and his rights in the only known abode of man; for on a proper understanding of these does the life and happiness of his posterity depend.

By the past must the future be judged, hence every man should be a student of history in connection with which he should inform himself of what those who have made *it a special study* have written on *political economy, that* he may be *able to judge of the* proper course to pursue. No one can do this for another; each must do it for himself.

What the organization of the Knights of Labor has accomplished is only estimated by the amount of useful knowledge its members have acquired, entirely on which its future success depends.

To the workers' cry: "what shall I do to improve my condition," the only answer is, study and the way will be revealed to you. "God helps those that help themselves." Improve yourself and your surroundings and conditions will improve.

CHEAP LABOR.

Cheap labor or labor that will work cheap is always high in the end. A mechanic who will come into a shop and say that he is a competent man, and he offers to work for less than is paid competent men at once gives the lie to himself. He knows he cannot hold a place, when he has been tested, and anticipating an early discharge wishes to counteract it by the influence he hopes the lower pay will have, but in the end is where he proves too high at any price.

This was well illustrated at the opening of the Denver Exposition: An engineer was wanted to run the Corliss engine that furnished the power for the machinery and ran the dynamo for the electric lights. An old and experienced engineer offered his services, but wanted $4 per day, which was considered to high by the superintendent. Another man came along and offered to work for $3 per day and was accepted. He started the engine with the cylinder full of water, resulting in the breaking of the bed-piece the entire width, costing about $500 to repair, besides shutting down the machinery for some time and the closing of the place that evening on account of no lights, disappointing hundreds of people who, not knowing of the accident, (it

cannot be called an accident truthfully) had come there to visit the Exposition in the evening, many of whom probably blessed the management. The experienced engineer was then employed.

Experience comes high but it is hoped the men managing the Exposition will not forget what they have learned and never again be penny wise and pound foolish.

Plenty of similar cases can be shown every day on many of our railways, but few of them are generally known because the persons responsible for them are in position to cover them up.

The high cost of repairs, etc., so frequently complained of can be too often traced to cheap men.

THE Brotherhood of Railway Section Foreman, through their chief, M. McInter, have issued a call for a subscription to a fund to assist Timothy Coughlin, the section foreman that is charged with criminal neglect that caused the Chatsworth disaster.

This call is actuated by a fraternal feeling, and is for a good cause. The idea of a railroad corporation pushing the responsibility of such a disaster on to a poor section foreman, to whom they paid but a mere pittance. If he or any of those now employed by that company as section foreman were to ask for pay in proportion to the responsibility that the company wants to have them assume, when occasion suits them, they would pronounce it unreasonable and would discharge them.

If the Superintendent was asked why he was paid more for his services than the section men he would say, mostly because of the greater responsibility that I have. He would undoubtedly scorn the idea of a section foreman being paid for responsibility. But when was a division superintendent ever *arrested and held* criminally liable *for a disaster* on his division?

If Coughlin has to suffer, the pay of foreman he should at once be advanced, as well as many other branches of work in railway service, so that they may be able to insure protection for their families; for none can tell when they may be thrown in jail.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Greeting:

Believing that the interests of capital and labor are identical, and that in order that the greatest good to each should result in any great business, such as the Union Pacific railway is, there should be a mutual co-operative interest manifested in its success by those who derive a direct benefit from its operations, and knowing that under existing conditions this is far from being true. We take this means of presenting to you for your consideration a plan whereby we believe the desired condition may be brought about, or at least will tend in that direction.

In addressing you we are cognizant of the fact that we are addressing some 7,000 persons, who hold shares to the number of 606,724, and that their valuation in the open market at present is in the aggregate of $32,700,000.

We do so in behalf of some 15,000 men employed by you, who hold the brain and muscle that makes it possible for the capital you have invested to make a return to you. To these men you pay about $8,000,000 per year for the use of their faculties. On this amount these 15,000 men must support themselves and families, aggregating over 50,000 persons.

We hold that the brain and muscle represented by these men is of as much or more importance than the dollars and cents represented by you; both are necessary for the success of any enterprise, but bo

should be united by a mutual co-operative bond, in order that the best and most just results may return to each.

We recognize that in taking into consideration the relations of capital and labor, as represented in the operations of a great railway, we do so where the conditions are the most varied and complicated, and therefore where the wisest and most careful attention should be given.

The questions bearing on this subject have had much written in regard to it, and the public mind has been much agitated over what has been termed the "strained relation between capital and labor," many believing that the breach is opening wider. Whatever truth there may be in this we believe comes from the fact that those who are the interested ones know nothing of each other; they never come in contact. In times past when employer and employe worked side by side, or came in daily contact, questions of this nature were never heard of.

Now, in corporations the stockholders are the real employers, with their representation centered in the board of directors. They are in turn represented by men paid by them, but such men cannot be claimed as employes, for they act as employers or agents of them, and that they do not properly do so is, in our estimation, the cause of much of the misunderstandings. The employer (the stockholder) and the employes (the men who perform the labor) are the principals, these men act as middlemen. This is the condition that exists between you and your employes, your wishes and acts are represented to us by a third party, our wishes and acts to you by the same party. While we consider that there is as little cause of complaint *between us as with any like corporation in the country*, still we be*lieve there is much more* than there should be. The third party has not at all times acted justly by either, and in order to discover the extent of this and to eliminate it entirely there should be means provided whereby we may come closer in contact. It is impossible for you, numbering nearly 7,000, to meet with 15,000 men; the proper place and the one most practical is within the board of directors. They are stockholders elected by you all to take charge of and direct the interests of all; they are also the ones in whose hands the employes' interests lay without representation.

If the body of the employes were represented by election from their number, in this body in proportion to their interest invested in skill and time, the old-time relation between principals, which went out by the formations of corporate bodies, would, as near as possible, again be established for the good of both. This, is our plan.

The fountain head of all power in the directing of affairs, centered in this body, would insure the best possible results and would check the tendency of the agents to act in behalf of personal interests. Direct relations, as near as possible, between employer and employe would be established.

The formation of a board of directors on such a basis, giving the employes representation, would not compromise your interests in the least but would act the reverse. Men would increase their desire for the welfare of the business in proportion as they would learn of their importance in its success. They would have a channel through which they could act and know that their wish would not be distorted for the interest of an agent to the detriment of the principals. There would be a co-operative bond established that would be difficult to break, an alliance of interest that would over-ride all difficulties.

We do not expect a proposition

of this kind to be accepted by you at once, but we ask you to give it a fair, candid consideration with a view of benefitting yourselves only, the moral fitness of it need not have your consideration. We believe that the merits of it on a purely financial basis is sufficient recommend.

We expect that it will be discouraged by those whose personal power would be handicapped; that they will raise the cry of a lack of discipline and disaster that would follow, but the facts that can be brought against such talk is all sufficient.

MANY U. P. EMPLOYES.

A PLEA FOR THE CONDEMNED MEN.

As the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois has been rendered and by it the finding of the lower court has been sustained in the cases of the eight condemned men, now lying in prison in Chicago, better known as the Chicago Anarchists, to all human appearances seven out of the eight of these men will expiate or atone for the crime they have done, or of which they have been adjudged guilty, by the paying of the death penalty which the law calls for in such cases. To all appearances the fate of these men is sealed, without there is some means devised whereby the clemency of the executive department of the government can be invoked on their behalf, which I trust and pray it may.

As a workingman I cannot call in question the findings of the two courts, neither would I impugn the motives of the jury. The verdict may be a just one according to the evidence taken at the trial. I am not in a position to argue on these matters. It suffices for me to know that seven of these men will die on the eleventh day of November next, *if there cannot be* some other provision made whereby the demands of the law can be satisfied and order sustained. While I abhor the very idea of the use of force of any kind in seeking reforms, except the force of reason and intelligence, still I believe that the executive department of the government of Illinois and of this country will commit a great blunder if they allow the sentence passed upon these men to be carried out; as it now stands it can neither add to the dignity of the government nor to the stability of the institutions of the country. Because the carrying out of the sentence can only have one effect upon this class of people. It will raise these men to the positions of martyrs, and they will be looked upon as such in the cause of liberty, and their deaths will not deter others from following in their footsteps. History teems with incidents of this kind and I fail to find in one single instance where the death penalty has in any way had a deterring effect, but rather the reverse. But in every instance where the punishment has pertaken of a revengeful nature instead of a reforming kind it has proved a most miserable failure, and I fear that it will prove so in this case also.

But what hope is there for these men to become the recipients of the executive clemency while such men as Most, Haskell and others of their ilk are flooding the country with the most vile and insulting epithets that can be applied to men? If there have to be any efforts made by the workingmen of this country in behalf of the men of Chicago who lie under the sentence of death, then I say let these human volcanoes stop their ebullitions of impurities, and not be casting their dirty epithets at men who we need to assist us in our endeavors to assist those men. Let the bonafide workingmen and the good citizens of the country approach those parties in whose hands hangs the life or death of our fellowmen

of Chicago, and seek in a manly and becoming manner the influence of those alone who can commute the sentence. Let us ever remember that there is not even the semblance of anything that pertains to true heroism in the use of insulting and brutal language. It is only the bravado that indulges in such like, and not the man or men who are seeking to assist their fellows. I trust that we, as workingmen, may be able to help in some way to have the sentence of the condemned men changed so that not one of them will be called upon to pay the death penalty of the law. Let us use every legitimate means at our command for this purpose. This we can do without compromising our honor, manhood or our citizenship.

THOMAS NEASHAM.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The Knights of Labor, as an organization, is not a political one in the sense that political organizations are generally understood, still every member who is one as a matter of principle can be nothing less than one who should be ever active in all that honestly pertains to politics.

Politics is the science of government.

The principles of the Knights of Labor are all political in their nature, there is not one of them that will ever be brought about without the direct or indirect aid of governmental legislation; therefore, next to educating men to understand these principles the greatest work should be in devising ways and means to carry them into practice, through the means provided by the constitution of our country.

Many undoubtedly think that they are doing this every time they go to the polls to vote, but if anyone who has been a voter for any length of time was to candidly look at the action of nine of out ten of the men he has helped to elect to executive and legislative offices he must certainly be convinced that he has done right the contrary, and that the parties by which they were elected made no difference in the general result.

The Knights of Labor, as an organization, bars certain classes of men as unfit to become affiliated with it; that the nature of their calling makes them unfit to take part in any reform movement, they being more inclined from personal motives to favor the present condition of things. For instance: Jay Gould could not become a member as well as many others that are scattered throughout the country.

Now the people everywhere are suffering under some form of monopoly which, in every instance, is made possible by bad laws.

The people complain that the Congress of the nation and our State Legislatures are in the hands of the representatives of these oppressors, but they all got there by the votes of these same people.

The nation and each of the states have been in the control of one or the other of two great political parties for years, which has mattered not, the general result is the same, one cannot pick out any particularly blessed state, they are all crushed under the same iron heel.

A political party is an organization of a certain portion of the people for the purpose of promulgating certain improvements in the government, which the members of such organization believe to be for the good of all; for instance: the Prohibition party convey their object in the name, and they would be very much surprised if a distiller or a saloon-keeper joined them and still kept at his business, and they would be laughed at if all the manufacturers and dealers in liquors were to join them; they would be told that there was very little chance for them to bring

about prohibition with such men in the party, and they might better change the name to the whisky party. What would be true of the Prohibition party would be true of any party under like conditions.

The two great controlling political organizations do, or have at some time, numbered as their members nearly every man who has been a voter for any length of time, and those who are known to be outside of them both now are comparatively few. These parties number among their members the Gould's, the bankers, the office-seeking shysters, the gamblers (both the tin-horn, green cloth and exchange brokers), the saloon-keepers, the preachers of the gospel, the poor, oppressed, tax and mortgage-ridden farmer, the day laborer, who can scarcely earn enough to live from hand to mouth, and every other class, grade or calling that can be named, and they are pretty evenly divided between the two, and a nice mixture it makes.

The Gould's, gamblers and saloon-keepers are there to advance their interests as well as the preachers, laborers and mechanics.

What would a sensible man think of an assembly of the Knights of Labor made up of such a mixture? When would they hope to make "industrial and moral worth the standard of individual and national greatness" with Gould's, gamblers and saloon-keepers? Never. But that is just what thousands of members of the Knights of Labor as well as of the Farmers' Alliance and Grange are trying to do to-day. They join their organization to support and further a certain line of principles, and would scorn the idea of admitting one of the objectionable class as one who would injure rather than aid their cherished principles; but when the only time comes where those principles can be enforced, when men are to be elected to make and execute the laws, they will join and be counted with one of the organizations made up of the class they would not anywhere else associate with. Are such men honest? or are they fools and not responsible for their acts? It does not seem possible in this enlightened land that such should be the case, but as it is, why need any one complain or be surprised at the results; is an organization of Gould's and gamblers going to cause the enactment or enforcement of laws to their injury? not if they can help it, and they have been pretty successful, as we all know.

A man had better not be counted at all then to be counted with such a class. Better lose your paper bullet—the ballot—than to shoot yourself with it.

Carry your principles with you every day, election day included, and not be found deserting and aiding and abetting the enemy on the day of the battle, should be the political action of every citizen.

If you believe in the principles which make Jay Gould's, vote for them; if in the principles of the Knights of Labor, vote for them, but you cannot vote for them both at the same time nor expect the promulgation of the latter by a party believing in the former.

N. K.

WANTED—A NEW GOVERNMENT.

T. V. Powderly has written many good articles for the *Journal of United Labor* lately and none more to the point than in the issue of September 3rd under the title of "Wanted a New Government." He describes how the Declaration of Independence is at present regarded and gave the following as one illustration:

The other day while traveling from New York to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad, I was introduced to a gentleman who expressed a desire to learn my views on the right of workingmen to combine for their own advance-

ment. He took occasion, at an early stage in the conversation, to say that he would allow workingmen to organize protective associations, such as would afford relief in case of sickness or death. Beyond the extending of the hand of charity to each other, he thought that they had no right to go. The idea of combining for the purpose of elevating the standard of intelligence among workingmen, looking into abuses in our political system, dictating what the wages should be, demanding the enforcement of existing laws, or the passage of new ones for the benefit of labor, or the repeal of obnoxious laws, did not enter into his head at all, and he was astonished to hear me say that all of these things were in line with what every workingman considered to be his duty. While talking to him I took a paper from my pocket and read from it a paragraph or two. By this time the group had increased in numbers until we had five men who were deeply interested and who took a part in the discussion. One part of the article that I read is as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its people in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

After reading that far I stopped and said: "All workingmen believe in that doctrine." Imagine my astonishment to hear one of the group say: "The man who wrote that was a damned agitator. It is just such stuff as that that is turning the heads of the honest laboring men of this country." I saw a smile pass over the face of but one of the five. The others appeared to be in ignorance of the fact that what I had just read was a part of the Declaration of Independence. With one exception they were employers of labor—one of them a director of a National Bank in New York City.

He then describes how the great American document is being abused by Wall Street, by Congress and the great corporate monopolies of *the nation*, and closes as follows:

It is in vain that I advise men not to drink, not to strike, not to boycott. When I give advice to men to shun drink, capitalists applaud it and say "Powderly is right," and while applauding they may be as drunk as Bacchus themselves, and, furthermore, many of them may compel their employes to purchase rum from their company stores. When I say "do not strike," the employers of labor say that is sound doctrine, and forthwith proceed to lock out their employes because they belong to a society which does not believe in the strike until the last resort. When I say to workingmen "do not boycott," the employers of labor send notices descriptive of their locked-out employes to other employers and black-list them.

I talk against Anarchy, but how long will my influence for good in this direction last when every effort of the employer is being put forth to fan Anarchy into a flame? Employers of labor affect to believe, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that the Order of the Knights of Labor is an ally of Anarchy; that it is revolutionary and believes in violence. If these men really believed what they say, they would have taken passage for Europe long ago. No. The Knights of Labor are not Anarchists, except it is in the sense that Thomas Jefferson was an Anarchist. The real Anarchists of this country are the men who own wealth and place monopoly above the government. Every Senator who owes his seat to corrupt influences is an Anarchist. Every employer who discharges his employes for no other reason than because they have dared to become members of a labor society is an Anarchist; and every man who in any way violates the laws of the land in the interest of monopoly or corporation is an Anarchist far worse than will ever be turned out by any labor society.

No workingman should be in ignorance of what is contained in the Declaration of Independence. That document should be read once a month to every assemblage of workingmen. It should be kept before the public. It is a good paper to read even if it is over one hundred years old. It is as true and as applicable today as when first written. Read it and apply it.

They have a railroad in North Carolina called the "Onslow Road." Passenger agents of this road will be in a query to know how to write up an advertisement that will not contradict and drive passengers away. Take the lightning express over the Onslow road would sound comical.

PROTECTION WANTED.

The press for the millionaire says, "There are indications of general decay of the organizations of labor. Inharmony and lack of energy is slowly but surely killing the order, and the end of the next decade will find nothing but the name left." It remains for organized labor to refute these slanders and prove that the originators are false prophets. It does not require very deep research to discover their meaning. A great effort is being made by the monopoly press to destroy the order. It has striven to stimulate a public outcry against the labor press. Labor realizes the necessity of using its influence against grinding pitiless monopoly, and its press does not hesitate to sound the alarm. Subsidized organs clamour against the faithful sentinel whose columns will enlighten a wronged people. Their efforts to crush the order will prove as futile as they are foolish.

Mistakes we have made, but they are misfortunes which can be overruled for good, through the enlightenment of the people. We are engaged in a noble work, that of abolishing the system of spoilation and plunder; but a system so rooted and grounded cannot be done away with save at great cost of labor and sacrifice We see before us a jagged and treacherous path, but we are equal to the emergency. We must work dilligently, always looking upward, never with our faces toward the darkness, never with our eyes away from the sunlight.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania oil fields will soon be idle, thus depriving hundreds of families of their only means of maintenance. The failure of a firm of iron importers in Connecticut throws a large number of men out of employment. Wages are cut down, forces reduced, the price of produce raised, heads of families thrown out of employment, bank failures—where in some instances hard work and self denial had enabled the depositor to feel that in his declining years he would not be compelled to eat the bread of charity—all gone, with no prospect of regaining it, and the almshouse is his only hope. These calamities bring the poor down to the lowest depths of degradation and misery, while the banqueting halls echo with the mirth and hilarity of the very rich. It is well for America's poor that God has sent a Moses to guide us through the wilderness. Mr. Powderly merits the honor of everyone. He is not actuated by anticipations of reward or desire for fame. He refused a position more profitable pecuniarily, and is sacrificing a quiet home life to plead the cause of wronged humanity in the forum of public opinion, thereby deserving a name in the foremost ranks of philanthropists.

John Ruskin, the great English writer, is hopelessly insane. The poor have last a friend and the world a philosopher. His writings on the money seeking tendencies of the age have been largely quoted.

The plan of co-operation wherever properly managed, has proved a success, and, should it be extended through all the branches of trade, would be an incentive to greater economy, as it would enable the working people to purchase the necessaries of life at less cost than through regular business channels, thus leaving a surplus for future needs. There are in England and Scotland sixty-six productive co-operative factories which manufacture various articles of merchandise most needed by the working class. The net profit from these societies during the past year was $400,000. Co-operation is the stronghold of the poor of England. Outside of these societies penury and woe exist beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe. We must not let monied men keep the control of industrial production.

The questions of protective tariff and free trade are agitating the minds of the people. The future welfare of the workers of America depends upon their proper adjustment. It seems strange that there should be any diversity of opinion among the working classes in regard to it, as free trade is antagonistic to every industrial pursuit. Under that

system what will become of the labor power? It will put a check on the industrial interests of the country by opening up free competition with the underpaid, underfed labor of the old country. Our gates should be closed against the immigration or importation of foreign paupers. The present condition of America's poor is deplorable, but establish free trade and our doom is sealed. History tells us that history first adopted a high protective system, and in consequence got the advantage of all the nations of the earth, and her policy is to keep it. She has grown immensely wealthy under her free trade system. In this manner she supports her monarchy, her aristocracy, her army and navy. But the suffering of the honest poor of England, the wretchedness, the misery and horrors of London, surpass anything which could be found in the world. It is impossible for an honest toiler to obtain remunerative and steady employment, because of her free trade with other nations. We do not desire to be subject to intriguing England's commercial sway. The effect of this system upon the nationalities under her control has always proved disastrous. By her free trade policy she will ever be mistress of the world, will ever crush and enslave other nationalities. By adopting free trade we take the bread from the poor of America and give it to the aristocracy of England. We must protect our people from the competition of foreign labor and capital, so that home industries may not be crushed. Let England use every effort to make free trade proselytes, we will never surrender if we are wise. By the equalization of taxes, which we hope to bring about, the burden of taxation will be lightened without ruining our industries, or reducing the wages of the laborer to the level of the half-starved workingmen of free trade England. English free trade writers say that "The removal of the tariff will furnish return cargoes for foreign vessels and produce an international exchange of commodities." She well knows that she can *manufacture no* article of merchandise that America cannot. No, that is not her motive. Greedy England would have her ships monopolize all the profits of transportation. Indeed, she would gladly sweep the American flag off the high seas. She would place her tyrannical heel upon free America. Examine history and you will find that the United States adopted, as early as 1816, the protective policy; that they reaffirmed this doctrine in 1824, 1828, 1842 and 1861; that they never abandoned it, except under threats made by Mr. Calhoun in 1832, of nullification and disunion, they have always prospered under protection, and sped to ruin under free trade. Of all the nations of the earth there is not one possessing such enormous natural wealth as the United States. Think of the exhaustless products of coal, iron, copper, lead, silver and gold which God in his goodness has stored within the earth for our benefit. Our resources —agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, are unrivaled. Our facilities for inland transportation are the best in the world. In short, our republic is a world within itself.

Why depend upon foreign countries for commodities when we have within our own land an abundance of raw material awaiting development and thousands of honest toilers wandering through the country begging for work. If our natural capabilities for producing wealth were turned to profitable account for the poor, with a more equitable distribution of this wealth, so that not only its consumers, but its producers were benefitted thereby, we would hear no pitiful pleadings to high heaven for bread and justice. It is the duty of every Knight of Labor to use his power to crush monopoly and further the cause of the poor and needy, but let him not entertain the chimerical idea that through free trade these results will be gained, for its adoption would prove a snare to his feet. MRS. DAVID HUTZEL.

WAMEGO, Kansas.

"The certain way to be cheated is to fancy ourselves more cunning than others."—*Gharron.*

THE GIST OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

Under the above head President John Bascom, in the September number of the *Forum*, adds a valuable contribution to our literature on the vex question. We quote the following extracts:

"If we look at any sample of human society in its economic, civic, social relations—say the society of the United States—we are struck with the awkwardness with which its parts go together, the multiplicity of the non-adjustments and mal-adjustments it everywhere contains. Each man should find a place and render a service in society, and society should need, accept, and reward his labor. If this were true there would be comparative comfort and safety everywhere. It would not matter that services, and hence rewards, are not identical; every man would still have a place, and stand in it to his own pleasure and profiting, and to that of others also. Nor is there any impossibility, in the nature of the case, of such a perfect adjustment. There are not too many men—whatever may be true hereafter—nor too few resources in our country for this arrangement. The resources are yet much in excess of the demands made upon them. The obstacles in the way of this organization of society are not found in conditions over which man has little or no control, but in himself, and in circumstances over which his control is well-nigh complete. If men were moderately wise and moderately virtuous they would begin to fall together in action like clock-work, and to measure off the prosperous years with the quiet tick-tack of a diligence neither hastened by the frenzy of speculation nor delayed by the discouragements of failure.

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If we look at society as it offers itself to us, we see that there is a constant tendency to disintegration. Men are failing to find a place in it; are failing to render a service, and so to secure a reward. The tramp is a completely disorganized element; the workman who is drifting from man to man, from place to place, to find work, is a partially disorganized one. Extreme poverty is the product of disintegration, and tends to further disintegration. Society has no need of the very poor. Its elements of ferment exclude them. They lie upon the surface, mere scum, waiting some process of final riddance.

There are said to be, in times of depression, one million of men out of work in the United States. This must mean that there are several millions whose occupation is irregular; who are taken into and dropped out of society according to circumstances. A railroad is in process of construction in the immediate neighborhood of Madison, a city of some fifteen thousand inhabitants. Said an overseer to me, who had a portion of this work in charge. "I can pick up at once in the streets of the city three hundred men." This tendency with us to leave men by the million only partially occupied contains the very gist of the difficulty found in the labor question. It is with this unorganized material that society, as an organization, is contending. It is this alien matter that throws it into convulsions. Not till these men find a permanent and a fitting place in society can society be at rest with them.

The ecomomist looks to competition—that is, the strife among men, prompted by self-interest—to remedy this evil. This evil, however, is simply disclosed by competition, and waits removal by other and more comprehensive laws under deeper and more benignant tendencies. * * *

Competition has two effects, a fortunate one of forecast and an unfortunate one of failure; one of reward and one of punishment. The chief benefit, almost the entire benefit, of competition lies with the first of these two, while great and growing evils may be found in connection with the second. The wise, thrifty man gets ready for competition; he anticipates it; and in this anticipation lies the secret of his success. He varies his goods, he makes them better in quality, he cheapens them in cost, and so he escapes the pressure of competition. Competition is something to be escaped, not accepted, and it does its most beneficent work in deterring the industrious from coming

tax or assistance fund. As soon as it is properly made out mail it to the District Recording Secretary. The constitution provides that an Assembly shall be suspended if the report is not in within 15 days after the first of the quarter. The annual meeting of the District following so closely this ensuing report it will be necessary to strictly enforce this law in order that the District report may be made in time. The October report is the basis on which representatives to the District are to be elected.

Correspondents and contributors are requested to mail their manuscript for the next (November) issue so as to reach this office not later than October 20; earlier than that if possible. The District will convene on October 31; it will be our effort to have the November Magazine in the hands of its readers before that date, so that we may have time to prepare our reports before the District Assemblies.

Local Assemblies in District 82 are requested to have their Recording Secretary or other member of the Assembly write up a brief history of any co-operative enterprises that exist or have existed in their vicinity, stating the class of business they are or were engaged in. If there were any that have failed, to give the cause of it. Such a report is desired at the District headquarters as soon as possible. A report on co-operation in the District is desired to lay before the District Assembly at its next session.

In less than a month District Assembly 82 will be holding its annual session. There will be many questions of grave importance for the delegates to consider. It is to be hoped that every Assembly will send representatives, and men that have the good of the organization at heart who will come determined to devote every moment of the session to earnest work, and come prepared to propose and advocate measures for the building up of *the organization* and the advancement of *the principles of* the order. To do not only this when in attendance at the session but when they return to their Assemblies; to be among the active ones in doing that which the whole have decided as the proper course. The District can do nothing more than outline the course, it is in the Assemblies where the practical work is to be done.

D. A. 82 is not alone now as a district of railroad men, the men on the Pennsylvania railway having organized a District Aug. 27th, and the men on the Philadelphia and Reading expect to form their District the present month. The D. R. S. of 82 has opened correspondence with them, and it is probable that the plan of action and the by-laws of our District will be adopted by them. The Reading men will start their District with a membership of 45,000 men. The following from the Philadelphia *Press* will be of interest:

In a few days formal application will be made by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad's employes for a charter for their new District Assembly, which will be finally organized on October 18th at Shamokin.

The full import of this movement of the Reading men has never before been fully explained, and its future justifies a statement of its real significance. Less than a year ago the "Convention" of the Reading railroad men was found imperfect and faulty, but now, with a membership reaching over 60,000, and with controlling elements in its make-up, it is recognized already as the most powerful body of men in the country. It is this "Convention" that will change its name and appearance in the formation of the new District Assembly.

It now embraces employes in the mines operated by the Reading company; the freight engineers, firemen and brakemen, freight conductors; passenger engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors; the iron and steel workers in the employ of the company; the workmen in the machine shops, car shops, paint shops and blacksmith shops; all the coal handlers of Port Richmond; the flagmen,

repair men, gravel men, shifters, freight men and shipping clerks. An effort will be made to induce all the clerical help in the employ of the company to join the organization. Out of the total number of freight and passenger engineers on the main line division, only three are members of the Brotherhood. The remainder belongs to the Knights.

The prime object of the new Assembly, modeled after that of the Union Pacific employes, is to band all the men in the various branches under one head so that unity of action can be secured, in order to control exclusively its own affairs. One of its hopes is to establish a healthful feeling between the company and the men.

A remarkable degree of harmony already exists between them. This was shown during the past week, when in the great rush of passenger traffic that prevailed on the road the employes worked double time without the expectation of extra pay in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the company. M. F. Bonzano, superintendent of the North Penn and Bound Brook Division, says that 150,000 passengers were handled at Ninth and Green alone during the Centennial celebration, and without a single hitch or accident. Mr. Bonzano adds that he couldn't expect the men to work more admirably than they did last week. He declares that he was actually surprised at their enthusiasm and fidelity, and that he will never forget them. The conduct of the men is explained by the fact that they make the company's interests their own interests.

Arbitration has hitherto been one of the cardinal principles of the present organization, and it is the intention to make it the keystone of the new. It has been found that many more concessions have been gained from the Reading company through arbitration than from any other railroad in the United States. Wages have been increased from 10 to 15 per cent, and all work overtime is paid extra.

The passenger train conductors, engineers and *firemen* have also received an increase of wages and reduction of hours. The same concessions have been secured throughout this city, in all the freight stations, where the men formerly received $1.15 per day, wages have been increased to $41 per month, with additional pay for overtime. This liberal policy on the part of the company was well illustrated last week, when the coal handlers were allowed two days off to view the parade.

The secretary of the Executive Board enunciated some of the principles of the new organization yesterday when he said: "The word 'demand' will never be used in our negotiations with the company unless in a most extreme case, when necessity compels it. 'Demand' is too offensive and radical to be used in our labor transactions at all. In following the policy intimated by that word you always leave bitter traces behind you, and it is the intention of the Executive Board of the new District never more to use it. In cases where any of our men attempt to take the law into their own hands and strike without authority they will be excluded from our organization, and their removal from the service of the company will be asked for."

Editor Magazine:

The various labor papers are full of reports and complaints of the many ways used by capitalists to make themselves more rich, regardless of the poverty and distress their selfish actions cause to the workingmen. Whatever may be said to the contrary by the capitalistic press, the cases are so numerous, and many of the means used of so black a nature, that much of the press of the United States would be required to show the evil and then fall short.

While these facts stand out so plain we are apt to forget how much evil is brought about by those in less favored circumstances, and in the great struggle of life overlook the faults and failings into which we allow ourselves to drift. any casual reader of the actions of our national legislatures for the past thirty years cannot but be impressed with the

to this same soulless landlord for a poor tenement house in the outskirts of the city. This he angrily refused to do, and bade her to understand that if she was not content with his terms she might vacate at once. Failing in her attempt to obtain employment elsewhere, her proud spirit revolting at the idea of soliciting alms, there was, as she in her anguish viewed it, but one alternative, to die. Her first act on reaching her miserable abode was to pen a heartrending letter to the managers of the Home for the Friendless in that city, stating that she had toiled on unremittingly, trying to subsist upon the mere pittance which she received for her labor until her health had given way under the terrible strain, consequently it would be utterly impossible to sustain life through another Winter. She had ever been defeated in her battle with want and woe, and life, she said, had become a burden, she had therefore resolved to take its issue into her own hands and end her never-ceasing trials. Her children she committed to the care of the "Home" and to the mercies of God. She stated that ere this note, penned with a hand unnerved, reached them her soul would be in eternity.

"Close the dim, sightless eyes,
Smooth the cold brow,
From all life's miseries
Death shields her now."

This is by no means an isolated case. Every day in the great metropolis are such scenes enacted. Where is humanity? Where is pity and compassion for human woes and sorrows? Is there darkness where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves?

MRS. DAVID HUTZEL.

Wamego, Kansas.

Orders have been issued to reduce the working time of the 1,500 employes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad shops at Topeka from ten to nine hours, and to give them nine hours' pay in correspondence therewith. This will result in a saving to the company of over $200 a week.

SKILL.

We hear so much now-a-days about skilled mechanics, skilled workmen, and it has been so closely alluded to with remarks about one-dollar-a-day and three-dollar-a-day men that it rather conveys an idea of castes among workmen, something that should be stamped out where it is inclined to grow.

What is skill? Webster says it is to be knowing, to have understanding, to be dexterious in performance. To be used under this definition it is only a qualifying term which must be used comparatively, for one may be more dexterous in the performance of a common class of work than another, therefore who is there, then, that is not a skilled man? All have something that they can do better than some one else, but the word has grown to be one that designates the aristocracy among workmen.

They do not call a man that puts some bricks in a hod and carries them up a ladder on a high building skilled but he does it better than a man working at a vise could.

The man with six in hand who guides a stage, loaded with passengers, over mountains and along chasms, is certainly as much skilled at his business as the man who drives a locomotive, but he is not classed as a skilled man when, in fact, he is skilled, and should be so classed.

There is nothing a man does every day but what he becomes skilled at it. He is more dexterous in its performance than another. Then why should there be castes created, based on the class of work each is engaged at?

In one of the essays by "Wheelbarrow" he makes the following good illustration:

I think it is in the story of "Rasselas" that I read an account of an ambitious man who was promised by the genii the fulfillment of one wish, whatever it might be. He wished that he could be the only wise man in the world, and that all other men might be fools. The wish was granted him, and immediately afterward the people took him and said, "this man's a fool," and they put him in the lunatic asylum, where he remains to this day. He was a fool, and so is every man

a fool who thinks to grow wise on his neighbor's ignorance, or rich on his neighbor's poverty. I object to the principle for another reason. It fosters the spirit of caste among workingmen, and creates a ragged aristocracy, the shabbiest aristocracy of all. In a gang that I worked in once was an Irishman named Jack Patterson; an honest man was Jack, and as true a gentleman as ever swung a pick. He had a son named Dick, and how he managed it I don't know, but Dick broke through the crust that excluded him from the trades, and learned the art of a plasterer. Being now a mechanic, he occupied a round on the social ladder one step higher than we did who worked with a shovel and pick. Having attained this giddy elevation Dick refused to associate any longer with his father. A friend condoling with his mother on Dick's unfilial conduct, the old lady replied: "Well, Dick always was a high-sperited boy; sure, you couldn't expect him to associate wid an Irish laborer." The Federation of Trades Unions would make Dick Pattersons of us all.

I should like to have some of the readers of the MAGAZINE who are classed as skilled men or who class themselves as such, and who receive more pay for such work than others skilled in other work, give their ideas for the benefit of others on the question of skilled and unskilled labor, stating why men skilled at one class of work should receive more pay than men skilled at another class.

N. K.

If every boy in the country who has his way to make would sit down with the fact, long enough to master it, that nothing but hard honest work will bring anything worth having in this world, there would be fewer young men looking for some kind of work where they could keep their hands clean, and in doing which they could lie in bed till eight o'clock in the morning. There would be fewer looking for such jobs, and more who were anxious to work at trades, where the prospect of amounting to something is much greater.—*Exchange.*

Thought is the first faculty of man; to express it is one of his first desires; to spread it, his dearest privilege.

IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH.

Editor Magazine:

The MAGAZINE announces on the title page that it is devoted to the interests of employer and employe, therefore anything that is to the interest of both is certainly not out of place in its pages, and that is what the following is.

It is certainly to the interest of the Union Pacific Company to have men in its service that are energetic and capable of performing the work at which they are engaged; that men not thus qualified would be dear at any price is generally accepted as an axiom. It is to the interest of the men who are thus qualified and in the employe of the company to have such men as their fellow workmen.

First.—Because the quantity and quality of work performed is not estimated by individuals but by the whole shop or gang of men, therefore if an inefficient man is added to the number it effects the apparent result of all.

Second.—In work where life and limb is continually in danger, as on a railroad, an inexperienced, incapable man adds to this danger, which liability is not assumed by the company, as the Courts have generally held them to be exempt for damages for injuries caused by the neglect of fellow employes, hence the need of men seeing that the dangers are not increased, and to be on the watch for anything that will tend to increase it.

It is thus shown that it is to the interest of the company to employ and for the employes to work with capable men. It is to the interest of both, then, to have men in charge who see that this condition of things exists; that is, that those who have the power to employ men do not violate the interests of all concerned, and to be informed when this is not so. There is no better medium than the MAGAZINE to do this through.

It is a fact that first-class men at any occupation will expect and get the highest wages paid for their class of work. If they do not get it at one place they will seek it at another.

The price paid first-class mechanics on the Union Pacific varies according to the trade and location, but to journeymen

are required, the work is to be so systematized that mechanics will not be required, is a popular delusion, and it is likely to be a costly one, unless better sense prevails.

The belief in England to-day is that the apprenticeship system should be improved; that from that shall come the mechanics who have for so many years kept up the supremacy in manufacturing. We believe they are right. We fully appreciate the great importance of our technical schools. They ought to be sustained and multiplied. But when manufacturers—especially in the machine line—make the attempt to keep up their supply of skilled workmen otherwise than by some system of apprenticeship, then we believe they make a serious mistake.

We have been at some pains to look into this matter. So far as our observations extend, in machine shop practice, we find that in the majority of the shops best known in the country there is some system of apprenticeship. In those shops a goodly proportion of the mechanics employed are those who learned their trades there. They may have indulged the machinist's propensity for traveling a little, but in the end have gravitated back to the scenes of their early friendship, and their presence always helps the reputation of the shop.—*American Machinist*

The daily press is a gigantic, organized lie, a conspiracy of knaves and fools against human rights and the veracities of this world. The writers of able editorials are, as a rule, either politicians, blind to the facts of life, or intellectual prostitutes. Capital has learned the power of the press and shrewdly controls what it otherwise would have most cause to fear. A man with clear eyesight and some loyalty in the heart of him cannot be the editor of any important paper. To retain such a place he must keep silent when the truth within him clamors for utterance; he must write what he does not believe; he must give facts a false color and twist them to the policy of the paper; he must mislead his readers, abuse honest men and applaud knaves. In fact, he must be a poor, lying dastard. And he must deafen the public ear with brazen trumpeting about the freedom and independence of the press. Of all the dismal quackeries in this quack-infested world, the American daily newspaper is the most despicable. It poisons the streams of knowledge at their source, and makes the people drunken with its distillation of lies. The capitalistic cancer has eaten its vitals out.—*John Swinton.*

Labor, not money, pays the debts of this country. If you buy a horse and agree to pay $100 for it in the future you have no assurance as to what it will actually cost you. If wages continue the same, the horse will cost you $100, or one hundred days work at one dollar a day. If wages fall to fifty cents a day the horse will cost you two hundred days work, or double what it would have cost you had you paid for it at the time of purchase. If wages should rise to two dollars a day the horse would only cost you fifty days work or half what it would have cost you had you paid for it at the time you made the purchase. Don't go in debt when there is a possibility of a decrease in wages, for although the article appears cheap at the time of purchase it may prove to be very dear before you get it paid for.—*Vindicator.*

How many wage slaves are aware of the fact were there no laws against slavery the average worker would not sell in the market for as much as a good bird dog. Monopoly is making more out of the toilers now than it could make were they its absolute property. We saw a machine the other day operated by one man on a salary of $1.50 per day, which performs the work daily of 200 skilled mechanics. We asked the proprietor if he would be willing to trade the machine for 200 mechanics and own them as completely as he owned the machine. He answered, "No, sir, I make more out of 200 men now than I could make if I owned them."—*Industrial News.*

MISFITS.

They are everywhere to be found. They are not alone to be found in tailor shops, but in every walk of life, among all classes of men. A man who, by natural endowments, is only fit for the hod or the hoe, by some unaccountable freak of circumstance, is placed in the chair of the Legislator, or found directing the affairs of an organization, or in some other position of responsibility needing, most of all, brain and executive ability. He is not a round peg in a square hole, nor a square peg in a round hole—he is a crooked peg beyond all symmetry, a misfit beyond all adjustment. He is not only unhappy himself by reason of misfit, but he makes everybody around him unhappy. In everything he attempts the misfit is so plain he becomes an object of ridicule and contempt.

The crooked peg is always turning in his eccentric orbit, trying vainly to adjust himself, and his gyrations serve only to draw the attention of others to his desperate struggles.

He is a conceited man. But it is the conceit of ignorance and mendacity. He has an exalted opinion of himself, of his ability, and is always attempting impossible things. He is infected with the idea that he must do something great, but how to set himself about it is a conundrum above him. Without sense to discover his own ignorance, he usurps the place of the wise, only to make his own ignorance the more palpable.

The misfit prides himself upon his knowledge of mankind, but it is the knowledge of his own nature alone. He makes himself his own standard, and by it judges the world.

He is cunning, and all the world is cunning. He is mendacious, and all mankind is the same. Himself without a standard of honesty, he suspects the honesty of everybody about him. In short, the misfit is a man who, in his own insignificant sphere, for which nature has fashioned him, might serve some useful purpose, and the *role* he attempts proves to be a miserable failure; his life wasted in vain ambitions, and, at last he sinks, despite his struggles, to the level of his nature.—*Journal of United Labor.*

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are; but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring: Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by 2, then to add 5, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her age, then to subtract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will tell you her age and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old and was born in the eighth month, August.

The editor of the West River *News*, South Londonderry, Vt., writes to a trades journal: "Please to say to any one looking for a good place to manufacture, that if they will come here and employ 25 men in manufacture of any kind they can have 50 to 75 horse-power—water—with buildings, etc., free of rent and taxes. Plenty of lumber, chair and butter-tub, furniture, etc., stock; plenty of wool at 23 cents; plenty of bark at $5 per cord; *plenty of labor cheap.* What more is wanted?"

The following, called a railroad problem, is going the rounds: A freight train one mile in length stopped with the caboose just opposite the depot. The conductor got orders to move his train to the next station, which was just five miles distant. He gave the engineer the order to move, which the latter did while the conductor walked over ahead on the top of the cars and got there just as the engine arrived at the next station, where he got off. The question is, how far did he walk? or, as he was walking during the entire five miles, did he ride at all?

It is said that 95 per cent of all employes of the Reading road are members of the Knights of Labor. The policy pursued by the management of the Reading tends to influence its employes to unite with the labor unions.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNEALING AND TEMPERING FINE TOOLS.

Having had about twenty-five years' experience as a tool maker, I feel confident that I can give your readers a few good points on annealing and tempering fine tools.

I have occasion to visit the large railroad machine shops and other large shops that use large quantities of fine steel tools, such as taps, fluted reamers, thread-cutting dies, milling cutters, etc., and I find that almost all of them lose from ten to fifteen per cent of these expensive tools when they are first tempered, or as soon as they are put into use, and at least twenty-five per cent the second time they are hardened, and about fifty per cent the third time. To avoid this large loss and annoyance, have your steel annealed by the steel manufacturers in short bars from five to six feet long, the sizes you may want, and cut off the required length you may wish for your tools. This will save the forging and consequently much expense, and your tools have not been overheated, and there is no uneven strain on the tool. If your tool is of such a shape that you have to have it forged, do not heat it too quickly, but thoroughly all the way through, and do not hammer nor bend the tool unless it is red hot. Do not hammer cast steel after the red has all disappeared in any case. You may hammer blister and shear steel to refine it at a black heat, but never do this with cast steel, for it will cause your tool to spring or crack. Forged tools should be annealed and roughed out by planing or turning off below the hammer marks, and then annealed again. This will avoid the springing when hardened. To anneal small sizes of steel, use iron pipes, plug up one end and fill up with tools. Sift in fine charcoal dust, plug up the other end, and heat it slowly until it is at a good red heat all the way through, then bury it in fine charcoal or wood ashes. If you have not got the wood ashes, use dry sawdust, and in a short time you will have the ashes *and the most perfect annealing preparation in the world.* Have this in a good tight iron box with a close cover. For annealing such tools as taps, reamers and milling cutter dies, etc.; use fine wood ashes, dish out the centre and replace the ashes with dry sawdust. Heat your steel slowly to a good blood red, and bury it in the sawdust and cover it over with fine charcoal dust or fine dust from around the forge, put on your cover and let it remain cold. I always make it a point to get my annealing in on Saturday if I possibly can, and let it remain until Monday or until cold. For hardening I use a good strong salt brine—about three pounds of salt to one pail of soft water, lard oil and resin, about one-sixth resin to five-sixths of oil. When mixed together the oil should be quite warm, also the resin. Pour the resin into the oil and stir it well. Heat your tools slowly and thoroughly all the way through, then immerse in the salt brine. If a tap or fluted reamer, put it down in the centre of the tub as straight as you possibly can, and move it up and down slowly from one to two inches, so as to avoid a water line, until it is chilled about half way or one-third through, as near as you can judge. This you can determine quite accurately by the tremble of the tongs, caused by the condensing steam around the tool. The tremble will cease when the tool is chilled about half through. Then put the tool from the brine into the oil and resin as quickly as possible, move it up and down gently for a minute or two, then drop it into the oil and let it remain until cold, then take out, brighten, and test the hardness with a sharp file, and you will find that you have about the right temper required. For cast iron and brass you will require the tool much harder than you will for wrought iron. Large tools after remaining in the oil will sometimes draw the temper a little more than required. If the oil commences to boil by the heat of the large tool, have a pail of boiling hot water close to your oil tub, take your large mill or whatever kind of tool it may be, and immerse in the hot water for eight or ten seconds as near as you can judge, and then return it as quickly as possible back to the oil, and let it remain until the oil stops boiling. We will suppose this to be a large mill cut

on top and sides. If you are in a hurry for this tool, and cannot wait until it is quite cold in the oil, you may take it from the oil and put it over a clean slow fire and brighten a few of the teeth, and draw the temper at the same time to suit your work, then return again to the oil and let it remain until cold. It is the safest way to draw the temper on large tools a little on the outside at the same time the temper is drawing from the inside, but there is no occasion to draw the temper on most of your tools from the outside. With this process you will see that the temper is drawn from the inside of tools instead of the outside—the old-fashioned way. By tempering tools in this way you have a soft-centered steel. The brine has hardened the tool so far as it is required to be hard, and the oil keeps it hard and allows the center or thick part to cool slowly. It will not throw your tool out of round, but will run on the centres as true as before it was hardened. Milling cutters, taps and fluted reamers only require to be hard on the cutting parts, and with this process you have just what you want, and you can anneal and harden them a dozen times and never break them. The teeth will not crack off as they do in the eld-fashioned way of hardening tools.

Chipping chisels, after forged, should be heated slowly at least three inches from the cutting edge, to take off the uneven strain caused by forging. Never hammer a cold chisel after the red has disappeared, especially on the edges. The corners will break off if you do. Immerse in clean soft water about two inches, and move up and down slowly, keeping the point in the water at least one and one-half inches, until the water will not hiss on the tool. Then brighten and draw the tool to a sky blue, then drop it into cold lard oil and let it remain until cold.

If a tap or any other fine tool should by chance get too hot or burnt, do not take tool from the fire, but shut off the blast. Get some resin, put it on the tool freely, and let it remain in the fire ten or fifteen minutes, occasionally putting on the resin, and letting the tool cool down to a good cherry red, and then immerse as above described, and your tool is as good as if it had not been overheated. I do not recommend overheating steel. It should not be heated more than a cherry red for hardening, and should be heated in a furnace if possible. If you have much tempering to do, it will pay to have one built. A furnace suitable for heating will cost about $125.—*C. B. Hunt, in Scientific American.*

TWO GREAT GUN LATHES.

The two great gun lathes at the South Boston Iron Works are to be removed to the Watervliet Arsenal. These lathes are the largest in this country and among the largest in the world, and are two of the most wonderful pieces of machinery in America. Each lathe is about ninety feet in length; one weighs about 175 tons and the other about 145 tons. Each lathe is capable of turning a piece of work forty feet in length, and, on the other hand, to do work of extreme delicacy and lightness. Each is in fact a perfect and completly fitted lathe. They have been used in South Boston for finishing the twelve-inch guns, which are 385 inches in length, and when they came upon the lathe weighed 120 tons each and were turned down to 54 tons. The iron crane which handles these guns weighs about 120 tons. It moves forward and back on tracks laid in the lathe-room, and the overhead gearing of the crane can be swung in any direction or position desired.

These immense gun lathes have been at the South Boston Iron Works since 1882. One of them was built there and the other at the Springfield Arsenal. They were both built at Government expense, and are thus the property of the Government, but they were being purchased by the South Boston Iron Works, payments being made by deductions from money due that concern from the Government for work performed. Now, however, the Government claims these lathes and the crane as its property, and will probably take no account of the payment made upon them by the company, holding that the use of the lathes balances the payments made. On the lathes the South Boston Iron Works has done some very heavy work, including one 12-inch cast-iron gun now at Sandy Hook; one 10-inch cast-iron gun, which is now at the Watertown Arsenal to be steel-tubed and wire-wrapped; one 12-inch cast-iron gun with steel tube and steel hoops, finished and now at South Boston, and one 12-inch cast-iron gun, which is to have a steel tube and is now at South Boston already bored, but which cannot be finished owing to the removal of the lathes.—*The Safety Valve.*

and offered to do the work of a skilled artist for just one-half the salary the latter was receiving. And this applies to all trades, except possibly the printer—he never subscribes for anything he has to pay for, and as to job work he has no need of it. The barber, when he wants anything made by a tinner, will hunt up the cheapest; the tinner, when he wants a shave, will go the cheapest barber. And so on down the list until one gets to the bottom and finds that in response to the competition he himself has created his own wages are to be cut down, and he strikes, and is mad because the injury to one is not made the concern of all. But again, what would it all amount to if this system of "patronize each other" were carried out to the letter? The wages of any man must be guaged by the purchasing power of the money he receives. And what system of co-operation can regulate the purchasing power of a dollar and so determine the share of the individual workingman?—*Duluth Industrial Age.*

TWO GREAT MEN.

One great from the position he holds, the other from the gift of God. Every daily paper we pick up just now has a column or more devoted to the triumphal trip of President and Mrs. Cleveland The trip was planned to please the people, who please themselves in seeing the man who is great by virtue of the position he holds. President Cleveland will return to Washington with the memory of rich food, delicious wines, music, flowers, receptions where beautiful clothes are displayed, the shouts of an admiring and approving people, as well as the speeches he made and had made to him—which were as light and lasting as the foam on a glass of sparkling champagne. All this will not make our great man, by the virtue of his office, think there is any need of legislation to help the great body of Americans to be able to exist in this glorious country.

The next column in the daily papers speaks of the Convention in Minneapolis, and what a different tale is unfolded! Truly great T. V. Powderly sits with care written on his massive brow, benevolence and divine love lighting up his face, yet stern in the majesty of his integrity and his determination to aid his fellow man. No flowers, music, rare wines or luxuries deaden his senses. But he is keenly alive to the fact that hundreds of sunken and blanehed faces are upturned to him as their earthly Saviour; that thousands of hands are held out imploringly to him as their Guardian Angel. This great humane man is above a thought of self. He looks pityingly down upon those out of the Order who seek to traduce him and give another coloring to his motives; and his heart aches when he is misunderstood by the selfish, ambitious men in the Order.

While the triumphal car of the man-of-the-great-position rolls over the country, filled with flattery and self importance, the man-of-the hour with his loved friends and earnest supporters around him, is shaping the destiny of unborn millions in his divine self abnegation.—*A. B. M., in Journal of United Labor.*

It is to the everlasting honor of the railway employes that they stand in the foremost ranks of the advocates of temperance reform From Winnepeg to the city of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the thousands of communications from our correspondents on all lines, there breathes but one sentiment, an earnest desire for thorough, genuine, practical temperance reform, a reform clean alike of demagoguery and fanaticism. The only condition stipulated is that the rules of abstinence be enforced alike with officers and employes, and this the latter have the right to demand.

Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do.

NOTES.

The Co-operative Mercantile Company of Minneapolis, Minn., last year did a retail business of $22,834, paying six per cent. on stock and a pro rata dividend of twenty-eight cents on the dollar to stockholders.

Outsiders who got an insight into the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, while in session at Minneapolis, Minn., express themselves as surprised at the evident great improvement of the Order. Some assert that it is rapidly becoming one of the most splendidly organized bodies in the world.

The employes of the Union Pacific Rail. way Company who invested their earnings in property in Eagle Rock are quite sanguine that they will soon be reimbursed for their loss, occasioned by the company removing the shops to Pocatello. They have our hearty congratulations in their merited anticipations, and we trust the company will do justice to them.—*Idaho Register.*

As a test for kerosene oil, take a pint tin cup, fill it nearly full of water warmed so that an ordinary thermometer immersed in it will show 120 degrees, pour a small quantity of oil on the water, stir it a little, then pass a lighted match quickly but closely over the surface of the oil once, if it ignites the oil is unsafe. If purchases be made of from three to five gallons at a time, and this test be made, people can protect themselves.

The Furniture Workers' Co-operative Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, Md., commenced operations some ten months ago with $2,000 and now has machinery and stock on hand worth $10,000, and is in a prosperous condition. In order to accomplish this the workmen, all of whom are members of the company, were compelled to accept weekly but part of their wages, as the balance was placed to their credit on the books to stand until such time as the company might command the ready cash to pay them off.

George A. Denison, who has written much that is interesting to the wage-workers in general, in an article on the condition of the miners says that the miners' boys and girls have no childhood. Hundreds of children from seven to fifteen years of age, are at work at the hard coal mines slate picking, and at the soft coal mines coke trimming and mule driving. Hard, drudging toil is the lot of these little ones, all day long, in the dust and grime of the picking shed, Winter and Summer. What wonder that the majority of graves in the miners' cemetery are short ones. A stunted, defrauded childhood, a sickly and infirm youth, and a manhood old and decrepit before its time; this is not an uncommon experience among these coal workers. It is true that there is a law forbidding the employment of young children in colleries on the statute book, but the evidence is convincing that it is very rarely enforced. The poverty of the parents and the indifference of the employes stand in the way. As late as 1883 there was no compulsory school law in Pennsylvania, and if there be now, it is, like the law referred to above, almost never enforced in the coal regions.

The October number of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, which is the official organ of District Assembly 82, Knights of Labor, is on our table, and it is, as usual, full of matter of interest concerning the problems of the day. It deals with such subjects as "The Needs of Education," co-operation, political matters and others of great variety, and reprints Lincoln's favorite poem, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" There are two special features which deserve attention The first is an argument by Thomas Neasham in favor of clemency for the Anarchists. Master Workman Neasham has been one of the fiercest opponents of anarchy in Denver, and he bases his plea on the fact that the Chicago men will be regarded as martyrs. The argument is presented in a dignified way; he sharply arraigns the Anarchists and their friends the while he suggests mercy. The other feature referred to is an argument for a better understanding between the stockholders and the employes of a large corporation, by means of representation of the employes on the Board of Directors.—*Denver Times.*

umns of those papers at present of the 10,000 Knights seceding from the order in Canada, of the Montauks, District Assembly 126, the Knights on the Gould system of railways, the Pennsylvania iron workers and a few dozens of "decisions" of the Judge Barrett pattern; very important, because they were nine out of ten against labor. The next year we must elect another President and the Denver U. P. Hill organ wastes tons of paper howling about Mrs. Cleveland's bad tact for not shaking hands with Mrs. Governor Foraker of Ohio, and the President's forgetfulness to visit the Grace Episcopal church in Madison, Wisconsin. It's too bad, indeed.

In majorem Dei gloriam.

STEAM DERRICK.

EVANSTON, WYO., Oct. 14, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I see by the last issue of the Magazine that all correspondents and contributors are requested to send in their communications not later than the 20th, as the convention meets on the 31st.

Work in the shops is about the same. Engine 943 is out and doing. Engine 1006 is in for general overhauling and looks like she will be out soon. Engine 1100 is on the blocks for a big job. Engine 995 has been in the shop for repairs; she got slightly bursted up at Granger coming in contact with a short line freight train at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, it was not very light at that time. The engineer, James Maher, and the fireman, John O'Donnell, both were hurt a little. They will be all right after a few days rest.

I am sorry to inform the readers of the Magazine that Joseph Shaw, foreman on the Salt Lake & Western Leigh Junction, is in the hospital at Ogden with rheumatism. We hope that Joe will get well soon.

Brother A. H. Todd, late W. F., has gone on a visit to Seattle, W. T. He likes it there very much.

The boys are very anxious for the second of every month so that they can get the Magazine, for it is improving all the time. That is the report of outsiders.

Brother John Townsend is our delegate from 3274.

Charles Kennedy is doing the round-house work at night.

We have a first-class night school here now three nights a week. It is well attended by the young men of the shops. E. S. Hallock is the teacher, and they speak well of him.

Please scratch out the name of J. M. Kelbeck, as he has skiped out and left his friends behind, or out in the cold.

Our shopmate, Charley Todd. has been sick about six or eight weeks and we advised him to go down to the hospital. He was gone only two weeks when he was back again like a new man. *We are pleased to see him.*

With very few exceptions everything is going *on like a charm.*

We have no hot boxes to pack now like we use to have.

Sorry to tell you that Thomas Duncan is on the sick list We hope he will be at his post soon.

We had a little snow here on the 6th of this month.

Before I close will say I think our Recording Secretary can give a good report of our co-operative store to Brother Neasham.

Our meetings are well attended now.

T. E. M.

LARAMIE, WYO., Oct., 17, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Again I have to say that business on the road is very good, so much so that many of the engines soon as they come in get coal and water then go out again. I understand that several of the engineers have fifty days in the last month, and the coal agent here says that he is way behind on his coal orders, as the railroad company say they have not sufficient power to haul coal and merchandise as fast as it is needed.

There is plenty of work in the shops and all round for the men employed. Many of the men in the back shops have been working ten hours the past three weeks, and the men in the round house are making full thirty days.

The engines are not laid up for repairs until they can run no longer, and those now on the pitts are in bad condition.

We learn there have been some more engineers made from firemen and some have been started who came from other places.

Have heard there are some new dust burners coming, and we may say they are much needed, in fact if there were fifteen more engines on this division there would not be any too many, and we believe the company would be better for it.

Business in town is very good. There are a number of new buildings just being finished and quite a number more just commenced.

The glassworks has been closed a week for alteration in furnace. They are making some very good glass, but believe they can improve and are trying to do so. The opinion is that as good window glass can be made here as anywhere in the United States. The works are again going, but with what improvement we have not heard.

The Soda works are not started yet but expect to begin operations this month.

On account of the high price of meats a co-operative meat market has been incorporated, and hope to commence business in about two weeks. Sirloin steak sells here at 20 cents, round steak 15 cents, rib roast 12 cents, and inferior piece 7 to 10 cents per pound. Mutton by the side 9 cents, hind quarters 12 cents, choice cuts 15 cents, chops 15 cents, boil 9 and 10 cents, pork 15 cents per pound. Yet the firm who have the corner on meats will only pay 3 cents for good fat cows and 3¼ cents for good steers on foot. If any place on the Union Pacific or its branches can beat this we would like to know it.

J. H.

THE DALLES, Oregon, Oct. 17, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

We have been expecting orders to move to Albina but as yet have heard nothing definite. Albina is the terminus of this road, and a so-called terminal company have for a long time past been engaged in putting up extensive shops which are ready now, but as regard who is to run them and where they are to get work from to keep them in motion has always been a conundrum. The idea of terminal works was conceived and partially carried out by Mr. Villard, when he was president of the Transcontinental, Oregan, California, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. companies, but things has changed since then.

In our last occurs a mistake in regard to our new foremen, should be: Charles Fowlkes, general foreman; T. Macfarland, assistant; Simon Frazen, foreman of car shop and car department; Mr. Gibbons, assistant; R. H. Simons, foreman of car repairers and inspectors. Our new shop management is apparently working smoothly showing, we believe, a desire to do justice and and maintain that to a true success so essential a harmonious feeling.

Lately a number of boilermakers and helpers has been laid off, also four machinists.

A general wish would be satisfied if Mr. Editor of the Magazine could be induced, like the District Master Workman, to make an annual visit to Local Assemblies. It would also, I think, be a great deal of benefit to the order if our District officer and others in visiting Local Assemblies would act as agents for the Magazine or induce others to do so, as one of the principle objects of our order is mutual enlightment. I think it is every members duty to get a subscriber for our official organ whenever possible.

RALLY.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

As you crowded out our October letter I suppose you will expect a longer one this time.

Denver is enjoying the finest fall climate in the world, and we hope it will last at least till after the District delegates have made us their visit.

Denver has been excoedingly lively the past two months.

The Odd Fellows were here last month and kept the streets lively for a week with music and parades. The Veteran Firemen of New York stopped off on their trip east from California, and showod themselves and their "machine."

The Exposition has been a great attraction and has proven a success, and will close to-morrow.

There have been also numerous excursions here from the east which have brought in many thousand people.

The building trades were never better than at present, which shows that there is a demand for houses.

Bricklayers are receiving $5 and $6 per day of eight hours, first-class house carpenters from $3 to $4, working nine hours.

The railroads are doing an immense business, especially the Union Pacific. They have not room to properly handle the cars that pass in and out each day and not enough power to do the work expeditiously.

The past few weeks has developed a harvest of smashups and the shops at present are crowded with engines. The Kansas Pacific shops having ten awaiting necessary repairs to enable them to move at all. And there are plenty that want to come in badly.

The shops are very short handed, even for the limited number of tools they have. There appears to be a dreath of skilled men, as none are employed as badly as they need them. As occasionally one comes along and is not employed it is evident that it is not the intention to increase the force any. This is true also of the car department where the force have cars awaiting repairs sufficient to keep them busy for months to come.

The engine and train men are making big time—in fact they are not at home at all, J. T. Fisher, who has charge of the "rod work" at the Kansas Pacific for a number of years, has left the shop to "go firing," evidently having tired of the shop.

The Denver, Texas and Gulf road is busy in their shops. When this road get through connections with tide water, which is its object now, it will undoubtedly be lively with work for a time at least.

It is understood that the Denver and Rio Grande are very busy in their shops as well as on the road, adding to the force in the shops right along.

L. A. 1424, 3218 and 3714 will give a joint ball on the eve of the 31st, at Music hall. An enjoyable time is expected.

Politics are running high here, and it is a sor of a go-as-you please campaign, there being seven tickets in the field, six of which are entirely straight party ickets. There is no reason why a man cannot vote for his principles this fall, and it is a good time for the workingmen to stand together, as they will not have to meet the solid opposition of those that don't want organized labor to come into politics. They want them to say, "by the ballot we do all things necessary for our relief," but don't do it, only say so. But this fall they have a chance to make a start, for it is those that are split up.

SCRIBE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Your New York correspondent has had a sort of a revelation and a wonderful experience since last he had the pleasure of addressing the readers of the Magazine. A trip to the vast and still largely uncultivated West has been followed by a return to the cramped, crowded and ill-smelling Metropolis of the Nation, every street of which has its own dis-

tinctive and peculiar odor—very few good many more bad and all the rest indifferently tainted. Two thousand miles away from this jammed together city, there is an atmosphere which can scarcely have a parallel on the face of the earth. It is so perfectly pure, so sweet, so full of ozone, electricity, and, in fact, the quintessence and double refined extract of rarified oxygen, that to breath it causes an exhiliration as delightful as that which must have been produced by the sparkling nectar served up by Hebe to Oloympian Jove. The Rocky Mountains and all the altitudinous regions thereabouts are a paradise of atmospheric joy. There is a new lease of life in every breath of it.

As to vacant land, there is no end to it and millions of acres are ready to bloom and blossom under the hand of the hardy husbandman. Building lots in Western towns and cities are often given away on condition that the parties to whom they are deeded shall build dwellings or factories thereon. Millions of acres of the great prairies have never been touched by the spade or plow, and millions more acres of arable land will soon be restored to the people. One hundred thousand acres in Georgia are offered to immigrants, gratis, by J. H. Hall of Jacksonville, Fla. Land, in fact, seems to be a drug in the market.

There are eight political parties in the field, to-wit.: The Republican, the Democratic, the United Labor, the Progressive Labor, the Union Labor, the National Greenback Labor, the American and the Prohibition. The Progressive and United Labor parties are very active, each striving to outdo the other in effective campaign work. Their rival leaders, George and Schevitch, are to meet in debate, the champion and exponent of each set of principles being expected to defend them to the best of his ability. There will be a lively time when they come together, for they are both able debaters and admirably matched.

The factions of the old parties are dealing their cards in the back rooms and fixing things in the old way. Spoils and plunder are their alpha and omega.

George Francis Train, depend upon it, will make his mark on the hides of the railroad and other monopolistic kings. He is to start daily papers at various prominent points—notably at Chicago, Harrisburg and New York. He will be a lion in the path of evildoers (if he lives). He is after Cleveland, Gould, Huntington & Co. with a pitchfork, whose tines are at a white heat. He will speak, if he survives Chicago, in all the principal cities, and his blazing course will be as that of a comet shaped like a fiery two-edged sword. There will be red hot work done all *along* his track, for he is a dauntless man, at *once defiant, daring* and aggressive, and he *can crowd more* grand ideas and astounding facts into fewer words than any other orator now living. Train is a man of the people, and although he has trained with the millionaires and is a millionaire himself six times over in Omaha lots, his sympathies are always with the wronged and down trodden the wide world over. He should travel with a body guard of veteran troopers, for his enemies are numerous, powerful and unscrupulous. I predict something startling from Train's present outburst after so long a silence. The human volcano will thunder and blaze, and its scorching lava will leave a scar wherever it touches the hide of a public reprobate. Fearing the revelations of this daring truth-teller, the Federal, State and Municipal Governments have boycotted him, for every hall and theatre has been, by order, closed against him. Even after he had engaged Masonic Hall here he was shut out by the police. All in authority are afraid of one man who dares to disclose the death's head and cross-bones—the hideous skeleton of the social world. Is it not enough to make a man egotistic when men in high places and men with millions of ill-gotten wealth quail and tremble before his scathing and masterly oratory? Especially when his words convey terrible denunciations of political, social and monitary corruption, with figures and undeniable facts to prove he truthfulness of his charges. Train does not deal in abstruse theories, but is eminently practical, for all of his great enterprises have been carried out on practical basis. He is a terror to villians, while the honest applaud and honor him.

The chandelier manufactures have concluded to violate the half holiday law, thus adding themselves to the already too large number of wealthy outlaws who set at defiance the enactments of Legislatures which are too cowardly to insist upon the observance of the laws they make when the interests of capital are effected. The employers claim that they can stand a three month's siege.

Have we a king reigning over us? Postmaster-General Vilas in his flunky speech at Milwaukee claimed that the people of Wisconsin "profoundly feel the responsibility lying upon every citizen of the Union to him to whose *personal keeping* are committed not only the sovereignty and dignity of the nation but the weal or woe of sixty million of their race and a limitless posterity." Was ever such wretched stuff uttered by an American before the day of Vilas' donkeyism? To thus place the servant of the people above his masters is simply a display of gross flattery in the face of a truth which every schoolboy understands, namely, that the people are the President makers, and the Presidents are the servants of the people. Vilas had better read himself up on the Constitution.

W. S. T.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. DECEMBER, 1887. No. 11.

MISTAKEN VIEWS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Labor in all its interests is undoubtedly receiving more attention than any other subject of general importance. Discussions on the subject of labor are going on in every walk of life, and labor organizations are necessarily closely connected with such, and with the greatest variety of views as to their need, use, object and result, and everyone has a different view accordingly, as he sees them from his station in life, or as they personally affect him or fears or hopes they will. Such organizations have been in existance for years, but have not heretofore received the attention they do at present. The reason being their effect is beginning to be more generally felt; people seldom worry themselves over matters that do not affect them personally.

It is in these discussions that mistaken ideas are developed when coming from the outside, and the effect it has that developes those on the inside, for the mistaken ideas are not confined to classes, or lay with those that are opposed to such organizations.

A tree is known by its fruits. The acts of many of those who are members causes probably, as much as any one thing, the mistaken views of the non-member, which arises from ignorance or hasty conclusions, and mistaking the false views of members for the acts or intentions of the whole. There is a reason for this which should be corrected first.

There is nothing succeeds like success, is an old an true adage. The average man is easily discouraged. If he undertakes anything on a sudden impulse and it does not meet the expectations that created the impulse, he is apt to go to the opposite extreme. This characteristic of humanity is well marked in labor organizations, where its effect is anything but for their benefit, where it comes from making an incorrect start or mistaking their legitimate objects, which condition is increased by the inducements too often held out by those who are agitating for and starting such organizations. Men are often led to believe that in a few days or months at farthest they will be able to relieve themselves of all the discomforts of life, against all the conditions that it has taken generations to create.

One person will have an idea that it is an institution gotten up solely to give him with others an increase in wages, or to make the employer give him work or to prevent a discharge under any and all circumstances, and when it fails in any one of these things, he at once concludes that it is no good and has a terrible big grievance against the organization, and will often commit acts unworthy of him, which are credited to the whole body with whom he is associated; he simply has a mistaken idea of its objects and use, or either forgets or does

not want to know. He looks at it as a sort of insurance company to whom he pays a certain amount and expects to be insured against certain things, if this is not done he regards its officers as he does his employer who has reduced his pay. He certainly does not know the meaning of mutual assistance and that he is a member of a mutual society, if he does he has too often a mistaken idea of what it means, and does not add his share in money, intellect or work. Money being the only part he has any knowledge of.

Some join with the idea that to become a member gives him license to do as he pleases, or that it adds somewhat to the latitude he may go in over what he would do if he did not think he was to have the support of the association, when in reality it has the opposite effect.

Too many expect that the organization should shield them from punishment for personal acts, which they know full well they deserve and would expect and except otherwise without a murmer.

These false ideas and expectations, by the reaction that follows, causes often more misery than if the legitimate objects, when understood and followed, would have removed in the same time.

It is too often such results that causes a false impression to go out to non-members, and through such mistakes condemnation of the whole body.

It is well illustrated in President Brainard's article, "Warfare against Society;" extracts from which we publish on another page. Here is a man who is at the head of Columbia College, a man that would be expected to look deeper than the surface in the analysis of anything, showing an ignorance of organized labor that is certainly startling. The word labor with him conveys *the idea of* work done with the *hands only, the organization* a com*bination of hands, their* acts a warfare against society. Mistaken idea like his are common everywhere, not only among those who do not class themselves as workingmen but among workingmen themselves.

If President Brainard was to discuss his subject direct with many who are in the ranks he would find that it is he that is on the narrow side of the subject.

There is probably not a person living, who is opposed to organized labor, who has the smallest degree of justice or right within in, but what would be their supporter either in or outside their ranks, if he understood the real object of their existance; for the same reason there would not be a person that is a producer or aids in the production of anything that humanity needs, and it needs everything that will make life more happy, but what would be active members of them. This can only be brought about by men studying the principles on which they are based and the causes that has brought them forward.

The acts of individuals should not be accepted as prima faci evidence by which they should be condemned, no more than the christain religion should be on account of the atrocious crimes committed by many of its ignorant, fanatical followers.

The ultimate object of the Knights of Labor is to bring about a condition of society that does not exist at present only in name, but which of right should exist. It is all founded on the Golden Rule, which is the root of all religion. Any idea of anything further than this is a mistaken one, whether it lays with the members or non-members, and any acts of its members that do not tend in that direction are violation of its principles.

Right is right and will ultimately prevail—right wrongs no man. Those who recognize this principle say labor organizations are all right

if they are run right, true, and is equally true of church or business enterprises, but they are not run right in their eyes. It is not to be expected that a person who has been taught or made to believe that he is a superior being is going to think that those whom he considers his inferiors are going to run anything as it should be, especially when they have a very vague idea of the objects intended, and are not sufficiently interested to learn. Nor is it to be expected that members will act infallible.

A correct social structure is not to be built of old and untried material or of that which has not been prepared. The present work is to refine the material by education and not to build faster than it is ready. In this the co operation of every rational human being in the civilized world should be had.

If the mistaken views were eradicated there would be fewer shops closed to men with union principles, fewer employers who nurse a hatred of men who are known to be Knight of Labor. There would be no occasion to say that labor organizations are all right if they are run right, for they would be run right. Men who are now doing all in their power to make them ineffective, to force them into acts contrary to their legitimate line of action in order that they may raise this cry, would pursue the opposite course. A certificate of membership would be a certificate of good character, honored everywhere; strikes would be unknown.

These mistakes and prejudices can only be corrected by education, and this is needed alike by members and non-members, employer or employe. When by education this is done the need of them will also to a great extent be removed; till then they will continue in spite of opposition, though progress will be slow, and active, conscientious members will suffer for their advocacy *of them.*

STUDY.

The long Winter evenings now at hand should be taken advantage of by workingmen in reading and study. There is none but what have more or less time at their command which, if judiciously used, will do more than anything else to raise them to a better and higher footing.

If the apprentices would use more of their leisure time in the study of books on the theory and practice of the trade which they wish to become masters of, less complaint would be heard of their not being advanced as fast as they should be. They would force their own advancement. There would be fewer of them graduate into working machines that requires someone's intellect to manipulate.

They have in this leisure time an opportunity to acquire that which they cannot get at their work, and is absolutely necessary for success. A prejudiced or unfriendly foreman may keep them back in acquiring manual dexterity, but he cannot in the intellectual part, and in time they can force themselves out of his reach.

If members of organizations organized to better the conditions of society would devote a little of this time to the study of the economic questions, there would be fewer who wonder why it is that greater headway is not made. They might see plainly what is to be contended with, and in seeing it would know better how to act, there would be fewer who believe that in the use of force or revolution was the only hope, there would be fewer helpless beings carried onward by the tide of circumstances and more that would be lending a hand to keep the ship of state in its proper course. The workingman now feels that there is something pressing against him. He will never be able to repel it till he knows what it is. Hard study and thought will only give him this knowledge.

There is nothing supernatural or miraculous in the world. Everything moves on well-defined and in-

fallible laws, and it is but a fulfillment of these laws that makes every condition we live under.

There is not a person born but what has more or less effect on the general result, it matters not how small the grain of sand, it adds its part to the weight and appearance of the world; its effect is in proportion to its size; so does the mind of man act on human affairs.

Whatever there is wrong in our social fabric is made so by humanity itself; like causes beget like effects; we may complain, rebel or silently endure, and unless we go at ourselves and make a change in our acts and thoughts, there will be no change in the result. We can only do this by increasing our knowledge. It cannot be bought; it must be acquired by hard work, and it is open equal to all.

Men have seen the need of doing something to better their social condition. They have banded together for that purpose, but the great majority have done nothing further. They have not gained a new idea or tried to; they remain just as ignorant of what to do, apparently hoping that some one will do it for them, and if they are members of an organization they believe that they are outraged if some one does not do it. How can hope live under such conditions?

What is to be expected from the man who spends all his time from regular work sitting in a saloon? Is there any power that will better his condition? How much would such a man aid in making industrial and moral worth the standard of individual and national greatness?

Buckle, in his history of civilization, says: "Great ignorance is the fruit of great poverty." He could as truly have said "poverty is the fruit of great ignorance.

The mass of the people of France prior to the revolution were living in the most beastly poverty while the few were wallowing in luxury. It was from this condition they revolted. The cause of the condition lay in the fact that but one out of every thirty could read or write, and the one was of the ruling class. One million of the population took advantage of the ignorance of the remaining twenty-nine million. Truly in knowledge there is power. There is not a social wrong in existence to-day but what comes from the same cause, and can and will be adjusted by removing the cause.

We may complain of the monopolies, the Goulds and the acts of the Pinkertons, but they will exist just so long as the great majority, through ignorance allow it. It was this that caused many a worker to hold out his hand for money on election day. They knew not what they were doing.

Workingmen, take advantage of your opportunity. Do not let your time be idled away. Acquire that knowledge that will give you power. This time need not be spent in the reading of labor papers particularly, but learn from history what has made Nations rise and fall; what has made great wealth and great poverty; of what constitutes man's duties and relations to society. Divide your time in making yourself more proficient at the work you are engaged at, which will raise you to a plain where you can make greater progress. To encourage men in this should be the great work of those who are trying to raise labor to its true position.

See that your children have every advantage to acquire practical knowledge that it lays in your power to give them. It is with them that the future rests more than with yourselves. There will be less excuse for ignorance among them than with the past generation, for no matter how poor their parents may be, they have the advantage of the free schools, the greatest boon to mankind that human thought has conceived; the greatest enemy to superstition, squalor and poverty that the world has ever seen.

SHALL IT BE?

The Associated Press sent out on Nov. 29 the substance of a letter that G. M. W. Powderly was credited with having sent to prominent members of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis in response to one from them urging him to reconsider his determination to resign from the leadership of the Order. He reaffirms his decision, and gives as his reason the abuse that has been heaped upon him by men in the Order and out, his failing health and the belief that some one else can be found to do the work he has tried to do.

In speaking of the slanders and abuse of him and that raised by his opposition to the work of the Anarchist element in the Order, he pays the following tribute to District 82 that every one of its members should be justly proud of:

> Through this cloudy gloom but one ray of light made its way, and that came from far-away Denver, where District Assembly No. 82 passed those ringing resolutions indorsing my course and condemning the Anarchist element which sought to prostitute the Order to its own baseness.

Yes, District 82 did endorse his actions, and will again in anything he may do as well as that in the past. District 82 does condemn anything that tends toward Anarchy, as true citizens should and will, condemning also that oppression that makes an excuse for preaching such such doctrines. Yet there are those who will laud Powderly for the good work he has and is doing, who will praise D. A. 82 for supporting him, and at the same time do all in their power to force on the conditions he is fighting, and many such in the territory embraced by D. A. 82 are doing all they can to cripple its influence and disrupt it. What encouragement is there in keeping in such a course? When will it be appreciated enough to be assisted as it should? When will they command those who try to get *a grasp of its throat* to throttle it, to be off? Must they force the prevailing spirit into a wild race as an engine without a governor, before their error is discovered? It looks like it.

THE Fall elections of the country are over, the same old farce of men expressing their will by the ballot has been gone through with; the same old farce, because it has been a repetition of former years.

Men who have been complaining 364 days of the year against the acts of the Goulds', Vanderbilts', soulless corporations, prostituted courts and their tools and minions, have gone on the one day and voted for the continuation of the same, have endorsed the past and expressed their wish for the continuation of the same.

The year should go by with prosperity and contentment on every hand; discontent and complaint should not be heard especially from those who voted for the successful party. Those who sold their franchise for money or position should not complain if they learn that they have made a bad bargain, they are supposed to be intelligent (?) citizens knowing what they were doing.

There should be the utmost contentment everywhere for the wish of the majority will be done, and the voice of the majority is the voice (?) of God.

We have every reason to believe that all this will not be the case and that merchants will continue to complain of the discrimination of corporations against them; farmers will complain of the exorbitant charges of railroad and water companies; workingmen will discuss the whole category of their grievances, and how such and such a law would relieve them; in fact everyone who has a complaint of a political nature will sing the same old song, and will forget all about it in the excitement of the next election; and thus the year rolls by.

How long is this foolishness to be kept up? Certainly till there is more people capable of voting for principle rather than for the man they think is going to be elected, and there is apparently very little hope of that from the present generation, but there is a chance for some good missionary work among the young men that are to be the future voters.

THE "SARVANT" QUESTION.

Some of twenty-four-hour female aristocracy are making a great deal of complaint regarding the unreliability, the impudence, etc., of the "sarvants" they are compelled(?) to have wait on them.

They talk of the beauties of the well ordered English houses and the well trained and obliging servants that attend them, and they long for the importation of that breed into this country, to relieve them from their present distress. Shades of Ben Franklin! and this from females who have not had time since their fathers or husbands made a stake in a rise in real estate or a lucky strike in a mine, to get rid of the smell of the wash tub or to scrape the pot grease from under their finger nails.

Some talk about the ignorant foreign and native "sarvants" when they have not been transported long enough to distinguish the American flag from a Chinese lantern.

Is this Nation to be cursed with an aristocracy as Europe is? Is there one class of its citizens to be raised and trained to act as the menials of the other? Is the present ostentacious class to force the establishment of castes among our citizens? It looks very much that way.

I heard not long since a woman who was complaining of not being able to find a servant to suit her say, "I had just got Mary, my last 'sarvant,' learnt to know her place when she went and got married; such trouble as I do have," as if there should be a law passed to prevent the girl from getting married, while she wished her services.

A man who had under his charge a large body of men engaged in a rough, laborous class of work complained in my hearing at one time because the men under him did not want their sons to follow the same occupation. "Why," says he, "these men are educating their sons to fill other positions, and if this should go on everywhere there will be no such thing as finding men that will do this work, and what will we do then?" But he consoled himself by saying that it would not come to that point during his life time.

An old lady, the daughter of revolutionary stock, said to me a few years ago, when she was told of and had seen some of the doings of the would-be aristocrats, "yes, it is getting to be just like the old country, and just like what your grandfather fought to destroy forever here. What are the people thinking about to let such things go on?" She said, when she saw a coach go by with something sitting on the box dressed in livery, "has he lost all his manhood to sit up there dressed like a monkey?"

It is not, however, the piece of humanity on the box that should be considered, but it is the spirit that is building up the conditions that his dress signifies; it is that class that wishes to perpetuate castes, and that independent, self-reliant spirit of manhood and womanhood must meet and destroy it.

There is a woman in Denver, Colo., at present in easy circumstances, who said she did not want her children to say "yes, sir," "no, sir" or "no, ma'am," because it sounded too much like poor people and servants. What name or character would be best fitted to stamp such a mother? Surely I know of no words in the English language strong enough. This is not a rare instance. It is far too common for

the safety of our institutions or the welfare of the Republic, for is it to be expected that sons or daughters brought up with such teachings as go with the spirit thus displayed fitted to be citizens of a Republic? No; they should be transported to make shining lights around the Court of King Dahomey or of the Court of Siam. There is more behind it than the idiotic whim of a woman, and it is displayed in many other ways.

The servant question expands. Are we to have a nation of servants and masters, or one of men and women? Workingmen and women think of it. N. K.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway—Greeting:

Two months ago, in our letter to you, we cited our ideas of a plan whereby our mutual interests might be benefited and protected, but we expect that it will be some time before our plan will be understood and adopted, still we have mutual interests that should not be neglected by either in the meantime, many of which can only be righted by you, and as you are apt to be ignorant of them, it becomes our duty to inform you at all times of such matter as come to our knowledge, or we would not be faithful partners in a great enterprise.

It is, without doubt, your wish to make as great a profit as possible from the amount of capital invested; it is our desire to receive as much as possible from the amount we invest in muscle and brain, and it should be the mutual wish to arrange and see that contentment and general satisfaction reigns. In fact we should pull together; anything that tends to disrupt such a relation or to make it ineffective is to the detriment of both. A drain on the general income certainly effects us both—you directly, we indirectly, but often more severe. The income is from the passenger and freight carried over the road; the outgo, the expenses necessary to properly prepare and keep up the conditions necessary for such work, is labor and material.

It is to be accepted that anything that tends to make our labor useless or ineffective or to waste material is a waste of the general income and should be corrected, but it cannot be by us under present circumstances, hence it must be by you or at least your duty.

There are men on whom you rest the general responsibility for results who, again, leave the details to others, or to whom power is delegated to see that the details which includes the direction of our work, is properly carried out; it is on these that success or failure rests.

A plan and specification of a house may be good, but if it is not properly constructed it falls down, and the fault is not with the designer or the laborers but with the one which selected the material and directed how it should be laid. If the cost has been excessive the responsibility lays with the same party. The supervising architect would also be at fault to let such poor or indiscreet work to go unseen until it was too late, but the defects may have been covered up when he was round.

This reason of failure may come from several causes. The selector or director, or in other words the foreman or master mechanic, may be incapable, careless or have neglected his duties for those of a personal character. He may have an idea that he will be able to gain a reputation, in the shape of a diploma, for doing work cheaper than others, that will be handed down through all ages, gaining this not only by using cheap material but cheaper intellect and skill to put it together, not knowing that such a reputation can be gained in any other way, as

by superior workmanship and management, but trusts to luck that the frauds will not be discovered, at least not until he has made good his escape.

If caused by neglect of duty, the personal reason may lay in trying to increase returns to him by trying to superintend some work on the side, in which he is personally interested and where he may be able to work in the best material; he may pay inferior workman more than they are worth, and still less than others pay capable men and receive back a royalty from such workmen, or through the same course in buying material.

Such conditions as these may exist in most any enterprise; all of them have existed on the Union Pacific Railway, some of them still exist. Jobs have been sold, bribes have been taken, material has been wasted, and foremen do try to do work with incapable men and knowingly employ such and have the idea that by so doing they may receive the hoped for diploma. They play Jacob's deception on his father, they act a lie by hiding from inspecting eyes the true condition of things. If you doubt this come around with the General Manager when he is out inspecting, note appearances, then drop around some time unawares when he is known to be a thousand miles away and things have not been fixed, the bad side may be exposed.

Now we do not wish you to understand by this letter that personal prejudices calls it out for it does not, but we wish to clear ourselves of any accusations that may be made at any time in the future, or to be classed as an accessory. We can do no less and still retain a regard for our mutual interests.

Trusting that this will be received in the spirit that it is written, we are

Many U. P. Employes.

IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.*

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting-place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress,—
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deeds the icy hands had wrought;
Some gentle words the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped:
The memory of my selfishne s and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
E'en hearts estranged would turn once more to me
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way,—
For who could war with dull unconscious clay?
So I might rest forgiven of all to-night.

O friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead cold brow;
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think gently of me,—I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pieced by many a thorn.
Forgive, O hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

*The authorship of this poem is variously claimed. All that is absolutely certain is that it s about thirty years old.

The State Railway Council of Germany has forbidden the employment of men in active service on the railroads beyond eight hours daily. This is a wise provision, and will, no doubt, be the means of preventing accidents. A great many disastrous smash-ups have occurred in the country because some over-worked railroad employe neglected to turn a switch or display a signal. When required to work twelve or fifteen hours a day accidents may be expected.

Maine has a law that forbids the employment of a child under fifteen years of age when the public schools are in session. Such a law is a good one and should be a law enforced in every State and Territory.

THE INVISABLE SPIRIT.

"O, thou invisable spirit of wine! If thou hast no other name to be known by let us call thee devil."—SHAKESPEARE.

The king of bards might have searched the vocabulary of all known language and he could not have discovered a name more applicable by which to call the destroyer of souls. Not the half of the ills the world suffers from strong drink have been told, the pens of ready writers have only entered the vestibule of the pestilential dwelling of the demon wine. Never since the serpent entered the beautiful Garden of Eden and beguiled our first parents has there been a more atrocious scheme of wickedness perpetrated on weak humanity.

When Shakespeare paid his glowing tribute to man, wherein he says: "How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel!" he did not allude to man degraded and besotted with wine. Man, as his Maker intended he should be, made after His own image, is all that the immortal poet portrayed him. Though his emphatic denunciation of wine was penned more than three hundred years ago, to-day there is a demand for just such utterances, accompanied by earnest striving to thwart the most pernicious enemy man ever had to contend with. We see our loved ones cut down in the front of battle, we know their best life-blood has been poured out to sustain a noble cause. Famine and pestilence stalk abroad through the land, laying low many of our wisest heads. The reaper, whose name is death, walks into the homes of peace and joy, and often the fairest and best-loved of the fold is borne away on angel wings to bloom again in Heaven, leaving an aching void in the heart, which naught but time and the assurance of a reunion in eternity can heal. We mourn our loss, but not as one without hope, for we recognize the hand of a never-erring God in our affliction. But when satan, with his unrelaxing hold upon our loved ones, claims them body and soul, when he triumphantly bears away his victims in defiance of our agonized pleadings and dashes them wounded, bleeding and *hopeless* against the rock of sin, we mourn as did Rachel, and will not be comforted, for he leaves us no hope—absolutely no hope of eternal life for those whom he so ruthlessly destroyed with the hydra monster run. This great curse of intemperance is no respecter of persons. It demoralizes the family circle, it swoops up the hard earnings of patient, self-denying, long-suffering women and helpless children, defrauding them of their natural rights and protection. Character, family, home, Heaven and God Himself is cast aside to gratify this bebasing appetite. Even ministers of the gospel have fallen ignominously by what they term, the moderate use of wine. Moderate drinking oftimes proves a disastrous failure. No one can be sure he will not acquire an appetite for it. There is no place for moderation in that which is wrong in itself. This moderate drinking is satan's stronghold. He never makes a direct attack, he prefers to work upon weak humanity gradually, until, before his victim is aware of it, he has him within his grasp.

It is said that wine is less injurious than whisky, but the result of partaking of it is the same. Many people claim to be on the side of temperance, they denounce drunkenness with whisky, yet they do not scruple to imbibe freely of gin, wine or beer, and offer these beverages to their friends. These men stand in the way of reform. A man drunk on gin, beer or wine, is just as intoxicated and just as contemptable as if he were under the influence of whisky. All sap the strength both physically and mentally and are filling our alms-houses, our penitentiaries, our insane asylums.

According to statistics, a great wave of insanity is slowly but surely advancing, due chiefly to the unrestricted use of intoxicants. Twenty thousand inebriates die annually in America. Millions of bushels of grain are used for manufacturing this venemous scorpion, while thousands of people are annually suffering and starving for bread. There are in the United States six millions of people

who can neither read nor write, while one hundred millions of dollars are annually being spent for that which, according to Holy Writ, is sending men to perdition, as it destroys not only the physical but the immortal part of man. They who tarry long at the wine have woe, sorrow and contention in this world, and following such a course comes the judgment, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." The courts that license the sale of intoxicants are swelling the ranks of satan. O, the horrors of drunkeness! The moon and stars in all their purity look down upon tens of thousands of inebriates as they stagger along their serpentine paths, worn hard with constant treading, to their famishing families. Men have been known to sell their wives and children for whisky. Recently a brute, living near Vancouver Island sold his two young daughters to Indians for whisky, and previously bartered an elder daughter to a Chinaman for the same recompense, his wife in the meantime dying with a broken heart. Nor are women free from this terrible vice. Once there occurred under the writers observation, a saddening affair by which the unwise advice of a physician caused not only the ruin and death of the patient but indescribable sorrow for her husband. The lady became a slave to wine prescribed for general debility, and all the protestations of a loving husband availed as naught to wrest from her hand the wine-cup. During her last illness her cries for wine were pitiful. Without it she was demonical, the agony she endured is not for tongue or pen to portray, let the tortured demons of the lower regions describe it. In vain did her friends implore her to seek pardon through the merits of the Redeemer. She felt that there was no relief for her this side the grave, and she had sold her hopes for eternity to satan, within whose grasp she died. O, the woe and misery of it! Let each one ask himself: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Our duty is to maintain a determined resistance against this evil. A mighty band of noble men and women are shaking the world from its very center. Though fighting their way step by step mid great peril, we can hear the clarion notes cheering on to battle, and the martialed tramp of soldiery, and see the glittering armor. Deeply buried in many a stricken heart is the yearning desire that justice with her iron heel may crush the rumseller beneath her feet. As woman is the greater sufferer from this curse, so I believe it is her mission to extend her influence to blot out this stain from our land and make mankind nobler and better. Ah, what changes time and circumstance bring forth. Nearly twenty years ago the writer of this penned an article for *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, in which she denounced the Crusades of temperance women, deeming such action the very height of impropriety. But in our journey through life we are constantly learning, some from bitter experience, others from an observation of the misery around them. The world moves and for its inhabitants there is no standing still. Happy are we if,

> "The wisdom of the present hour
> Makes up for follies past and gone."

High upon the records of fame will be engraven the names of those pure momen who, some of them, with hope well nigh gone out of their hearts, labor on to defeat the evil which is pollutting the moral atmosphere of every city in the land. These brave women stand face to face with this colossal evil. They realize the necessity of legislative aid.

Unrestricted liquor traffic means temptation which is difficult for a lover of alcoholic stimulents to overcome. They are resolutely determined to "cry aloud and spare not," wholly deaf to the taunting epithet of "fanatic." They are awake to the appalling fact that thousands of children are born under the slavery of hereditary tendencies. We often wonder why it is that the rumseller seems to prosper in his ungodly traffic. With the money and property he forcibly takes from the widow and orphans, he rears his fine stone edifice and dresses his wife and children in silks and satins, and fares sumptuously every day. But the sun shines and the rain falls upon the just

and the unjust. There is a day of reckoning when no man shall escape and his sin has reached unto Heaven. He will not hear, so we will let him alone, for like Ephriam of old, "He is joined to his idols." But when the trump of Gabriel sounds a voice, "Arise, ye dead, and come to judgement" is heard reverberating through the universe and penetrates to the bottomless pit of hell. Satan, dumb with fear, shouts to his followers to come on to judgement. Ah, rumseller, you may well call with fear and trembling for the mountains and the rocks to fall and hide you from the wrath of God. No prison doors will miraculously swing open to deliver you. See your immanacled victims, hear their wails as the dreadful sentence is pronounced upon them. But what of your doom: "*Woe unto him that holdeth the cup to his neighbor's lip.*" Too late to try to appease the wrath of God. There is an impassible gulf between you and the world from which you would fain receive one drop of cold water from the tip of Lazerus' finger.

There is a great work for willing hearts and hands to do. We must help mankind to see that it would be better for the world if the money spent in drinking was expended for good books. The mind needs wholesome food, it needs to be protected from the pelting storms of vice by the charitable roof of intelligence. The study of pure literature would be an incentive to abstinence. Adverse circumstances may debar us from mingling with the learned of this day and generation, but we may have free access to the writings of the most exalted of earth. Dr. Channing said, "No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my humble dwelling, if sacred writers will take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold and sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the world's of imagination and the workings of the human heart, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, though excluded from what is called the best society." With all our faculties of mind under complete control, our work will promote the best interests of our fellowmen. MRS. DAVID HUTZEL.

Wamego, Kansas.

WARFARE AGAINST SOCIETY.

Under the above title in the November number of the *Forum* President Brainard contributes to literature on the labor question some thoughts, which, while they may not be accepted as truth by all our readers will be instructive to many. The writer evidently writes from a position outside of organized labor and with the mistaken idea that those within regard the great question from a very narrow standpoint. He says:

In much of the literature under which the press has been groaning in recent years, in regard to what is called the "Labor Question," it seems to be quietly assumed by the disputants, on one side, at least that the value added to the material undergoing transformation in an industrial establishment is wholly the creation of the operatives through whose hands the product passes; and hence that the appropriation of any considerable part of that value by the proprietor or manager of the establishment, under the name of "profits," is robbing the deserving laborer of his just reward. This position would be tenable if it were true that manual labor is the only force concerned in the transformation, or requisite to produce it. But, in point of fact, this particular force is but one of several contributing to the result. There are at least three besides, so absolutely indispensable to its accomplishment that without the presence and active co-operation of each and all of them it could not be attained at all.

These are, first, capital; secondly, inventive genius; and, thirdly, administrative ability. All these component forces conspire with labor and with each other in the process of manufacture, and are, in the nature of things, mutual auxiliaries. Capital contributes the plant, *i. e.*, the the buildings and grounds, the standing machinery, and the prime movers; also the fuel which is the force of power, and other supplies, and the raw material. Inventive genius is constantly accelerating production and improving the product by applying the principles of mechanics to increase the efficiency of machines; and, finally, administrative ability furnishes that wise application of means to ends without which no human enterprise can be successfully prosecuted. Inasmuch as no value at all can be created in modern manufacture without the joint operation of all these forces, it follows that they are equally entitled to an equitable distributive share in the value which they unitedly produce. Nor should there be an odious distinction made between the

shares severally alloted to them; as we hear, for instance, when it is said that "Labor gets wages; capital gets profits," as if wages were honorable and profits reprehensible. What both labor and capital get is "earnings," and they are equally entitled to them. Labor may get profits, too, as well as capital, for profits are nothing but the savings from earnings beyond the cost of maintenance.

The relative proportions in which the increase of value created by industry should be distributed among the several factors entering into its production presents an interesting question, but it is not proposed to discuss it here. For present purposes it is sufficient to insist on the point that the labor of the operatives employed in any manufacture is only one of the forces, and not by any means the most important one, contributing to the result; and, therefore, that the claim we hear so constantly reiterated, that the entire net value produced belongs rightfully to labor alone, is simply preposterous. But, in saying this, it is not intended to suggest that the share in this distribution which falls to the operative laborer, when he receives all that is justly due him, is generally sufficient to satisfy reasonable human desire; nor even to admit that this might be the case if all the profits of capital, commonly assumed to be so monstrously excessive, were to be turned over to him. Nor is it intended to deny that the lot of working people, in manufacture or in any other mechanical industry, is often a hard one. That so painful conditions of life as often fall under our observation should anywhere exist, cannot but be a trying thought to any man of feeling. But such conditions have always been the bitter lot of the large majority of the human race ever since the world was peopled; and it is not apparent that, to whatever extent this lot may be ameliorated for the many, it can ever be universally relieved.

It seems, indeed, to be a prevalent impression that poverty is quite unnecessary, and that the fact of its existence is only a consequence of the present unequal distribution of the world's wealth. Hence the upspringing of anti-poverty societies and other plausible projects for setting things to rights, and for the general diffusion of affluence among men. But this hypothesis is totally untenable. All the world's wealth put together, if equally distributed, would not suffice to make the world's people individually rich, or even to relieve them from the pressure of want—a pressure which, in that case, would be universal. For what *the world has to live on* from year to *year is only the aggregate* annual product of all the industries of the world; and what this amounts to, in civilized lands at least, has been pretty well ascertained by inquiries elaborately conducted under public authority. From the results of such inquiries it is quite apparent that if this aggregate product were to be distributed with the most rigorous impartiality among all the inhabitants of the countries investigated, it could, at most, only supply the simple necessities of life, and nobody would be in what are called circumstances of ease.

In this the writer at least displays an ignorance of the claims of labor as represented by our advanced organizations that is truly surprising, by assuming that manual labor is all that they claim constitutes labor. The second and third force advanced by him should go with labor, they represent the labor of the brain and intellect or the accumulation of labor stored in the brain, an accumulation that cannot be watered.

The writer "worked" when he wrote his article, but all the labor was not with the pen.

In continuing he refers to the deductions taken by Atkinson from statistics, which shows that the annual production does not exceed $200 per head of population in the United States, which if equally distributed would give each family of five $1,000, and says:

And inasmuch as the idea of an average implies that as many are below it as are above it, it is easy to see that the only way of removing the scourge of poverty from the entire human race is so to increase the productiveness of labor that want can only be a consequence of willful idleness, or improvidence, or vice.

The present struggle is over the distribution of the product that exists; and the methods employed in conducting it, by those who believe that they are defrauded of their fair share in this distribution, so far as they have any effect upon productiveness at all tend to diminish its amount rather than to increase it.

If it is a fact that the grievances complained of by the industrial classes in this country are real; if it is true, as asserted, that these classes receive less than their due proportion of the products of their labor; if it is true that the hours of their daily toil are unreasonable and excessive, these wrongs ought certainly to be redressed, and it is right in them to protest against them, and to employ every peace-

able means at their command, individually or in concert, to obtain relief.

The writer then refers to strikes and the losses of production caused by them, and asserts if there are grievances to be adjusted men should employ every peaceable means at their command, individually or in concert, to obtain relief but that these to be effective must consist in appeals to the intelligence of men and not to outbursts of rage or denunciation of imaginary oppressions, and says:

From the statements above made it is apparent that there is a cause in which labor and capital have a common interest, namely, the increase of the productive power of industry. In this cause, capital, instead of being the enemy of labor, is its indispensable and most valuable ally. For labor, considered as the putting forth of muscular effort on the part of the individual, is capable of being increased in effectiveness only to the limited extent to which skill in application is improved by practice; while capital, by holding out to inventive genius the prospect of adequate reward, may often double, in a single year, the productive power of the laborer, while, at the same time, lightening his task.

He illustrates this by referring to the application of machinery in agriculturial pursuits and the iron and steel industries, for which he gives capital the credit, and, continuing, says:

The organizations, therefore, created by the industrial classes of the country among themselves, for mutual support in the vindication of their rights and the promotion of their common interests, would act most wisely if, instead of striving to cut down the profits of their employers (a process which dries up the source from which their own subsistence is derived), they should seek rather to cultivate friendly relations with capital, and take counsel with its possessors as to how, by joint and harmonious efforts, they might best promote the common object of increasing the productive power of industry. And the individual operative would contribute materially to the same common interest if he would discourage the reckless spirit of wastefulness which too frequently characterizes his class, and leads him to regard injury to buildings, machines, material, or tools belonging to the corporation or proprietor employing him, when such cannot be directly chargeable upon himself, with malicious gratification as if a loss to his employer were somehow a gain to himself If, on the other hand, he were to cultivate habits of carefulness and economy in the use of the property confided to him, he would not only contribute to the prosperity of the industry in which he is engaged, and on which he is himself dependent, but he would carry the same habits into his own private affairs, and so, while increasing his comforts and diminishing his expenditures, would be able to add to the amount of his yearly savings.

Labor organizations inspired by a spirit of this kind are capable of being made extremely beneficial. And if they were always conducted on the principles which many of them do actually avow (however they may observe them), viz., mutual assistance in difficulties, and mutual support in the enforcement of their rights by legitimate means, we could have no other words for them but those of encouragement. And if the self-styled "Knights of Labor" would adhere to their declared purpose, "to make intellectual and moral worth, not wealth, the standard of individual and national greatness," we might even pardon them the absurdity and incongruity of their assumed title in consideration of the nobleness of their aim. The misfortune is that these highly commendable professions are contradicted by the customary practices of those who make them; and that these practices are usually not only morally reprehensible, but socially and politically dangerous. The practical methods employed by labor organizations for the enforcement of their demands are strikes, boycotts, and what may be called general blockades. The first of these, the strike, is of so frequent occurence as to have become one of the most common incidents of industrial life. Its frequency has so greatly increased of recent years as daily to fill with its details whole columns of our public prints, where, twenty years ago, such incidents were of so rare occurrence, and so insignificant when they occurred, as scarcely to find a place at all.

It is not necessary to deny the abstract rightfulness of this method of proceeding to effect any object deemed desirable, even though we question the wisdom of employing it. It may be occasionally successful in accomplishing its immediate object, but it quite as often fails; and its failure usually entails disaster upon those who resort to it. But if it were always successful, and always sure to be so, it is in the long run unwise; for it destroys confidence in the stability of conditions on which the safety of business enterprises depends, alarms and drives away capital, and sometimes actually kills a flourishing industry, or transfers it to a different locality.

Such must be the effects of frequent or

habitual strikes, even when conducted by pacific and what may be called legitimate methods. Every man possesses the unquestionable right, acting separately or jointly with others, to cease working for another whenever the conditions under which he is employed are unsatisfactory, provided he violates no contract in so doing. The efficacy of the strike depends in theory upon the hypothesis that the employer is so far at the mercy of his operates that he must either yield or be ruined. And if the industrial world can furnish him no workmen but those particular individuals whom he has been employing he has no choice but to surrender. He is under no obligation, however, to retain these particular persons in his service, nor to refrain from employing others, if he can find them, to do the work that they refuse. His right to fill their places is as perfect as is theirs to leave them vacant. It is at this point that the strike, considered as a coercive process, breaks down. The theory of the strike cannot be carried out unless the employer can be effectually obstructed in the exercise of this right; and, therefore, such obstruction is invariably attempted. It usually, at first, takes the mild form of dissuading applicants from offering themselves for the vacant places; but as this is never more than partially effectual, it invariably ends in efforts to drive such applicants from their work by intimidation or by open violence.

The writer considers these infringements of personal rights and the public peace, and those who practice them amendable to the law, and decries the weakness of executive authority for not punishing such. He refers to the causes of strikes, saying that they were originally for an increase in pay or against a reduction, but that they had recently extended to a variety of causes, as reduction of hours, demanding the discharge of certain persons, for the reinstatement of a fellow workmen removed for inefficiency, neglect of duty, insubordination, or some other cause making him unacceptable to his employer, all of which he condemns.

He refers to the Southwest strike and compares the action of the men to that of the Confederate States in rebellion, to the strike of the coal handlers at New York and the strike of others there to aid them *in carrying* their point, which he calls an *abominable and disgraceful* state of affairs, "*that the chief city of the* Western continent, with a population of between one and two millions, and wealth exceeding a thousand millions of dollars invested in commerce and manufactures, should see all its flourishing industries paralyzed and its inhabitants practically held to ransom, by an insurrectionary rabble, on the paltry pretext of a petty matter of difference between a private corporation and a handful of the laborers in its service," and concludes:

The instigators of such movements are enemies of the human race, against whom all good citizens should array themselves in solid phalanx. The toleration of their practices can have but one ultimate outcome—the complete subversion of social order, the institution of the reign of violence, and the triumph of anarchy.

There are many who are sensible of these dangers, who nevertheless shrink from the heroic method of dealing with them. There is no other method adequate to the exigency. The weak and inefficacious expedients for averting them, sometimes suggested professedly in the spirit of benevolence, but quite as often prompted by fear, such as laws requiring this thing and prohiting that, creating boards of arbitration, regulating hours of labor, establishing holidays, and the like, are only tampering with the evil, which they serve to aggravate rather than to repress. This is one of the cases in which the only efficacious way of proceeding is to take the bull by the horns. Mild and deprecatory language is here out of place; it is necessary to assert courageously the majesty of the law. Let men strike, if they will; but let them understand that to attempt to enforce a strike by violence is criminal; to endeavor to maintain one by blockade is felony. * * * The arts of peace can flourish only under the laws of peace. They can never be successfully carried on under the articles of war; and industrial peace will never be worth having so long as it continues to be only an armed truce. Let the supremacy of law be first fully recognized and respected by men of all classes, whether employers or employed, whether capitalists or operatives

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In 1390 some friars in Switzerland wished to build a windmill to save the labor of grinding corn by hand, but a neighboring landowner, who had bought the country around, forbade them because he said he owned the winds. The Bishop was appealed to, who said the winds belonged to the Church and could not be used. How long before some of the great landlords of the present day will raise the same claim?

CO-OPERATION.

Much has been said the past few years regarding co-operation, and men all over the civilized world begin to look at this matter more and more. When the first co-operation store was opened about forty years ago, it was then an experiment, but such has been the results that to-day the great question is being brought before public as one of the principle factors which is to settle the labor trouble. Of late capital has co-operated to the detriment of the laboring man. They have pooled in railroads. They have formed co-operation syndicates in coal, oil and other necessities. They have bought up grain, tea, coffee and nearly every product of the earth, so much so that the working men have had to pay from ten to fifty per cent more for the necessaries of life than they would have to do otherwise.

With such facts staring us in the face we sometime ask why have the wage-workers not organized, and instead of having only a few hundred co-operative associations now in working order. Why are they not fully masters of the situation? The farmers complain that much of their produce after passing through the hands of the middle man costs the consumer one-third more than when they first sold. But this day, when so much is done by large firms, it seems almost impossible for us to get along without the many middle men who are living on the hard earnings of the workingman. The sooner men see that they can co-operate in all and every business in this and other lands, and the sooner the wage worker becomes determined the sooner we shall see one portion of that mighty mountain of trouble removed which now causes such a spirit of unrest. If the laboring men co-operate and deal in the principle necessities, then in many instances they can purchase direct from the farmer, and if the farmers unite as they have in some places (and own their own flouring mills), thus grinding their own grain, then the co-operative workingmen's store can purchase direct from the farmers' mill. With respect to any goods which may have to be *shipped from any distance*, if men are determined they will soon stop the capitalists or any middle man from stepping between the producer and consumer, and thus prevent two and sometimes three and four persons, or firms, from adding their percentage to the earth's products. Such are the links in the chain at present time that sugar sent from Cuba to this country passes through as many as from four to six dealers before the consumer gets it on his table, and the products of our country will often pass through the hands of three agents from the time it leaves the producer to the time it gets into the hands of the consumer.

Not long ago the writer had to purchase some mowing machine repairs. We first had to go to the district agent; he sent to the Western agent, and I understand there is a general agent, and yet the machine is made in Illinois. Well may the machines we purchase cost from thirty to fifty per cent more than they cost the manufacturer to build and ship. Co-operation would be one great remedy, and we trust the day has dawned when men will look, think and act.

In the past two years this country reports more co-operative concerns than ever before.

As wage workers we ought to own the coal mines, the farms, implement manufactories, grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe stores and manufactories, and then being so far united we should demand with one voice that the Government should own our telegraphs and regulate our railroads. This to some may seem too great an undertaking, but we feel assured in saying if men will think and act that five years more will work a great revolution in our land, a greater one than did the civil war, one that will set millions of white slaves free and place them upon a standard of independence and respectability, and while we should meet with much opposition from men of money, yet with determination we should at length succeed.

Trusting the next two years will see many, many more joined together in the various branches of business throughout this and other lands, and that the spirit

of co-operation will extend until the wage worker shall have goods at a reasonable cost.

We are made aware that there are thousands of small merchants who can barely live, and that the profits that small dealers can ask are not living prices, yet the great middle wholesale men are fast becoming rich, while those who can barely exist have the most work to do. H. J.

EDUCATION.

The necessity for education, as a permanent element of National life, is admitted. The public school system is everywhere ineradicably established. It is inseparable from our civilization.

"Education includes whatever we do for ourselves and whatever is done for us by others, for the purpose of bringing us nearer the perfection of our nature;" so writes John Stuart Mills.

Locke declared: "It is a virtue then, direct virtue, which is the head and invaluable part to be aimed at in education." Educational authorities recognize character as the end of education.

When Socrates was shown a beautiful youth he wanted to know if his soul was equally beautiful. He said that by education he meant that training which is given by suitable habits to the first instincts of virtue in children. Milton writes in beautiful language, "The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents, by regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love Him and be like Him as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue.

Books and papers are chief educators. In nothing is a guiding hand more needed than in the choice of books. A library of well selected literature could be made a powerful adjunct in the cultivation of character.

The time when the world was divided between a few educated clerics on one hand, who led the mass of uneducated on the other, has gone by. That has all been made a thing of the past by the printing press. Pope tells us:

"A little knowledge is as a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring."

Education certainly means more than merely "knowing" things or having passed through a certain school curriculum.

Emerson says: "It is the little things of which we do not think that educate us." Thousands gain a smattering of many things and know nothing thoroughly.

A certain writer has compared this smattering of many things to nibbling at all things and eating none, which spoils appetite and ruins digestion. Few have learned how to get the best out of life for themselves or put the best into life for others. Although there is always room "at the top," few ever reach it. People talk of having finished their education, but those who know their own ignorance understand how much there is to learn; they who know how to study and where to find materials, at least, have the chance of becoming wise Most are not trained even in the rudiments of a method for collecting and weighing evidence on any important subject.

Higher education can be pursued only by a small minority. A few with money and leisure pursue special lines of study for personal love of investigation.

In the old country life of New England boys and girls went to school perhaps six months in the year and worked with their hands the other six. But now in the graded ten-months' schooling often not so much is attained. There should be a thorough training for distinguishing right and wrong, and beyond this the ideal of the educated man is he who knows how to use the keys which unlock for him the histories, sciences and literatures of the world. Scientific studies are generally looked upon as useful for the facts they bring, not the discipline.

An educated man need not be crammed with scientific facts; he can procure them from encyclopedias. Yet the knowledge of these books is of no account if he can not use it. Rev. Savage describes the educated man as one who is trained to solve the practical problems of life; to care for and find truth; to know the right and prefer it; to do something to make

the world as a place to live in, a little easier, happier and better.

Overwork may arise in the public schools from the teacher making the lessons to be studied at home too long, by neglecting to explain the lessons at the time they are assigned for home study, and by a spirit of competition which drives pupils to work for high marks in examination.

It is of the greatest importance that children should know how to study. In some places the method of teaching reading is ridiculous. The minds of the children are occupied in "minding" their stops; in looking out for commas, semicolons and periods; in keeping their voice up at one place and letting it fall at another. In this way they gain no idea of the subject matter, and acquire a sing-song style which is anything but agreeable to the listener. Thus they read for words, not thoughts. The same may be said of many older pupils.

That which our school course leaves almost entirely out, we find to be that which most nearly concerns business life. Spencer says that all our industries would cease were it not for the information which men begin to acquire as they best may after their education is said to be finished. And were it not for this information which has been accumulated from age to age, these industries would never have existed.

As a final reason for making education a process of pleasurable self-instruction is that the more it is so made, the more will be the desire to continue it when school life is over.

ANNIE L. BREITENSTEIN.

The Farmers' Alliance in their recent convention in the city of Minneapolis placed themselves in line with the Knights of Labor. They declared for the free coinage of silver, the issue of currency by the Government direct to the people, a graded income tax, reform in the taxation of land and real estate mortgages and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The principles of the Knights of Labor are fast extending.

A contributor furnishes us with the following:

According to a German work of reference, Meyer's Encyclopœdia, the number of Jews is estimated at eight millions in all parts of the globe, of which number are 750,000 Jews in Asia and 500,000 in Africa. The number of Jews in Europe, Russia in Asia and America is more accurately known, and the following table shows the Hebrew population of the different European countries and their percentage to the total population:

		Per cent.
Russia, in Europe	2,797,880	3.20
Poland	815,433	11.00
Kancasia	22,732	0.35
Siberia	11,941	0.29
Roumania	400,000	7.41
Turkey, in Europe	75,295	0.47
Bulgaria	14,342	0.71
Bosnia	5,805	0.43
East Rumelia	6,982	0.72
Greece	5,792	0.29
Servia	4,000	0.20
Spain and Portugal	2,500	0.01
France	49,439	0.13
Italy	38,000	0.13
Austria-Hungary	1,643,708	4.34
Hungary	638,314	4.06
Germany	566,000	1.21
Switzerland	7,373	0.26
Holland	81,693	1.88
Luxemburg	866	0.41
Belgium	3,000	0.05
Great Britain and Ireland	46,000	0.13
Denmark	3,946	0.20
Sweden	2,993	0.06
Norway	34	—
United States	150,000	0.30
Canada	2,392	0.05

The engineer's wife threw down her sewing and impatiently hastened into the back yard to settle a noisy dispute among the children. She selected Jack as the offender, and uncoupling her slipper with a quick movement she run master Jack on a siding, and began to mark him "bad order," without regarding signals of distress. By this time Bob, the guilty one, having run on to the secure turntable of the back fence, so that he could run off in a different direction, screamed out! "You've cut out the wrong car, and you'll run by the right one if you ain't lively!" The mother coupled up and tried to make a flying switch on the culprit, but he got out on the main line, blocked the section against her, and was running wild for the first siding long before the switch engine could get out of the yard.—Ex.

AMERICAN MINE SLAVERY.

We quote the following events from correspondence of G. W. Dinsmoor to the *Industrial News* on the condition of the miners:

It takes a far larger army to dig this coal than either Alexander, Cæsar or Napolean ever commanded, and it is also about as hazardous a business as war. Every man that goes down a shaft or in a slope, "takes his life in his hands."

Read the "heart rending" accounts of explosions of fire damp both in Europe and America, the breaking in of water, falls of roofs, etc. Then again, look at the man forty years of age, that has dug coal all his life! A deformed wreck, physically if not mentally, in nine cases out of ten; his children below the average of children raised in any of the rural districts, both mentally and physically. Look at the number of miners with broken bones; the number with burns; with stooped shoulders; with weak and impoverished blood; with rheumatic pains, from working in water; with affected lungs, from working in bad air. A physically sound man fifty years of age, who has dug coal all his life, it is almost impossible to find.

Slavery commenced in the mines and will end in the mines. The last slave in the world will be a miner, as the first was. Away back "in the day of slavery" the mine was the dungeon in which slaves and convicts were worked to death in a few years. To-day some of the noblest minds of Russia and nearly all the heroes, are transported to Siberia to work in the mines and be tortured to death. Yet the United States signed a treaty to return all political criminals, prisoners who had hoped to find refuge in this "land of the free," back to the despotic government of Russia. Nor is this all. In this "land of the free" the "sickening sight" "busts upon the vision" of a "bull pen" or a strong, high fence built around a mine, where slaves, yes, slaves, are forced to go in and work at starvation wages.

One of those unfortunate creatures who had once been a chattel slave, said it was *worse than the slavery* we fought to liberate him from, "for while he was owned by a master, the master would not let him work in such places, it would make him sick, and then he would have to be taken care of." There are thousands of miners working in places where no master would let his slave work, and this in a country where the constitution says "No slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist," "except for crimes." What are the "crimes" these men have committed? They have wives and children crying for bread and clothes—it is getting to be a crime to have children now, it would seem. Yet sights of this kind meet the eye in this "land of the free."

Then again, nine bosses out of ten speak to a miner as if he were a dog, especially if he has a family he is "brow-beaten" and "bull-dozed," told to work a place or travel, and if the "worm turns" or the poor man has the timidity to reply he is told to take out his tools, and is "black-listed," which means tramping for himself and starvation for his family.

Let a man talk about organizing, say an Assembly of the Knights of Labor, the boss gets hold of it and the first thing is, get hold of a pretext of some kind against that man to discharge him, then get him on the "black list" as soon as possible as a "dangerous man." Is the picture overdrawn? No, nor is the one-half told. May be all places are not so bad as this, but hundreds are and worse. Thousands are paying exorbitant prices for houses that not one slaveholder in a hundred would allow his slaves to live in.

If the miner ever betters his condition he must do it himself by thorough and effective organization. * * * All great wrongs die hard. The miner certainly has many that must be overthrown, and he must do it himself—he must organize, educate, co-operate and elevate himself. The social benefits he will receive by an exchange of thought with his fellow craftsmen in a well regulated organization is incalcutable. No man ever belonged to a labor organization without being a better man. The workingman will never receive much benefit from the ballot box until he is organized and votes under-

standingly. Organization and education must go ahead of the ballot before there will be much gained by voting.

All the great achievement of the world in the past have been accomplished by thorough and effective organization. All there is to guide us in the future is the past.

Is the miner not a human being? Is he not a brave, true, loyal, upright citizen? Who were the brave "legions" that held the "bloody angle" at Spotsylvania, led by the noble Hancock? As soldiers they were among the "bravest of the brave." Do these United States owe nothing to the miner? One of the most useful, most needful of all productions of "mother earth" is coal. With it we cook our food—it is with coal that we generate steam that turns all the wheels of industry. It is by coal we transform raw ores into gleaming steel. With coal we have "girded the earth with railroads." With coal we have "threaded the sky with telegraphs." Yet, there are those in this country who look with scorn upon what they term the "dirty coal digger." We want this changed, we want to create a more healthy "public opinion" on coal digging. We want to take our stand among men. We want to show to the world that civilization owes as much or more to the coal digger as to any other persons or craft. Organize thoroughly and it will be done.

Now fellow coal diggers from the Mis sissippi river to to Rocky mountains, let us organize, let us build up our noble order, let it be a power in the land. We produce a large percentage of the coal of this country and our industry is being rapidly developed in this most beautiful section of the union. Let us begin in time. It will be much better for us and those that come to us and we owe it to our children and humanity.

Never let the tryrany of Europe and the east get a foothold in this portion of our fair land.

DOES IT HELP TO BE A KNIGHT OF LABOR?

Does it help to be a Knights of Labor? is so often asked by people who have to work for a living, as well as others who are so fortunate as to have means enough to live without the necessity of daily work. The wonder to me is that such a question should be asked by intelligent people who live in the midst of struggling, striving human beings. They must see the poverty and the outcome of it—crime. They must think of others sometimes, and not always of themselves. And yet people ask the question: "Does it help to be a Knight of Labor, or to belong to any organization!" And there are those who assert that a good workman can always get work, can always get good pay and live well; that it is only the lazy and incompetent who fail to secure living wages; and they add, "Such as those deserve to suffer."

To convince these wilfully blind people, they should be told that women are paid by the leading houses manufacturing ladies' underwear such prices as these: $1 a dozen for fine tucked shirts, 75 cts cents a dozen for skirts with an embroidered ruffle, 25 cents a dozen for plain skirts, 40 cents a dozen for plain chemises, $1 for night dresses, tucked down the front, 30 cents a dozen for long tucked aprons. A women, industrious and a good worker in white goods of all kinds, said, when interviewed that she had to accept such prices or starve. She said by working at such prices and on such fine work she had to work fifteen hours a day to earn $3.50 per week. When asked, "How do you manage to live on $3.50 a week?" she replied: "My small bare room was 75 cents a week. I had to pay rent of sewing machine 75 cents by the week; food $1, and $1 for coal oil as light and fuel, clothes and other incidental expenses such as matches soap, etc. This woman's account is that of hundreds of workers, whether they earn a living by sewing or otherwise. Now, does it not help to combine, to resist by the force of numbers protesting against such usury? Will not the working people think? Will not those who are comfortable think of others who are neither lazy or worthless, but work fifteen hours to get a bare subsistence? It is more want of thought than inhumanity that makes people say: "Does it help to be a Knight of Labor?"—A. B. M. in *Journal* United Labor.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

RAILROAD ECONOMY.

There seems to be a misapprehension of economy on the part of many M. M's. from the fact that they do not consider the necessity of making repairs in a thorough first-class manner.

The thought does not appear to occur to them that the company is repairing its own machinery, and if it is not done well that it will certainly show up in due time if it does not result in serious accident and loss of life.

The maxim "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well" is not practiced by many if it is believed in by them. "Anything is good enough," which is heard so often in our shops, appears to be nearer the truth.

Such a policy adopted by a person who is in charge temporarily and who did not expect when relieved to be called to take the place again and who wanted to make a good showing in the short time he was to have charge, might be understood, but when spoken and acted out by a person who, from his talk, appears to expect that he will hold his position for the rest of his life and undoubtedly would be a sad disappointed man if he was to be relieved, it is incomprehensible.

Wherein does the economy lay in keeping a locomotive on the road that will hardly hold water, let alone make time with a train that, considering what a locomotive of its size in first class order can do, would be nothing? The expense of engineer, fireman and trainmen is the same, the coal bill higher and the revenue much less. Instead of such being true economy, it is the extravagance of neglect.

Again, wherein does the economy lay in attempting to give an engine general repairs and to do the work in a way that keeps the engine laying idle twice as long as necessary; by botching up old material when new could be put in cheaper and quicker; by trying to do the repairs with $2 and $2.50-a-day men dancing around it when one first-class man at a dollar advance would do more and better work than four of them?

It is quite evident that some M. M's. have only a personal reputation to look for when endeavoring to show the economy of their management, and it is quite well proved when they enter the little boy's plea, "It wasn't me," when an expensive and unnecessary breakdown occurs, thus attempting to throw the responsibility on to their predecessor, whose idea of economy was more to the benefit of the company than personal ambition.

"It pays to do work well," is an axiom in industrial pursuits, and is well proven every day, evidently to the horror of some of the "good enough" kind, when they view the results of their policy looming up before them in the shape of crippled and dead engines.

How many "unavoidable accidents" might be reported as "the direct result of false economy attempted in order that my personal record might be high, but O Mr. Stockholder, I have sinned against thee!" if it was truthfully given?

* * *

TEMPERING SPRINGS.

There is, perhaps, no kind of tempering that requires so much care in manipulation as getting a good spring temper. It is necessary that the spring be carefully forged; not overheated, and not hammered too cold. The one is as detrimental as the other. To insure a spring that will not warp in tempering, it is requisite also that both sides of the forging be equally wrought upon with the hammer. If not, by the compression of the metal on one side more than another, it will be sure to warp and twist.

We will suppose that the article has been carefully forged, finished up, and is ready for tempering. Clean out the forge, and make a brisk fire with good clean charcoal; or if bituminous coal must be used, see that it is well burned to a coke, in order to free it from the sulphur it contains, as sulphur will destroy the "life" of the metal. Then carefully insert the steel in the fire, and slowly heat it evenly throughout its entire length. Give it time to heat through its thickness, and when the color shows a light

red, plunge it evenly into lukewarm water from which the cold chill has been taken off, so as not to chill the surface of the metal too quick before the inside can also harden, and let it lie in the water until it is the same temperature as the water. A much better substitute for water is a good quality of animal oil—whale oil or lard oil is best. As a substitute, we have used lard, by melting it before we inserted the heated steel in it. The advantage of using oil is that it does not chill the steel as suddenly as water, and there is less liability to crack it.

Remove the hardened spring from the water after it is sufficiently cooled, and prepare to temper it. To do this make a brisk fire with plenty of live coals, and then smear the hardened spring with tallow and hold it over the coals, but do not urge the draught of the fire with the bellows while so doing. Let the fire heat the steel very gradually and evenly. If the spring is long, move slowly over the fire, so as to receive the heat equally. In a few moments the tallow will melt, then take fire and blaze for some time. While the blaze continues, incline the spring, or carefully elevate either end, so that the blaze will freely circulate from end to end, and completely envelop it. The blaze will soon die out; then smear it again with tallow, and blaze it off as before. If the spring is to be subjected to a great strain, it will be required to perform much labor—it may be lightly blazed off a third time; and if it is to be exposed to the vicissitudes of heat and cold, it must be left to cool of itself upon the corner of the forge, and not cooled by butting it in water or throwing it on the ground. Spiral springs of steel wire are tempered by heating them in a close vessel with animal charcoal or with bone dust packed around them, similar to the process of case-hardening, and when thoroughly heated cool them in a bath of oil, and proceed to temper them by putting a handful of them in a sheet iron pan with tallow or oil, and agitate them over a brisk fire. The tallow will soon blaze, and the agitation will cause them to heat *very evenly*. The steel springs for fire arms are tempered in this manner, and may be said to be literally "fried in oil." If a long, slender spring is needed that requires a low temper, it can be made by simply beating the soft forging on a smooth anvil with a smooth-faced hammer. By this means the metal will be sufficiently compressed to form a very good spring without further tempering.

Use a light hammer in the process and "many blows," and a spring will be made that will last a long time where it has to bear no great labor in its action. In setting up old carriage springs where they are inclined to settle, first take the bed leaf and bring it into shape; then heat about 2 ft. in the center, plump to cherry red; then cool it off in cold water as quick as possible. This will give the steel such a degree of hardness as to be liable to break if let fall on the floor. To draw the temper, hold it over the blaze, carrying back and forward through the fire until it becomes so hot that it will sparkle when the hammer handle is drawn across the edge; then cool off, or not, just as you please. Another mode is to harden the steel, as before stated, and draw the temper with oil or tallow. Tallow is the best. Say, take a candle, carry the spring as before through the fire, and occasionally draw the tallow the length hardened until the tallow will burn off in a blaze, then cool. Every leaf is served alike.—*Scientific American.*

"I began at the bottom," said Chauncy M. Depew, the President of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world. Not only have all great railroad men begun at the bottom, but they have started without influence and made their way up step by step by honest hard work. There was a time in the life of each of our best motive-power men when he felt proud of the opportunity to shovel coal, but the secret is that he saw in his work the need of brains as well as muscle.

The French Government is erecting a Co-operative textile machinery manufactory at a cost of $1,200,000.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

THE DISTRICT'S FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.

District Assembly 82 closed its fourth annual session Nov. 3d, after four days' deliberation.

All the representatives present attended strictly to the business of the session, and all questions that came before the Assembly were given candid consideration.

The Assembly itself probably has done but little toward solving the great question of the day more than to mark out the course that it deemed best for its constituency to follow until it shall meet again.

It had no regrets to offer for the course it had followed since the last session, as it had been a very peaceful period.

Of the questions that are agitating the public mind, that regarding the establishment of a postal telegraph was considered, and the Assembly expressed its opinion and wish by the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It is evident to our minds that the late deal of Jay Gould in the purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines is a detriment to the welfare of our Nation; that in the consolidation of these two great lines of conveying intelligence we realize that this Nation will have to humbly submit to the dictates of those who control the lines if not checked; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Assembly convened that wherever there is an Assembly attached to this D. A. in any Congressional or Senatorial district, that they appoint a committee to wait on their respective Congressmen and Senators and urge the Government to build telegraph lines in connection with the postoffice.

The advisability of forming a National Assembly of railway employes was well considered, and deemed practical and feasible, and steps were ordered taken to bring about the formation of such an organization.

The defense fund, which the General Assembly made optional with Districts to collect, was ordered continued by the L. A's. attached to the District.

The following resolution expressed the sentiment of the Assembly regarding the action of the General officers:

WHEREAS, Certain persons claiming to be members of the Knights of Labor, and believing in its principles, have, during the past year, attempted to bring the Order into disrepute and have assailed the character of the General Officers of the Order.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the Order in session at Minneapolis, Minn., the past month has denounced these men and placed the Order on record as true to its principles; and

WHEREAS, This element, who were disappointed in not being able to drag the Order into their mire, have announced that they would secede from the Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view with pleasure the indications that we will not longer be cursed by them, and that we indorse the full action of the General Assembly.

The necessity of building up an interest in advancing education and of the need of more attention being paid to the discussions of subjects bearing on the principles of the Order was given much thought, and it was ordered that Local Assemblies in the District devote two meetings each month exclusively to readings, discussions and debates. This will tend to make the Assemblies more interesting and more in the line of their objects.

The need of members reading publications devoted to their interests and thus keeping posted on the various subjects in which they should interest themselves was seen, and it was ordered that every effort be made to extend the circulation of the Magazine in the District, and that one dollar of the initiation fee of each new member be set aside by the Locals and used to pay for one year's subscription for the Magazine for that member.

The need and advisability of bringing about an understanding between the various organizations of railway men, on questions of mutual interest, received due attention and action taken to bring about the desired end.

The need of action in this line is fast growing to be understood by all classes of railroad employes, and it is but a question of time, when Federation will be understood and in operation.

The old officers were re-elected. It took some urging to keep the harness on the D. M. W., but that done there was no need of the others making any attempt to give over.

Whatever good may arise from the deliberations of the District representatives depends entirely on how well each individual member does his part in the great work and acts in unison with others

The District can only act on the ideas and wishes of its constituency, expressed by their representatives, putting them in shape for the best good of the whole for them to act on as a unit. This is all that any legislative body can do.

Progress in human affairs depends on how near to that which is right its march is kept. An injustice will not always live, even though it be done in a good cause.

THE EXCURSION TO SILVER PLUME.

The fourth annual session of District 82 will be long remembered by those who remained over after the session and enjoyed the opportunity given them by the Union Pacific Railway Company to take an excursion to Silver Plume over the famous loop, and nearly all the delegates did, and were accompanied by about seventy-five of the employes of the shops at Denver with their families, all of whom received free transportation from Mr. Choate, superintendent of the Colorado division.

The day could not have been finer if it had been arranged to order. All appeared to partake of the spirit of the occasion, except, perhaps, the few who despise a member of a labor organization, and were thus compelled to feel uneasy and out of place excurting with them.

Two extra cars were attached to the regular train, which leaves Denver at 8:05 a. m., for our accommodation.

The trip up was without an incident to note. At Golden "the committee" inspected Morley's "brick house and lot" and reported that it was there yet.

At Georgetown some fears were entertained that in going around the "corners," that were to come, the engine might not be able to keep its "nose" over the track, and also if an obstruction should be met results might be serious, but these fears dispelled when those noble sons, Fleck and Morley, offered to place their five hundred pounds, more or less, of fat at the service of their friends, consequently they were assigned seats on the pilot where their weight might be of service, and if worse came to worse, they would act to cushion the train against any obstruction, and thus guarded Silver Plume was reached, where two and one-half hours was at the command of all.

After emptying the bountiful lunch baskets furnished by the jolly hostess of the Lindell hotel, the "town was taken in" and some of the mines inspected by those looking for an investment.

When Engineer Nelson had whistled his announcement it was about time for the return trip, and all had gathered at the train, a meeting was organized with Delegate Trott in the centre, and the delegation expressed their feelings by adopting the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Union Pacific railroad has given the delegates and officers of District 82, Knights of Labor, Union Pacific employes and the employes of the shops at Denver and their families an opportunity to enjoy a free excursion to Silver Plume over the famous loop; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that in granting this it demonstrates the friendly relations that exist between the officials of the company and the members of our organization; and

WHEREAS, Division Superintendent Choate has taken considerable trouble to have the excursion made a success; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Choate this recognition of our appreciation of his efforts, and to the Union Pacific Railway company through the superintendent of the Colorado division our thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of this be presented to Superintendent Choate and published in the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine and daily press of Denver.

And their appreciation of the kindness of their hosts by the following:

WHEREAS, Messrs. Maher & Stein, our hosts of the Lindell hotel, having shown us the greatest courtesy and kindness in furnishing us a magnificent lunch on our excursion over the loop;

Resolved, That we extend our heart-

felt thanks to them and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them, and also to the daily press of Denver.

To the District officers the following:

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Neasham and Corbin for their efforts in our behalf in arranging the excursion to Silver Plume.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolution be printed in the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine and daily press of Denver.

Delegate Fleck in coming up had made anxious inquiry regarding "some specimens" to take back to the lonely plains of Kansas. His friends present, anxious to express their friendship for him, had prepared a surprise. He was called out and in the name of the Rocky Monntains was presented with a fine large "specimen" from the forks of the creek, running away up in the thousands of ounces to the ton (of stone) and a numerous collection of smaller ones. A speech was demanded, but his feelings were too full for utterance. Then it was ordered that he should race his 225 pounds against Morley's 245 pounds. An inducement was wanted and furnished in the shape of a bottle of port, set up at the goal. It was wonderful, the speed that fat went over the ground, but Fleck got there first, although he had about twenty pounds of specimens in his pocket.

The return trip was as enjoyable as the one up, and the train reached Denver Union depot at 6 p. m. with a well satisfied body of men and women, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company knew that they had a body of men in their employ who did not consider them the worst company in world to work for, but men who considered the Knights of Labor the best organization in the world to be members of.

The Farmers' Alliance have their mill at Fort Collins, Colo., in successful operation, and should have the patronage of organized labor and believers in co-operation within its reach. The building of this mill by the farmers of Colorado is *due to the constant* hard work of the *veteran Joe Murray.*

The miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania deserve a generous response to their appeal for aid. For years they have been in a deplorable condition, living from hand to mouth and on the verge of starvation. The coal operators advanced the price of coal thirty-five cents per ton, and when the men asked for the small advance of two and one-half cents per ton for mining, twenty-two thousand of them were locked out. Does any one wonder why there should be discontent in America? Is such action any better than the old time lash or auction block in the South?

The present month is a good time for members to be active in increasing the circulation of our Magazine, as many who will subscribe will want to begin with the first of the year. Members should not leave this for the Local Agent to do, but should assist him in every way they can. As the success of the Magazine is as much to the interest of one as the other. Let each ask every one of his acquaintances to subscribe. The Magazine will be enlarged and have many desirable features added as soon as the circulation warrants it.

In thirty days more there will be due from each L. A. a quarterly report. An effort should be made in the meantime to collect from the delinquents, so that the New Year may start with prosperous prospects at least. Those who will become delinquent on the next report should be notified of the fact so that they need not have the excuse of neglect or forgetfulness. Every member who reads this should look at his card and see how he stands, and if he is behind or will be January 1st, take steps at once to square up.

To any person sending us ten cash subscribors commencing with the December or January number, before January, 10, 1888, we will send them a copy of "Social Wealth," or a year's subscription to the *Cottage Hearth*, as may be chosen.

It is reported that those dissatisfied representatives to the General Assembly who met in Chicago after the last session and resolved to secede from the Order propose to call themselves the Improved Order or the Reformed Order of the Knights of Labor. As they are made up of the Socialist-Anarchist element it will be quite in order for them to reform, but when rotten eggs are thrown out of the basket they have generally past hope.

The proceedings of the last session of the D. A. have been printed and mailed to the delegates and to each L. A. in the District. The R. S. of each should read this to the Assembly as there are many matters that it is of importance for the members to know, and that must have the co operation of the Assemblies in carrying through.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland, Ohio, operate their work under the notorious contract system, and they do not want a Knight of Labor to work for them, but there are other sewing machine companies that do, a fact that should be remembered when an agent calls with a machine branded Standard.

The pleasure of the District session was marred at the close of the first day's session when Delegate Standeven of Omaha was called home on account of the death of his father, and on the fourth day when Delegate Culley of Butte, Mont., was called to the death-bed of his sister at Ogden, Utah.

It is reported that there is an over supply of mechanics at Los Angeles, Cala., especially carpenters. It will be well for men thinking of going there to remember this.

When you buy a hat see that it has a Union label on it. The Stetson or Price, *Sherman & Co. hat* has none.

MR. EDITOR—Please give me space in your paper to ask a few questions, which I would like to see answered by any common sense person. In the preamble of the K. of L. we find the following clauses:

"1st. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual greatness.

"21. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours."

Now, sir, what shall we say of men who are prominent among the K. of L. in the locality where they live, going to a boss and begging him to give them all the over-time possible?

What can we think of men who will give presents to the master mechanic or foreman in order to be favored with more time, and hope to get a better position thereby, they being neither morally or industrially deserving?

What of a man who will lend the bosses money without taking interest, when if they lend their fellow workmen any, they want all the interest they can get?

Lastly, what of a man earning about $850 a year being elected to an office of from $1,200 to $1,500 per year, and after being elected returns to work in the shop, thus keeping another man out of employment—at the same time faithfully said that if the men would only elect him he would leave the shop?

These are practical questions, and if you or anyone else can answer me, I wish you would do so.—*A K. of L. Man, in the Truth.*

In answer to several inquiries we would state that a "trust" is a new name for an old game. It is a new substitute for the vulgar term "pool." As robbery receives public sanction and becomes respectable is it entirely proper to cloth it in polite language. By and by gambling will be termed distributing alms and guzzling champaign will be known as partaking of the Lord's supper. This is an age of progress.

"Every event that a man would master must be mounted on the run, and no man ever caught the reins of a thought except as it galloped by him."

NOTES.

All difficulties with the strikers on the sugar plantations in Louisiana have been adjusted, and they resumed work.

There are forty-three persons employed in the Knights of Labor headquarters at Philadelphia, exclusive of the officials.

The machinery molders in the Knights of Labor will hold a Convention at Cleveland, on December, 8, to form a National Trades District.

The organized workmen of Waltham, Mass., have laid the corner stone of a $50,000 building to be devoted to the use of organized labor.

Jay Gould is paying off the locomotive engineers who stood by him in the Southwestern railroad strike last year by reducing their wages twenty-five cents per day.—*Labor Record.*

For twelve years miners' wages have been so low in the Lehigh cold region that it has been impossible for them to obtain a decent living. The strike is therefore from the bottom, and is being nobly sustained by the K. of L.

By the report of the Inspectors of Mines of Great Britain, just issued, it appears that 519,970 persons are employed in and about coal mines. There were 963 persons killed, and the production of coal is put at 157,518,482 tons.

The railroad companies of Illinois undertook to kill the Knights of Labor co-operative coal mine by discriminating against it, but the Knights appealed to the courts and secured a judgement for $7,000 damages. The company will furnish cars to carry the coal in future.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northwestern railroads are paying their workmen on the profit sharing system, precisely as if the sum they earned per month were as much stock in the company. The Pillsbury mills of *Minneapolis are conducted* upon the *same plan.*

The poor are ever exhorted to be honest, prudent, temperate, and industrious, to struggle under disadvantageous circumstances and temtations that are too much for the majority in higher stations; and if they fail in there duties they are denounced as incapable and unfit for any better position in life.—*Examiner.*

The machinists throughout the country were never busier than at present. All the larger shops in New York and New Jersey are sold up from one to three months. Skilled labor is wanted and some coming from England, but the bulk of it is from the native sources, where the education and training are better adapted to the requirements.

It matters not whether a man deprives another of a portion of what belongs to him by superior strength of mind or body, the crime is the same—robbery. But in this age the same court that punishes the man who deprives another of his property by superior strength, protects him if he takes it by superior cunning. And this, the world term justice.

We believe Co-operation can place an effectual check upon monopoly. That it can render poverty unnecessary. That it is an educator in the best methods for applying moral rules to business affairs. That it is a practical teacher of associative action. That is the best means for causing the mass of people to understand business processes, their rights and responsibilities toward each other and their rights and powers of citizens of the State.—*Troy (N. Y.) Ray.*

The monoply press has figured out the loss caused by the Chicago bricklayer's strike at $2,000,000. While commenting on this it would be well for these papers to remember that the bricklayers belonged to a union not to the K. of L., also that the strike is a union remedy and not a K. of L. remedy and they should further remember that their lord and master traitor Gould approves the union and condemns the K. of L. These are little points that the subsidized press forgets to tell its poor deluded dupes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

SALINA, Kansas, October 25, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter things have not changed much, we are still on the go, but very steady. You will see by the quarterly report ending October 1, 1887, that our meetings are well attended by solid membership.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has reached this city last Saturday at 4 o'clock p. m., which adds one more important public thoroughfare to this enterprising town. In a few days the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific will be here also, that will make four of the principal roads in this part of the Union entering our portals, and with the promising wheat crop we are bound to overcome the failure of this year's crop.

I visited Solomon City for the benefit of the Local Assembly who have thus far remained very quiet. It was a very pleasant meeting and I gave all the instructions which I could, and on account of some of the membeis employed on the Union Pacific being discharged for reasons unknown, nothing has been done to my knowledge in reference to joining either State or District Assemblies, but an account for the State Assembly political wire-pulling I think this may turn out all right yet.

I have been informed that Brother Fritz, of Brookville, and Brother Miller, of Ellis, will be at the District Assembly meeting, and with your humble servant we will try and make it very interesting at our meeting in Denver, October 21, 1887, until then, I remain,

Fraternally yours, 3005.

November 16, 1887.

Upon my arrival home from the District Assembly 82 Convention, which was held in the city of Denver, Colo., commencing October 31, and ending November 3, 1887, I felt very much gratified, especially that this meeting was a very interesting and important one, and in my report to Local Assembly 3005 the members seem very enthusiastic over it. I am sorry that I had to make the report very brief, and all are anxiously awaiting the printed proceedings of the meeting. I was greeted with a hearty welcome by the Assembly, and on the strength of it three new and solid applications have come in and will he initiated next Monday evening.

Brother Fritz, of Brookville, and myself came home together and we enjoyed the trip very much, of course as soon as Kansas soil was reached we considered ourselves in good standing, under the laws of this State, not having violated its rules but little on the line, about two feet or more in Colorado, no charges were preferred against us, so we live in peace once more.

I gave notice of a question on a Postal Telegraph system for next Monday night for debate, and will give mention in my next letter.

I must say the least, that it was the best treat I ever had to ride on the pilot with Brother Morley through Clear Creek canyon and over the famous Loop to Silver Plume.

Of course I would have a right to run a foot race here in Kansas for a bottle or quart of such as the law allows here, but I cannot nor will not invite a friend from Colorado or any other portion of the district, to run in this State for fear of a grand jury or something else, and will therefore prefer to give Brother Morley a chance should I be the next delegate from this Local Assembly, to run it over in the Rocky Mountains, for I have never felt so light and easy in 24 years.

The specimens which were presented to me I have sent to New York State for assaying purposes; the large specimen which goes two thousand inches to the ton, I have sent to the medical college in Maine to see if it contains any spirits fermento.

The Santa Fe is in here and running, and the Rock Island will be here by December 15, 1887.

There seems to be quite a stir on the Union Pacific on account of changes in time last Sunday. It concerns principally the McPherson and Lincoln branches and makes lots of inconveniences among the employes which are married and have families, but I think it will all blow over with no dangerous results.

Wishing all the officers and members of District Assembly 82 a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and a plenty of everything that the Supreme Ruler can bestow upon them.

C. C. F.

LARAMIE, WYO., NOV. 18, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Business on the road still keeps up and engineers and firemen are running very hard.

Work in the shops is good with all back shopmen working ten hours.

Since my last report the Company have put on a fast train which gives more work to workmen in general, as well as an addition here of five new dust burners built by the Brooks Locomotive Company.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Hovey, the Division Master Mechanic, is about to go to St. Joe, Mo., to take charge of the Kansas City, St. Joe and Western Locomotive Department. Who is to fill his place here we cannot learn, suffice it to say we trust he will be as good as Mr. Hovey has been and we cannot complain.

Between the evening of the 13th and the morning of the 14th an accident occurred which proved fatal to a night switchman named T. Bock. While switching a number of empty cars and attempting to place them on a side track, running at a pretty lively rate, the moving cars came in contact with a number that were stand-

ing on the track. To all appearances Bock could not have noticed that the track was so full as it was for such was the force with which the cars came together that several were knocked off the track, and Bock, by the force of the blow was thrown to the ground, and it is believed fell on his head, thereby received injuries of which he died on the morning of the 15th.

On the morning of the 16th a painful accident occurred in the shop. H. Nottage, who was running the stationery engine, while wiping a portion of it when in motion, had his hand caught and so injureed that he has lost the whole of his index finger on his right hand and a portion of the bone attached to the palm of the hand. The accident is of such a nature that it will be some length of time before he will be able to work again.

There has been a small wreck on the hill caused by a broken axle. Some five or six cars were ditched, but we have not heard of anyone being injured.

The Glass Works are still closed on account of the furnaces, but expect to be ready for work in the course of another month.

The Soda Works has gone to work again but not to their full capacity, but hope to be in the course of about two weeks more.

The Bar Rolling Mill site runs full time, but the large mill does not make more than one day in the week.

The buliding for the Flouring Mill is complete and they are putting in the best and latest improved machinery, and hope to be ready to run by January 1, 1888.

There is a much needed coal yard about to be opened in Laramie.

The Co-operative meat market is doing a good business. The first month's sales will, we believe, amount to $2,500.

Business around town still keeps good and buildings are being put up all around.

As I was one who went over the Loop I must say that the skill displayed by engineers in the laying out of that road is worthy of note and leads one to think that we may see a railroad run in almost any place, it matters not how steep or what obstacles there may be to surmount.

Hoping many more places will be heard from the next year than has been in the past.

Yours, J. H.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 26, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Things are rather mixed in Denver just at present. Election is over and the workingmen came out (as is customory) at the small end of the horn, the United Peoples' (Labor) Party polling about eight hundred out of a total of eleven thousand votes cast in the county.

D. A. 82 held their annual convention in this city Oct 31st to Nov. 4th. It is expected that much good will result from the conference.

On Oct. 31 the delegates to D. A. 82 were entertained at a union ball given by L. A's. 3218, 1421 and 3711, and an enjoyable time was had

On Nov. 4 Mr. J. K. Choate, Superintendent Colorado Division, placed at the disposal of the delegates to the D. A. and the members of L. A. 3218 a sufficient number of cars to carry themselves and families over the loop to Silver Plume. About seventy five members and their families availed themselves of the opportunity, and had a very enjoyable time. Arrived at Silver Plume, after partaking of a bounteous repast, the main feature was a 100-yard foot race between the heavy weights of the D. A., Brothers William Morley of 3218, weight 245 pounds, and C. C. Fleck of 3005, weight 225 pounds, the stakes being a bottle of Milwaukee lager beer placed at the end of the course. It seems hardly necessary to add that the burly brother from the Prohibition State secured the prize.

The road at this point has been doing an immense business for the past three months. The Denver yard, with its nearly sixty miles of side tracks, has been taxed to its utmost to find room for the amount of cars that are pouring into it from all directions. Train men and yard men have been kept in a perfect whirl of excitement endeavoring to keep the trains in motion and satisfy those in authority over them, but it has been a dismal failure.

With wrecks on the Julesburg, wrecks on the Denver Pacific, wrecks on the Boulder Valley and wrecks in the Denver yard, there has been a perfect turmoil of excitement, which has caused those in authority to swoop down on the local management like vultures on a carcass, the result being that the General Yard Master, J. J. Bresnahan, and the Local Freight Agent, T D. Whitall, have sent in their resignations to take effect on Dec. 1. What has been the cause of all these wrecks and accidents which has cost the company thousands of dollars in the past month is a question which, perhaps, the stockholders of the Union Pacific road will ask of the management. If so, will they get the correct information in reply, or will it be the regulation for such important questions? "We have been having an unavoidable streak of bad luck." If the stockholders of the Union Pacific railway would take the trouble to investigate they would ascertain that the cause of most of these wrecks and so-called accidents could be traced to the negligence and incompetency of those who represent them on the Divisions of the road. For instance, the rolling stock of the Union Pacific road has been allowed to run down so low that it is perfectly inadequate to handle the volume of business which the road is doing. The cars will not stand ordinary switching, much less the severe strain of a heavy train. Nearly every day trains may be seen leaving the yard chained together in one or more places with chains which are not able to stand the sudden jerks and plunges of a freight train in motion.

Cars may be seen on any day leaving the yard, yes, and leaving the shops marked O. K., with sills and draft timbers decayed and broken to such an extent as to render them dangerous, and a man places his life in jeopardy when he goes between them to couple them together. Your correspondent has seen cars leaving the shop marked O. K. with the draft timbers down on the axle, only two three quarter bolts holding them to the car. The result of the narrow minded policy of the local management, these, with many others, are the causes which lead to so many wrecks, and to the heavy expenditures of the gross receipts of the Union Pacific railway. This narrow policy of reducing the expenses of necessary repairs, by not doing the repairs, and by hiring cheap labor to do what little is done, the company will find to their sorrow to be the most expensive experiment ever inaugurated by their local management or good dogies.

There are several engines on the blocks at the blocks at the East Denver shops, and the yard is full of them that should be in the same position.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Colorado Midland are now running solid trains into Denver, and it is expected that the Missouri Pacific will reach here in a few days.

The Denver and Rio Grande is receiving a large number of broad guage engines and cars, and soon the baby road will be a baby road no more.

L. A. 3218 is devoting two meeting nights each month to discussions, and it is expected that good results will follow. TIM.

STOUT, Colo., Nov. 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The election went off orderly and peaceable and not the least disturbance was raised during the day. More votes were cast this time than on Nov. 2, 1886. George Kutteroff, formerly coachman in Clinton's service, was elected constable over Chas. Carey by a crushing majority, and of course this makes George's heart laugh, and he walks on the bridge behind the wheelbarrow with more security than the time preceeding Nov. 8. The candidate for justice of the peace got badly left, and so did the Stout candidate for the important office of road supervisor.

It is significant that most of the Democrats became Republicans this year, because it was deemed advisable by the political wire-pullers to strain all energies, to falsify or misrepresent the character of Joe Murray.

If Larimer county was situated in some Southern State the Republicans would all be Democrats. But we must forgive our friends all that, especially those who cannot vote out of their own motives, but must have a drill master The ballot-box is the only weapon that is left for the American people to seek redress from any wrongs which might exist.

If it took hundreds of years to reach the present stage of civilization and knowledge, why should the present generation be blamed for not acting more wisely? And what is it that society reformers like J. M. are not pardoned for? Because he denounces the filth and corruption of our times, that is why he is hunted like a wild beast, why bitter war has been declared against him, why people seek to confound with those who, as skeptical but less pitying than he, wish to destroy a form of society they despair of converting.

Seneca, the ancient Roman, said that a nation usually ends by being punished for her faults by the excess of her good qualities. The United States is a striking example of the truth of this axiom. She has up till now triumphed over her enemies, thanks to her faculty for passive obedience, her tranquil perseverance and proud force. She has defeated all her foreign adversaries. But she is unarmed against those she placed in her own home, who live under the protection of her institutions and her laws She ought to pull down the flag to them, confess her inability to annihilate the power and influence of adversaries, of whom she ought to have made partners, if she had had the practical savoir-faire of the English or the assimilative spirit of the French. There is no progress in the world without emergies. We, as Knights of Labor, must pave the way with ideas distorted with love for justice and equality, with aspirations even possible in a positivistic age like ours, and with projects which can be realized in an epoch in which by outward appearance a whole cemetery hanging in the air would not suffice to convert the world to Milton's paradise.

"Have ye chosen, O, my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from his worn sandals shake the dust against our land?
Though the cause of evil prosper, yet the truth alone is strong,
And although she wanders outcast, now I see around her throng
Troops of true Knights of Labor, to enshield her from all wrong!"

The Union Pacific is said to be short with the requisite number of cars necessary to carry on the stone business; some days no stones leave the quarries, and the train is therefore quickly made up.

The pay car made its appearance Saturday, Nov. 19, and the boys are happy as a consequence. The Y is her favorite stopping place.

John C. Clinton, the auspicious manager of Stout's only hotel, opened a new quarry a few days ago and has there five men at work and one paving cutter. Said quarry is at the end of the upper track leading to the old quarry, and the ruins of old Kokomo are in plain view.

On Monday, Oct. 17, one of those walking telephones tore down a bill from the water-tank announcing that Joe Murray was going

to speak and his meal-mouthed face laughed all over as he done the act, expecting to be congratulated by Mr. ****, who stood near by, but who just turned his back to the culprit. Although this ex Knight, by his knavish acts, made himself the laughing stock of Stout, thinking he is smart, he may be seen very often to hang on the coat-tails of the foreman, hoping thereby, in spite of his incompetency and terror of muscular labor, to be rewarded with a fat position, but the final reward is a graceful kick. Do the persons whose favors he endeavors to obtain not smile upon the fool? And known by all to be one, still nobody seems to encourage him to think so. What is the cause of the presence of those animated telephones? Persons more or less intelligent, some subtle and adroit, often insinuating, whose manners and education leave nothing to be desired, and who, devoured by a frenzied ambition, have undertaken the task of dissipating the cause of their master's sleepless nights by relating to him the events of the day, the doings and actions of people. I pray that the Omnipotent Power will in the future furnish persons of that ilk with hanging ears and tails so as to resemble more closely—the dog.

R. C. CORDES.

HUNTINGTON, Oregon, Nov. 16, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

The last two issues of the Magazine have had no letter from this place because your correspondent was away and very busy, so don't get discouraged with me and I'll come again with my epistle.

To begin with: My trip to Denver was made very enjoyable by the many friends I met there. The ball at the Music Hall, given by Denver's Knights of Labor, and the excursion over the great Loop were only two of the many features of the trip which made my visit to Denver a continual round of pleasure. Then, too, I saw our faithful officers of District Assembly No. 82 retained in their places and complimented on the work they had done for the Order during the past year.

Huntington looks dead indeed after spending a week in Denver. News is as scarce as ever.

Engine 964 is out again and doing well.

It is rumored that Pat Whalen, one of our old carmen, is to be night car-foreman at Pocatello after December 1. Pat is an A No. 1 man at the business and we congratulate him on the raise.

W. L. Best is taking a layoff to go to Boise City on a visit, for a rest and "other things," to be mentioned later.

Pat Madden is back again after a long, pleasant visit to his home in Iowa.

Wm. Haun will soon move his family to Glenns Ferry, where he has a position under the wing of mother U. P.

Axtell Seaburg has been "off" since October 31, attending to his wife who has been very sick. *We are glad to state that she was improving at last accounts.*

Brother McKenzie was the victim of a bit of painful experience on the night of November 8. He had been at work all day, as usual, and went home. He complained of a pain in his back and his wife started to rub a mixture of coal oil and turpentine on his back. She warmed her hands at the fire and began rubbing and while heating her hands the mixture on them caught fire and she slapped her hands on his back and that caught fire too. He laid on the floor and rolled it out, but it blistered his back in a terrible manner. Though the blister is much better he is unable to be out as yet. Mrs. McKenzie burned her hands some but put it out quickly by smothering the flames in her dress.

Mrs. and Mr. McKenzie are the proud parents of a bran new boy, born October 23; weight nine pounds. Good luck and long life to the heir of McKenzie castle.

The O. R. & N. pay car made its appearance this afternoon, as usual, on the 18th.

We understand that Brother Joe C. F. Robb has disposed of his property here and has gone to Denver where he will engage in a more remunerative employment than a railroad blacksmith.

Robert McKune leaves here for Colorado Springs about November 30. He has a position on the Colorado Midland Railway, where he will engage in the car department at Colorado City.

Our genial foreman, F. G. Croppen, works overtime along with the rest of the boys now, and gets his work in on extra pay.

It is rumored that James Agee will take charge of the supply department here when Robert McKune steps out. Jim is a good man for the place. Better shine up your memory, Jim, you'll have a chance to use it.

Engine 967—caboose 1844—Conductor Stone and crew made a trip to Baker City on the 15th over the O. R. & N. This is the first time an O. S. L. engine or train crew have run over the O. R. & N. road. It begins to look like consolidation sure enough.

The employes here in the M. P. & C. departments are making lots of overtime since the "cannon-ball" began to run. That train goes fast enough for any of the boys.

Fraternally yours, Mc.

Married November 8, 1887, by the Rev. P. M. Cushnihan, in the Roman Catholic Church, Ogden, Utah, Brother John Mackin to Alice Ryan, both of Camos, Idaho, formerly of Huntington, Oregon. This is why Brother Mackin did not attend the District Assembly Convention this Fall, he was busily debating the matrimonial question. I think he will not have much more to say on the financial or land question. It will take him all his time now advocating Woman's Rights. The happy couple was accompanied on their trip by Brother T. Leahy. They went to Salt Lake City and spent a few pleasant days there. They got back to Camos on the 11th where there was a grand reception awaiting them, for the whole town turned out with all the available music the town could furnish on such an occasion, and gave them a grand old western chiveree. A long and prosperous journey through life is the wish of all who know them. G. T.

THE DALLES, Oregon, Nov. 13, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Mr. Frazier of the car department has received an order for fifty or sixty cars, I hear. That will give him a chance to display a little of his latent energy.

As regards Saturday afternoon hour will say when the boys are treated right and with jus ice, like lately, they appreciate it and take note.

Machinists John Thorsen and Henry Bader went to Reparia on steamboat work for a month or more, but Thorsen has returned with a fever. We all hope a speedy recovery.

Tom McFarlan is going to leave on the 15th of this month, after four or five years' service as assistant foreman. He will be known wherever he goes by an ability to get a great amount of work out of the men and retain their respect and friendship. The boys in the machine shop confidentially hope that the General Foreman's choice of an assistant will be made with the double object in view, ability and maintenance of that at present prevailing harmonious spirit

Preparatio s are in progress for the K. of L.'s second annual ball, to be given in their hall November 23d. A good time expected by everybody.

As this is the last correspondence before the election of officers in all the Assemblies in the District takes place, I wish to urge every member to take an active part in the selection of men able and willing to serve in the best interest of the Order, and then if you succeed in finding good men, do not expect the officers to run it and yourself only taking the part of a critic after the meeting is over. Do not expect to receive for the sum of twenty-five cents per month to be entertained four times a month like in a theatre or circus, without any effort on your part to be sociable, entertaining or agreeable.

We are doing as the constitution orders us, devoting about an hour every meeting for discussion and debate on the leading questions of the day. Our motto is that of the Magazine, "Your light shines none the less by shining for others."

It was well said by some person that if a man starts in business with the expectation of its pushing him he will surely fail, but if he is determined to push the business success is almost sure. These rules apply equally as well to an Assembly and its relation to the members. If a member does or does not wish to take an active part in the business or debate before the meeting, but brings with him a fraternal spirit, he is surely welcome.

The officers of the present term have every reason to be satisfied, as a combination of circumstances has at every succeeding meeting brought a larger attendance and a fast increasing number of good members.

RALLY.

EVANSTON, WYO., Nov. 22, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

A great many changes has taken place since I wrote to you last. In the first place a wreck occurred here two or three weeks ago one mile and a half east of the depot, to a heavy freight train, a double-header coming in from Green River: engine 995 with James Maher, engineer and John O. Donald, fireman; and engine 1001 Lee Kraus, engineer and Tug Houghton, fireman. The cause of the wreck was a cow laying down between the rails and it raised the pilot from the track and before the men had time to think the engines were laying side by side as if they had been placed there, and the tanks, too, but terribly used up. Engineer Kruss was scalded very bad and bruised about his body. Engineer Maher was bruised all over his body. John O'Donnell, fireman, in attempting to jump from his engine something caught him and he lost a leg his head cut open and bruised all over his body. Tug Houghton came out pretty lucky, he got bruised up about his head, hip and his body. I received word yesterday that John O'Donnell is doing well in the hospital at Ogden. He says he will be up on one side soon.

I am sorry to report to you that Brother John Johnson has been very sick in the hospital at Ogden with typhoid fever for the last month. I hear that he is getting along very well.

Now for the shops: Engine 817 has been in for repairs and she is out again on the passenger run. Engine 986 will be out soon; she looks well. Engine 1100 and 995 look like they had been through the big horn and came out at the small end. The boys in the shops worked till 10:20 p. m. for a little while.

Two weeks ago we had a big fire here which created quite an excitement, ringing of bells and screeching of whistles. It happened about 1:30 a. m. T. C. Moore's barbershop, Hansen's tailorshop and James Bagley's carpentershop were all burned down to the ground. Kaster Bros.' dry goods store was greatly damaged by smoke and water.

Some of our boys have been promoted of late to hostlers: B. Gutting, James Conger and William Murry to Green River. James Hoit, is a pretty good fireman and an old hand but he don't stand in, I think.

The boys are well pleased with the report of District Assembly No. 82 from our delegate John Townsend.

Our Co-operative Store is still looming up under the management of Brothers W. Christmas and Art. H. Robinson.

Local Assembly 3274 is having good meetings. The boys in Almy are having good meetings and are feeling well.

Am sorry to inform the readers of the Magazine that while Brother Dan Cameron and his wife were taking a buggy-ride one fine day, for the benefit of her health, the horses turned very suddenly and threw them out. Mrs. Cameron falling with her arm under her and breaking it at the elbow. At the last report she was doing as well as could be expected for an old lady.

I will try and get my next letter in early.

Yours fraternally, M. E. T.

BROOKVILLE, Kansas, Nov. 20, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I have the pleasure to inform you and your readers of the Magazine that J. B. Fritz and J. N. Matlock, of this place, have received notice of the allowance of their patent—a very valuable invention. It is an automatic fire and light extinguisher for railway cars. It instantaneously puts out all fires and lights in a car where used in case of an accident. A drawing and description of this invention will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, November 22, 1887. After this issue extra copies of this patent will be printed and I will give you a full description of the machine in the January number of the Magazine. This invention will undoubtedly be a good thing for the patentees and the traveling public. Yours truly,

M. W. 3064.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Nov. 21, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

This month I have to tell you of, first, the removal of the entire force of carpenters from this point, together with all the wood working machinery, to Pocatello. This is the last of a series of removals, of transferring and returning to the original point, for which the Idaho Division is becoming, if it has not already become, famous.

The car shop here has been shut down once or twice, the men discharged and scattered over the country. They have been transferred to Pocatello and brought back again. They have been sent from Eagle Rock to this point, transferred to Pocatello, and finally ordered back to this point again. This has been carried on until the best that can be said of it is that it is a cruelty to animals, if they cannot be considered as and treated as human beings should be treated. It has gone so far that men's lives, their patience, and their household effects are being worn out with this continuous changing. Imagine a man settled in Eagle Rock moved to Shoshone, after getting fixed there being transferred to "Huntington," and having gotten fairly situated with his family there is instructed to pack up and move to Montpelier, a point five hundred miles distant on the Division. Again, think of men being discharged, and after drifting as far East as Omaha and Chicago, some with their families, sent for to come to Shoshone, and finally bring up in Pocatello.

It has been just so with train men, who are now requird to live at Pocatello or "Glen's Ferry." At neither of these places is it possible for a man to find a roof to cover his head, while here at Shoshone, where there are homes and where men would prefer to live, they are not permitted to do so, and why? Can some one tell? If so, I would like to have some reader of the Magazine explain, and show, if possible, the advantages of the points mentioned over this point for the successful accomplishment of the railroad business. But we do earnestly trust the time is in the near future when the company, for their own good, as well as that of the employes and the public generally, will determine upon their terminal points, thereby giving a permanence, a stability to and a confidence in those places which they never can nor never will have so long as the policy which has been pursued the past three years is continued.

The new schedule for passenger trains brings those trains into place at 12:55 p. m. going West and 6:10 p. m. going East. Thus it will be seen this is the natural point for the eating of their meals by the passengers on those trains, but the same policy which rules in other matters dictates otherwise. Twenty minutes are usually consumed here transferring baggage, express and mails, so that it could be easily arranged.

Our third annual ball will occur Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 23. The interest in the event will be considerable, as it is gotten up partly with a view to the proper celebration of the opening, or dedication, of our splendid new school building, erected at a cost of $11,000 by the biggest hearted people in the biggest county in Idaho. Preparations for the ball have been made on a generous scale. The wives of the Knights of Labor and the lady friends of our library have given time, gifts and money with an open-heartedness which is to be admired, in order that the supper in connection with the ball shall be a success and reflect credit upon their efforts. The principal object is that our library shall be be benefitted by having a large number of volumes added to its shelves.

The Knights of Labor of this town, Mr. Editor, are not selfish, which I will prove when I tell you any of our townspeople may obtain books from our library by applying to any member of our Assembly. So you see our desire is to see others prosper as well as ourselves. As all our undertakings of this nature have been great successes, we expect as much of this. The finest music in the Territory has been obtained. Prof. Bair's orchestra of five pieces has been engaged.

We believe we are the only Assembly in the Territory that can boast of a library, and as we have got tired waiting for that handsome library and library building President Adams was going to give us, we take this method of obtaining a source of information and education which we otherwise would be without.

More work is being done on engines here than ever before, though the shop is greatly hampered for want of supplies. We had many complaints against the store department, yet it is worse now than ever.

Engines now in shop are 983, 971, 589, 974, 941 and 575, with the 971 and 589 about ready to leave the shop.

Thanks to our General Foreman the "flue rattler" has been boxed in so that it has not that deafening effect it formerly had.

While I write news comes of the wreck of a freight train of seventeen cars, delaying the passenger trains both ways. Yours,

SHORT LINE.

must be understood by at least a majority of the whole, and it is only by persistent effort that the whole will be reached. Agitation, education and organization must be the tools used.

A man may go to a nation in interior Africa to establish the ways of civilization, but he will not establish it till that nation learn that it wants it. They will have it then without further aid from him. But as they will never learn it all at once, the changes will, therefore, come gradual, just in proportion as they learn. It is equally true of any change that so-called civilized nations will adopt. Humanity does not differ in this, be it civilized or uncivilized.

Those who believe that by a coup d'etat they can revolutionize the present condition of society in the United States or other nation are working on as hopeless a task as the alchemists of old, or he who expects to start a perpetual motion. As in the past, so will everything be guided in the future. The infallible laws of nature have always ruled and always will. Whatever improvements are made in the future will be strictly in accord with those laws, from which there is no relief from punishment when they are violated.

He who has a plan, theory or hobby that he wishes adopted by the whole, if it has merit that will stand the scrutiny of the whole, will be adopted when understood, and not till then. Should a mistake be made it will be righted as soon as discovered. Time proves all things. That which is right will stand the storms of time, what is wrong will ultimately be righted. Nothing works by chance.

The human mind will endure as long as the world stands as a place it can inhabit. One of its component parts may die but a new part takes its place and no stop is made, so that no part need be disappointed if what it wishes or advocates is not so seen by others while he exists, for if he is correct it will certainly be discovered in time, which means adoption of what is good and expulsion of what is bad.

Under such conditions the past has gone and the future will go, as long as the mind of man exists, on the activity of which will depend the results in any given period.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE GOOD THAT SHOULD COME FROM IT.

The President's message is, generally, anxiously looked for by citizens who are interested in public affairs, as it gives them an idea of the views of the Executive which, while not always receiving a concurrence by Congress, has more or less influence on its acts.

The President's annual message to Congress this year has, perhaps, received more than the usual attention, on account of the position he has taken on the tariff question, by the press and consequently by the reading public, and also because agitation of the labor question for the past few years has brought out an increasing number of our citizens who are taking a hand in discussing public affairs, and with this attention, and the discussion that comes with it, much should come that is of interest to labor. It opens up with renewed vigor the discussion of a policy of our Government, which has been kept in force on the strength of the cry that it was solely in the interest of workingmen. Its supporters have already sounded the alarm and the dear laboringman will have more friends (?) working for his interest at Washington this Winter than he has had for years, therefore, workingmen should be interested in the President's message, not particularly on account of what it says but in what is caused by it.

A protective tariff has been yelled into the workingman's ears

for years; it would seem as if it had been kept up long enough to have tired them all of it, and for them to have given the political bosses to understand that they doubt their sincerity in thus looking after the "poor workingman's" interest, and were going to investigate and average up results.

There has been a protective tariff for years, still the workingman has had a pretty hard time trying to protect himself, by organizing, resisting reductions and trying to secure sufficient return from their labor to protect himself and family from hunger and cold.

Our free (?) American workmen must have protection against the pauper labor of Europe! has been the cry and one cannot scarcely pick up a newspaper but what this subject will be the first to catch his eye, and this too in papers which have become notorious in their hostility to Labor efforts.

Pauper is defined as a person maintained at the public expense.

Pauper labor! Who dare call a human being that will and does work a pauper and expect MEN to believe it; those that raise this cry do not believe it, for they are the ones who have had their agents stationed in Europe for years assisting these self-same paupers to come to America and it is strange that they should wish to burden themselves with paupers.

The President certainly has shown a moral courage that should be commended for taking the stand he has and daring to take sides either way, and no man should condemn him and especially a workingman, till he has given both sides of the question a thorough investigation.

Protection is wanted by the producer, protection against want, protection in securing a full value of what he produces and protection from being robbed of it after it is *secured. Investigate!* and see if *the tariff has* done any of this, and also figure out how much of this tariff comes out of your wages. There is plenty of circumstantial evidence that should go a long way toward forming a conclusion.

That great friend to labor, the Associated Press or by its other name the Western Union Telegraph Company, was helping the dear people and especially the laboring class to form an opinion, when it sent over the country the information that a rolling mill company at Joliet, Illinois, had already shut down on account of the effects of the President's message and that probably others would follow, and told how many poor workingmen would suffer in consequence; does it not appear strange that it should come so quick? It is a pity the message did not come out sooner so as to have accounted for some of the other shut downs that have taken place and also low wages paid by many of the manufacturing companies and in time to be the excuse why more could not be paid.

The New York *Sun* made a fine hit and helped the formation of an opinion, when it entered a plea in the interest of the anthracite coal business. This should be appreciated by the miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, who are struggling against a lock-out because they wanted a few cents more a ton for digging, and by the Knights of Labor of the country, who are aiding them financially.

The anthracite coal miners are protected by a tariff of seventy-five cents per ton, they receive thirty cents for digging. The story of the sufferings of these men would fill a volume, and is quite generally known, especially by organized labor. The question is, "How much protection does the tariff give them, and where was the *Sun's* shame when it mentioned the blessings of a protective tariff for them?" Protection is wanted for these men, but it is evident that it must be something different than the tariff gives.

Similar questions can be raised on most of the protected industries, and the worker on investigating will be amazed at the amount of protection he receives.

The sympathetic information given by the Western Union Company, the sympathy of the New York *Sun*, and similar labor-loving newspapers and corporations, should be gratefully received but thoroughly mastigated before being swallowed.

It may be said that the President's message is "a one-idea one," a "rehash of the same old arguments we have heard for years," a "blow at industry," but if it will set men to thinking it will be a blessing, be he right or wrong.

HENRY GEORGE AND T. V. POWDERLY.

Henry George, in commenting on General Master Workman Powderly's third letter on the work of Knighthood, which is devoted to the subject of the Postal Telegraph, says:

> Mr. Powderly seems at last to be awakening to the fact that a great organization like the Knights of Labor, banded together to improve the condition of labor, must have some clear aim and adequate programme or it will crumble away, but he is only *toying* with this need in attempting to meet it by presenting such *secondary issues* as Postal Telegraphy.

He then says that the question of Postal Telegraphy is a minor matter, that it will not raise wages or make it easier for men to find employment, and evidently trys to throw a wet blanket on the agitation for its establishment, says "that Powderly is only hacking at the branches when he should strike at the root." This sounds very much like a case of big I, little you. But what has George done to warrant him in taking such a position?

Henry George has come into prominence in the past year, and his theories have gained many converts, but he evidently forgets, or is so egotistical that he cannot see, that the source of his present progress comes from the work that such men as T. V. Powderly have been doing for years, in sowing the seed of inquiry among the masses, which, taking root under careful watching, has expanded the thought of the people and prepared them for each step forward.

It shows ill grace for the man with one idea to accuse another with *toying* with questions or advancing *secondary issues*, and this other one a man who has been constantly among suffering humanity, relieving their distress, teaching them, encouraging them, and gradually elevating them to a place where they can make greater progress, striking at the source of their suffering, their ignorance of what is their right, thus elevating the thought of men, which alone causes permanent improvement.

Mr. George refers to a circular sent out by the "Provisional Committee of Philadelphia" in opposition to Mr. Powderly and making certain charges against the Knights of Labor management, which he kindly says "does not merit much attention," but said "there is in the circular some good statements of general principles," which he quotes and calls a "hopeful sign." These statements are an outline of what has been the work of Knighthood as conducted by the advice and direction of Mr. Powderly and the true Knights for years, and Mr. George, in referring to these as something new in Knighthood, shows an ignorance of what has been the work of the Order and of what T. V. Powderly has been quietly and earnestly doing, that would not naturally be expected from one with the professions he has.

Material must be prepared before a structure is built and the foundation and walls laid before the roof is put on, be it material or social

and while Mr. George may believe he has a short road, and makes light of the work of his contemporary in reform, he will find that not only will the Postal Telegraph be established by the people, but they will adopt many other measures, each of which will give them a rund in the ladder of progress, long before they will think seriously of adopting his land taxation theory.

We do not wish to be understood as opposing George's land theory, nor that of any man who is honest in his ideas of what will be to the benefit of the whole people, but we *do* wish to be understood as opposing and condemning his making light of the work of a man whose work shows what he has done toward relieving oppressed humanity, who has practiced and practically shown the results of what he preached, while he is still dealing with his theory.

The practical and successful farmer, instead of theorizing on how much of a crop he should reap from his land, or how much fertilizer he will be compelled to put on it, uses what he has at hand, sows his seed and cultivates and makes the most of what he has at his command and the conditions under which it exists.

There is no man that can say he has a corner on the only route to reform, or that he has a copyright of the shortest road. "*By their works ye shall know them.*"

EVIDENCE OF AMICABLE RELATIONS.

There are many who have scoffed the idea that between a large corporation and its employes there can be any real evidences of amicable relations, but we believe the past month has recorded events which can be referred to with pride by those who have believed and advocated that there can be, and also proof that a spirit of equity and fairness can be voluntary shown *by employer* as well as employe.

Some years ago the Union Pacific Railway Company established shops at Eagle Rock, Idaho, on the line of the Utah Northern branch of its lines, which were extensive enough to be generally conceded as permanent, and was the cause of the establishment of a town at that point. Men employed there were so made to understand and they bought land and built homes, many putting into the same all their savings for years; the Company assisted them by reduced rates on lumber and other material.

At last rumors were afloat that these shops were to be removed, and early in the present year (1887) were substantiated sufficient to convince those who were located there that in the near future it would prove to be a fact, and the fact stood before them that with the shops would go the value represented in their homes. In considering this the men could only feel that as they had been led to thus establish themselves by the representatives of the Company, equity and justice would cause them to look to the Company to, in some part, reimburse them for the loss; therefore, through the representatives of the organizations of the employes the officials were approached on the subject.

Mr. Adams, President of the Company, expressed a desire to see the employes dealt justly with and ordered the matter investigated at once.

Mr. Potter, on assuming the general managership, said that it was finally decided to remove the shops from Eagle Rock and permanently establish them at Pocatello, and he would do all in his power to have justice done the employes.

In July last the change was made, this also effected many men who had settled at Shoshone, where shops had also been established.

We have to record now that the assurances of Messrs. Adams and Potter have been carried out. This was effected on December 4th when

a basis of settlement was decided on and an agreement signed between the Company represented by the officials of the Idaho Division and the employes represented by a federated committee from their various organizations, the basis of which is highly satisfactory to the employes.

The Union Pacific Railway *Company* in meeting the employes halfway in an amicable adjustment of this matter have done what no other Company has ever done before in the history of railroading in the United States, and for that reason if for no other it should be recorded to their credit, though some of its officials were inclined to do otherwise.

The Company will, however, be at no loss in the end, for they will more than be repaid by friendship from the public and their employes generally, and through the spirit of confidence established among the employes.

The benefits of organization is well illustrated in this matter, for the Company would never have been able or disposed to have settled such a matter if it had to have been done with each individual, or perhaps would not have regarded it in the light they have, from the fact that they would not have considered the importance of it as it would not have been presented to them so that their attention would have been sufficiently called to it, if it had been done by individuals acting for themselves only.

The tendency of organization among workmen is to establish better relations between employer and employe, for it draws out a knowledge of the rights each have and the duties of one toward the other, and in time will eradicate many of the false notions that still exist with both employer and employe regarding the proper attitude one should have toward the other, all of which will redown to the general good.

THE reports from Washington state that Senator Farwell, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in Congress to perpetuate our national banking system. Very little is here of the nature of this bill, but it should have close scrutiny by friends of the people and by our representatives at Washington, who are pledged to the support of reform measures.

The 14th plank in the platform of the Knights of Labor, reads:

> XIV. The establishment of a National monetary system in which a circulating medium in necessary quality shall issue direct to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the National issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the Government shall not guarantee; or recognize any private banks, or create any banking corporations.

This means that the Order does not favor our banking system and asked for the repeal of the present system; and this matter should have thorough discussion in the Assemblies of the Order, and Senator Farwell's bill should be investigated by the Order and anti-monopolist everywhere.

The national banks appear to have a firm grip on the nation now, and rather than to perpetuate them a petition and a demand for the opposite legislation should be sent to Congress.

THE Order and friends of reform everywhere have been pained to hear that T. V. Powderly has had a hemorrhage from the lungs and is laying very ill at his home in Scranton, Pennsylvania. A speedy recovery is the wish of all who are seeking the emancipation of labor. He has been at the front continually in the legions of reform. His death at this time would be a national loss and one from which organized labor would require some time to recover from.

A LABOR "TRUST."

That labor organizations are a benefit to society, employer and employe, is seldom questioned by those who know anything about them, or are not prejudiced from personal reasons, but that better and more effective results can and should be had from them is most certain. Men will seek combinations for mutual benefit with men with whom they are daily associated or who follow the same trade or occupation, and it is natural that it is so. To get, then, the best possible results from this condition should be the wish and object of all that are interested in their success. It is a law of nature that no part can exist independent of other parts, no combination can be made so strong that will exceed this law and be truly independent. At all times assistance in some form, either knowingly or unknowingly, moral or material, is being given one another. This is often restrained or perverted through ignorance, prejudice or a feeling of independence, but like the violation of any natural law, punishment is sure to follow. Therefore, to make labor organizations under their existing conditions the most beneficial, this restraint must be avoided as far as possible, and the desired result promoted by looking to the welfare of each other through consultations in federation. As combinations strengthen the individual, so will federation strengthen combinations, and thus doubly strengthen the individual.

This is well illustrated in our form of Government, which is federation of States in which each State retains control of its own affairs and has proportionate representation in the direction of general affairs, in which each State is guaranteed the support of every other State in the federation, in case of an attack by a common enemy. If they were attempting to exist independent of each other it would be regarded as the height of folly, but this is just what labor organizations are doing to-day, and where the need of federation is most evident and urgent.

This does not mean their amalgamation or dissolution into one or under one head, which would be undesirable and hurtful, and as impossible as to abolish our State Governments, and attempt to rule the whole by one head at Washington, but it means consultation and legislation, through representatives, on all matters that are of a mutual interest or are liable to effect either directly or indirectly, and to prevent the one looking for self interest, from disregarding the interests or over-riding the equal rights of others by inconsiderate and hasty action, caused by an over-estimation of strength.

The need of such a federation is most evident among railroad employes, where large bodies of men, engaged in various trades and occupations, are employed by one corporation, and where they are divided into several organizations, and the conditions of their employment is such that one organization cannot act in self-interest without effecting others, and where, unaided by the advice or counsel of the others, they are comparatively weak, and hasty, inconsiderate action is the most disastrous in its results, all of which federation would remedy, to the benefit of society, employer and employe.

Capital has taught labor the benefits of combination. The capital of individuals has been combined into corporations, labor into organizations. Corporations are now combining into "Trusts," which is a federation of capital to prevent one corporation acting to the injury of another through competition, so must labor organizations federate into a labor trust. This is the only way that they will reap the benefit they should from the organizations, and which will insure their perpetuation. K.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, WHICH?

In the October number of the Magazine appears an article under the title of "Protection Wanted," by your able writer Mrs. David Hutzel.

As the constitution of man is not like a clock, that it may be wound up to run as its maker intended, I hope you will allow me space to give my views on the merits of Protection and Free Trade. As the negative of this question is as a very unpopular one among my fellow workmen I hope all will keep in view the fact that all may be right in some things and wrong in a great many. Error of opinion should be tolerated, and reason should be left free to combat it.

This world is arranged on the principal of supremacy of the moral sentiment and intellect. We know that to render man happy his leading pursuits must be such as will exercise and gratify these powers.

Political economists are a failure if they do not unfold the kinds of industry that are really necessary to the welfare of mankind, and the degrees of labor that will meet with a just reward.

The leading object of Political Economy as a science is to increase enjoyment by directing the application of industry.

By strict obedience to nature's laws, so far as we have any logical evidence, man has learned to look for true happiness, while we expect to suffer for a violation of the same.

Knowing these to be fundamental truths, the question to decide is simply, which conforms nearest to nature's laws according to our best mode of reasoning?

Protection, as I understand it, is simply a tax levied for the benefits of certain trades and occupations. Somebody has to pay the tax or the object fails. All usually agree that it is unjust to discriminate.

Suppose now that we were to form ourselves in a circle, and each man take the tax from his neighbor on the right and give it to his neighbor on the left until we got to where we started, would anybody get rich by continuing such a course?

If this method seems fallacious let us investigate who pays the tax and who gets it, and whether it is right that a few enjoyed the highest luxuries of life while a greater portion remained working animals.

I do not despise labor; its necessity is imprinted in strong characters on the structure of man; it is beneficial to the whole human economy, but it is not the end of human existence, nor should it be carried to excess.

When Governments used to buy monopolies it was easy to see who got the tax and who paid it.

Now, let me ask what is the difference whether the Pennsylvania miner or manufacturer pay the Government for a protective tariff or get it for nothing?

Is it not clear that if there is any money value in it, that value must come out of the whole people, who are compelled to buy whatever they have to sell?

The desire to get rich at someone else's expense is well nigh universal. This is why there is scarcely an interest in the country that has not petitioned for a monopoly of its trade.

Workingmen who give this subject thought cannot be made to believe that they petition to have our pay increased. Unthinking workmen are a great deal easier persuaded that it is most patriotic to protect our own artisans from the competition of foreign pauper labor, than are our advocates of high protective tariff laws to buy their labor at home instead of buying it in the cheapest market in the world, while we are compelled to buy in the dearest the products of our cheap imported competitors.

The only people who are not taxed to the full extent to support such unnatural institutions are the idle millions who have no means to purchase.

Is this number decreasing? No! Nor will they decrease until such barbarous laws are abolished.

What some are pleased to call over production is nothing but the blessings of plenty, which, if not hindered by protective legislation, would soon diffuse itself throughout the land, sharing its benefit among all the people, acting and reacting upon every man, woman and child.

With all of our natural resources, with

YOU WOULD DO THE SAME IF YOU HAD A CHANCE.

How often do we hear the above remark, especially when you are conversing with some one who can offer no real argument. An agent for a coal company on being remonstrated with because their company charged $6.50 per ton for coal 250 miles from the mine and sold it at $4.50 per ton at another city 200 miles further, said: "You would do the same if you had the chance." The first city had no other source, the latter had plenty of opposition.

Jay Gould bought the telegraph lines and would tell you if you should say anything against it, "You would do the same if you had the chance." Speak to the coal proprietors of Pennsylvania about advancing coal $1 per ton and refusing to the poor miners ten cents more for digging, or try and show the woolen manufacturers the injustice of refusing ten per cent to their employes when they purchase wool from six to ten cents less per pound and yet demand the same price for goods; in fact, go where you will and find any man who is ever grasping and watching every turn to make a dollar at the cost of some one else and you will find a man who will measure the world by himself and say, "Any man would do the same if he had the chance."

This statement is not made by capitalists alone but many workingmen, and poor men at that, will advance the same theory.

We have passed fifty summers and after hearing many arguments regarding capital and labor, right and wrong between man and man, we think there is no more foolish statement made than the one here referred to. Are we to believe there are no more such men as Howard, Wilberforce, Washington, Lafayette and a host of others who were ready to sacrifice home comforts and risk life and everything for the good of down-trodden humanity. No! Thank heaven, there are some noble lights still left of both sexes, and would to God there were more. But to my mind the great question arises, should I be allowed to oppress my fellowman in order to make myself rich, or to increase my riches? Should I so far forget myself as to believe that other men are to be my servant in no better condition than a slave? Should I so far forget the rule, "Do to others as ye would that others should do to you." If I do would it not be just and right that some law should be made to keep me within bounds? Why should I be allowed to buy up the fruit of the earth and keep it from my poor neighbor? Did God ever intend that man should oppress man? or do the laws of nature give us that idea? We say no! the natural laws of man revolt against the thought; and if we look at the law of God we learn that "God made of one blood all nations *to dwell* on the face of the earth." Yes, to dwell, not merely to exist as the thousands are doing in London, New York and many other places today.

Again, He says, "Thou shalt not oppress the hireling in his wages." Yet how few keep that command. Such being the case we say there should be some law to restrict men from oppression of any kind, whether it be by buying and selling the necessaries of life or by wages. If it be by straining the life's blood by extra labor or by an allusive tongue it matters not, we should have some law to compel man to deal justly with man. We believe that day is coming when error, superstition and tyranny will have to stand aside for truth and right.

H. J.

REPRESENTATION.

Poor representation is one of the workingmen's greatest enemies. It has so often been said, and truly, that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives.

In applying the same sense to the condition of the workingmen it cannot be said with truth that one-half of them receive representation suited to their condition in life.

This cannot be strange news to any thinking man, since so few of them are to be found in our Legislative Halls, either State or National. Mr. Blaine, Randall and other great statesmen of the

present day are strong advocates of high tariff, and at no time lose any opportunity of pointing to the flourishing condition of our country compared with that of other countries. Yet in the face of all those great hobbies we are but following in the wake of those countries whose poor condition we compare to our prosperity to-day. As they have had their day, next comes ours.

While the price of labor, regardless of the tariff, has a downward tendency, the price of land makes rapid strides upwards. What a flourishing contrast. Our statesmen should be proud to think they have done as well as the statesmen of Europe in working such a chasm between land and labor in such a short time.

He that was born forty years ago with nothing but his brains and strong arm to rely upon, may have acquired a portion of the spoils by this time in the shape of a home by his industry and good management. Some may have done better by speculating on the coming generation, which all land speculations are based upon. How many that through sickness and reverses, and other reasonable causes, have nothing but old age, the kindness of friends or the poor house to fall back upon.

With such a state of affairs existing now, what can our children expect? Will brains and a strong arm avail them? They have been born too late. The price of land is so high they cannot buy a home. Their pay is so low they must pay the son of the successful or more fortunate man rent for the use of one.

Should they desire to change occupation, say go farming, they can do so by renting one, taking all chances and giving a mortgage upon themselves and belongings to secure the landlord for his rent or losses.

Such is the natural outcome of our social laws allowing wealth to concentrate and accumulate too rapid in the hands of a few, that he who would enjoy a little of the comforts of this life, it is quite evident, must be born soon if he cannot inherit them.

Having been unable to discover any cause for this state of affairs other than in our law makers' general ignorance of the condition or wants of the masses they represent. Coming as they do too often from law schools and rural districts with skulls cracking with theories, to practice with their tongues the reforms of which they have read this earth or country stands in need of. If such a class is fit to represent you what would you think if Cleveland were to give command of our Navy to Sherman or Crook, or any field officer?

Were you to want a doctor would you call in a coal miner, or want coal would you employ a doctor to dig it? These things can all be learned, you say. Certainly. But what condition would our Navy be in by the time a field officer learned to manage it? What would be the condition of your health by the time the coal miner learned to treat your complaint? At twenty-five degrees below zero it would be pleasant waiting a doctor to dig your coal.

Just as foreign to our wants are the class we send to represent us is the above. Admitting we have elected men that could have represented us, but for favors they have betrayed us, then why lose faith? Keep on trying and eyeing, as in all things, some day you will be rewarded. It can be said and proven we have good and able men amongst us that favor cannot impress.

Living on a farm twelve years I became acquainted with a young man that had been raised in a small town close by. He graduated at the State Normal School, then took to reading law. He asked me if I had read "Put Yourself in his Place." Not having read it at that time accordingly I answered him. He then commented on the contents and said labor organizations were bad things. Seeing he had been led astray, I said labor organizations were good when lived up to, being based upon good judgment, justice and right. A few months later I read "Put Yourself in his Place" and found it to be an able misrepresentation of organized labor.

This young man had taken it for his-

tory not fiction. I have seen him serving in the State Militia since, and twice he has represented his county in the Legislature. This I simply give as one illustration. Would time permit I could give other samples of to-day.

What then can we expect from such representation, knowing nothing but wild theories of our condition. We must have practical men to represent us, as applied to all successful business, or stay by the wall. O. M.

IS LABOR PROTECTED?

In view of the prominence, at present, given to the question of a protective tariff and the issue being so forcibly brought to the attention of Congress by the recent message of the President, makes it pertinent matter for discussion by the people.

We see, for the first time in our country's history, a President submitting to Congress a paper entirely devoted to a discussion of the best method of relieving the laborer of his burdens. Some of the critics term the message unique, to none will it appear more so than to the industrial masses of the country who suddenly find their interests, so long neglected, placed foremost for action in the councils of the nation. Let the cause which has brought this about be what it may it will be none the less welcomed as an opportunity for labor to declare itself and to decide whether this tax has been a blessing or a blight.

The advocates of the policy of a high tariff claim for it that it protects, in so far, that it secures to labor a high standard of wages. If this claim put forth by its champions can be substantiated there is no workingman but should and, no doubt would be in favor of it, for a high standard of wages, is more than anything else, what we are all seeking.

Since this high tax policy was inaugurated I would ask its friends is there any branch of industry where wages have been increased; certainly not. Is there any branch of industry where the laborer *is getting as* much for his labor to-day as *he got five, ten* or fifteen years ago? I think not. Is it not a fact that each year for the past ten or fifteen years we have witnessed an onslaught on the wages of all branches of industry, and unfortunately in most cases these assaults have been successful and only where labor is thoroughly united and sensible have they been able to repel these attacks and compel living rates. Is it not a fact that Pennsylvania, a State enjoying the largest measure of protection for its industries, pays a lower rate of wages than any other State in the Union? Is it not a fact that the corporations and "trusts" paying the greatest dividends are crying the loudest for protection? Is it not a fact that notwithstanding the increased earnings of railroads they refuse to hire men, at the rate given a year or two ago? There is not a man working on the roadbed of a railroad whose wages to-day are not less than from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than they were ten or fifteen years ago. For an illustration near home of a protected industry we will take the Omaha Smelting and Refining Works, it is said to be the largest concern of its kind in the world. They manufacture a highly protected article, viz.: lead. Their capital and surplus is given at $2,300,000, ten years ago it was not $300,000. In the face of the enormous profits of this concern how have their workmen fared; they have suffered a reduction of over fifty per cent in ten years!

Again, does the high price of coal extorted from the consumer by the coal barons of Pennsylvania insure a high standard of wages for the miner? there deplorable condition there to-day answers the question.

Thus we see this tax does not do what is claimed for it but on the contrary it enhances the value of everything needed by the laborer for his comfort.

He marvels at the short time it now takes for some men to become millionaires and at their wonderful increase lately; he wonders also how it is he is so pinched to live and why he can't make any headway, forgetting that he is being bled to death by a tax on nearly every article that he uses.

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THE FUTURE.

As the old year draws to a close, and the new year dawns upon us, the errors, sorrows and joys of the past are brought before us more vividly. The hope for the future cause all to look instinctively to what the past has been. No man can tell what the future may be, only as the knowledge of what has been is used for a guide. Science teaches that like causes produce like effects. Statistics taken over a period of ten or more years prove that it is possible to compute accurately the proportionate number of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, murders, etc., that will occur in a given locality, for the ratio changes but little. It must be evident, than, when the effects are so nearly alike that the causes remain in as near the same ratio. Therefore, in looking into the future we can hope for no improvement over the past only as the conditions which make the effects change for the better. This applies to individuals, communities, nations or the universe, in whatever they may have to complain of or hope for.

There is probably no part of the world's population where civilization has begun to dawn, or where its full light appears to have reached, but what have hopes for something better for the future, if not for themselves for their posterity. It is this hope that led men on to all that human thought has accomplished, and each step gained gives encouragement to go further, creating an anxiety for faster advancement, and discontent, when this meets with obstruction, and such is the condition of affairs throughout the civilized world to day. On this fact rests all the advancement we can hope for, at least in this life.

With those who believe that this life is only a temporary stopping place, preparatory to an unlimited future, it may be different. Such cannot consistently think that it will make any particular difference to a human being, whether he lives out his time on earth in cold, hunger and bodily suffering, or in comfort, so that he has prepared himself to die; but happily for the good of humanity, such believers are becoming proportionately fewer as civilization extends, and the power of that which bound humanity through the dark ages is being swept aside by the diffusion of knowledge. In fact, that which influences human affairs is changing, therefore a change in effects may be looked for.

Men who have been taught, and their ancestors before them, that they were born to be the servants of others are beginning to learn different; that certain of their fellow beings were endowed by an unknown power to be their guides and directors of the course they should pursue in life is doubted, as well as many ideas regarding man's relation to man, which have been handed down as precepts and laws,

the righteousness of which was not to be denied, and with this doubt comes investigation, with investigation knowledge, with knowledge the overthrow of blind servility.

The mass of humanity are the workers, those who, through toil of hand or brain, have produced from nature all that the whole of humanity exist by or enjoy. It is this major part of humanity that has suffered, and to whom future improvements must come. How it is to be done is the great labor question, the prominent subject before humanity; prominent because there is embodied in it all that pertains to life or the welfare of humanity. It is not confined to the small matter of the rate of wages or the hours of labor of the manual laborer, or as to how he is to be treated by his master, the employer, as some try to make it appear, but it embraces all that political economy does, in fact the study of one is the study of the other.

Many writers attempt to show that humanity is retrograding, that humanity is growing into a worse condition, apparently with the desire to create despair and the consequences that follow it, when they have no grounds on which to base a proof of such a conclusion. There is not a period of time equal to a generation, since light began to dawn on the dark ages, but which marks a degree of progress, some greater than others, but no period has taken a step back, and the present century credits each period with an increasing ratio of gain and the prospects for the next generation are brighter than the present. As the sweets of a better existence are tasted, a desire is created to gain more, and thus the general progress is not retarded by being satisfied or contaminated with the sloth that satisfaction brings.

The year 1888 opens with the stars of humanity in the ascendency. Discontent, which keeps the mind from stagnating, reigns everywhere. The cause for the effects that have brought discontent are being discovered. Remedies are suggested on every hand, each having its particular advocates, and out of the whole some good is certain to come. All that is required is that a knowledge of the merits or demerits of each become more general.

No one need fear that any particular remedy is going to destroy the body politic if it is applied. There is too much caution existing in the world for that. Nor need anyone fear that if the remedy they believe in is not applied at once that disaster will follow. The world is too tough for that. But in time the slow winnowing process will gradually find the true remedy and apply it as the universal mind considers that it is needed. Humanity has suffered for ages and did not know it. As soon as it did a remedy was found to suit the general wish.

One person may cry out an alarm and others may join with him, and they may believe that the world hears them, but they make up only a small proportion of the whole and their efforts are as a tempest in a teapot. It will not be listened to till at least a majority see and understand it.

The American Colonies did not institute a Government of their own to suit them till they as a whole saw they wanted or needed it. When the mass of the people want prohibition they will have it and nothing can prevent.

The Postal Telegraph has been talked of for a long time, and it looks now as if the national mind, of which each citizen forms a part, had about concluded that it was wanted. When it fully decides on it, it will have a Postal Telegraph system to suit its wish, and nothing can prevent it. So will everything else that is for the good of the whole be brought about. Whatever is presented for adoption by the whole

claim that Socialism borrowed from the Government one of the basic principles, unless we go still further back to the church.

There exists enough of misery and unhappiness in the world to justify a radical change in our economic institutions, but the question how this change shall be brought about—the best method to be adopted—the special faults to be eliminated—these are questions to be approached with care and in a spirit of studious and temperate deliberateness.

The attempt of Robert Owen to discover a method whereby mankind should be lifted out of the bonds of poverty and misery scarce survived two years, although he had large means at his disposal and the co-operation of zealous adherents. Among these was Josiah Warren, a man of exalted character, of superior mind, to whom Mills acknowledged great indebtedness in his work on "Liberty." Discouraged, Warren sought the solitude of the forest, and there studied out the source of failure. He claimed that it was due to the fact that the individual was sunk in the community. There were no individual interests, rights or responsibilities. He believed that social reform lay in more individuality than less—in a separation of individual interests. He again tried Socialism in a community in Ohio; later on he founded "Modern Times" on Long Island, but all attempts to establish Communism failed.

All are familar with the Brook Farm experiment and its failure, although it included the brightest and most progressive minds of that day.

The theories of the Socialist carried into commercial and domestic relations have proved thus far a failure. They do not belong to the spirit of the age. Anarchy, Socialism, Communism, none of these are indigenous to our soil. They are brought here from a foreign soil and find no rooting place.

As we have before said, we admit the necessity of reforms. We see and lament the faults of our economic institutions, but new theories however grand, bombs, red flags and revolutions will bring no stable relief. Headstrong intemperate zeal never yet in the history of the world laid the foundation of permanent progress or advancement.

All life is an experiment. It is with governments as much as the individual. The present and the past alone furnish that experience from which springs abiding change. Theories cannot become crystalized into principles before they are given the test of trial. There can be no sudden overturning of existing conditions. Whatever may be the established estimate of the value of the ore it is useless until it has passed the test the crucible and is separated from the slag.—*Journal United Labor.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Editor Magazine:

Now the Chicago Anarchists are no more. The law, the press, and many of the people are satisfied. But the question may be asked, "For how long?" Because five men have paid the penalty by their lives, and the rest are secured by the laws of the land, are we to believe there are no more whose souls yearn for a time when they may be able to show themselves and bring forth their doctrines into action? If this is the belief of any in this country I fear they are mistaken.

One would naturally suppose that after so many thousands of Nihilists had been sent to Siberia, and not less than a thousand lives been sacrificed in the cause, that the Czar of Russia would be able to go anywhere in that dominion without fear of harm. But no, death nor banishment causes the hearts of those men to shrink when an opportunity presents itself, and to-day that tyrant, who will without doubt lose his life at the hands of an assassin, dare not move, eat or sleep without being surrounded by a thousand of those men who are considered to be true and tried. And as the Russian tyranny keeps alive Nihilism so the tyranny of the capitalist will keep alive Anarchism.

When we look around us and see those who have hundreds of thousands of dollars at their command using those gifts

of the earth to the injury of their unfortunate fellowmen, reducing tens of thousands of human beings to the last stages of poverty and distress by forcing them to work for starvation wages, uniting and advancing the necessaries of life, in order to make themselves more rich, moving their neighbor's landmark, oppressing the hireling in his wages, robbing the widow and orphan, keeping men to oppress their fellows, yea, and causing the people to cry by reason of their taskmasters, what can we expect but that some will arise and violate the law, especially that law which will not give justice and right to the poor.

Since the execution at Chicago the press has published volumes to prove the justice of the sentence as pronounced by the jury and judges of the various courts, but how many of them have attempted in any way to show what is the cause of Anarchism, or how many of them are ready to lift up their voice and cry against the great monopolies that are now cursing this nation.

They claim to be the teachers of the people. They boast of their influence in the nation, but we find that their voice is not heard where the oppressed cry for help, and when the down-trodden ask for justice then the press is as dumb as the dead, except it be to condemn those that are in need, or to extole the oppressor.

When the edict went forth to destroy the Jews, all in one day, then Mordecai sent to Esther the Queen, asking her to plead for her people. And when she excused herself, he further said, "Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the King's house, more than all the Jews, for if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall these enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed ; and who knowest whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this." And now as the papers claim to be the teachers and leaders let them come forth, and if they will not the words will be as true of them as they were in the days of Esther. Thy papers will perish and such will be born as will preach and teach deliverance for the people. Give us laws to overthrow one man power, that will destroy syndicates, pools, monopolies, and everything else which oppresses a brother man, and let us have laws made and enforced in equity and truth, that will make it a penal offence to accept bribes in any way, that will forever brand those who rob the people by contracts for buildings, pavements, or any other way, who rob the poor insane of their daily food and keep the prisoners from having sufficient clothing in Winter. All this and more is done in this great Republic. Anarchism dead! No, nor can it ever die with such robbery and injustice in the nation.

I do not believe, however, that Anarchism is the means of bringing about the desired reform, but I do believe that ere long deliverance will come in some form or other, and that He who heard the cry of the children of Israel by reason of their taskmasters, will bind up the broken heart and deliver those that are bowed down.

"Did God make this earth so abundant and fair,
That man should look down with a groan of despair;
Did God scatter freedom o'er mountain and wave,
That man should exist as a tyrant and slave?"

From the actions of some men it would seem that they believe that God made it so. When we are told that "God made of one blood all men, that the rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all," the every day life of many make God a liar.

These are not mere imaginations. Even the most skeptical say that history repeats itself, and let us look back and we find decade after decade more light, more equality and a greater demand for justice. May this nation learn to mete out justice to all its people, or sooner or later the hand-writing will appear on her walls, "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting." Yours, H. J.

"One of the greatest pleasures of childhood is found in the mysterious which it hides from the skepticism of the elders, and works up into small mythologies of its own."—*Holmes.*

THE IDLE LAND.

Millions of acres of unused land
Are lying in grievous dearth;
And millions of men in the image of God
Are starving—all over the earth!
Oh! tell me, ye sons of America!
How much men's lives are worth!

Millions on millions of acres good
That never knew spade or plow—
And millions of souls, in our goodly land,
Are pining in want, I trow;
And orphans are crying for bread this day,
And widows in misery bow.

To whom do those acres of land belong,
And why do they shiftless lie?
And why is the widow's lament unheard,
And stifled the orphan's cry?
And why are the poor-houses and jails so full,
And the gallows tree built so high?

Those millions of acres belong to man!
And his claim is—that he NEEDS!
And his title is sealed by the hand of God—
Our God! whom the raven feeds,
And the starving soul of each famished man
At the throne of justice pleads!

Ye may not heed, ye haughty men,
Whose hearts as rocks are cold!
But the time is nigh when the fiat of God
In thunder shall be told!
For the voice of the great I Am hath said,
That "the land shall not be sold."

—*A. J. H. Duganne.*

There is evidence that time and again certain associations of railway employes have been condemned by railway managers, when the managers knew nothing of the aims, objects and principles of the associations so condemned. This fact, we believe, furnishes proof that the opposition of such managers is based upon an ignorant and illogical prejudice against all associations representing inferior grades of the railroad service. One of the defects of human nature is its proneness to find all virtue in those we deem of higher rank, and all evil in our inferiors. We strut before high heaven and mimic our superiors and treat with lordly contempt those of inferior rank, requiring from them the same degree of servility that we show to men above us, little dreaming that the Lord in his wisdom has distributed vice and virtue, wisdom and ignorance, in about equal proportions in all grades of society, and utterly unable to comprehend those free and independent spirits who are the slaves of no prejudice and who worship at no shrine save that of true worth, whether represented in the prince or pauper.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws she ought to have a voice in making them; and the assumption that she is not fit to vote, is no better reason for denying her that right than was the similar assumption which has been urged against every extension of the franchise to unfranchised men. And whether men like or do not like the imputation that they are incapable of framing proper laws without the aid of women, their success in making laws has certainly not been so great as to give them a reason for disdaining women's aid. In fact the botch that men have made of the business of making laws ought, it seems to us, to ead them to ask whether the finer and quicker intuitions and more delicate sensibilities of women are not as much needed in the management of public affairs as they are in the affairs of a family. Not only are women superior to men in what our correspondent considers women's sphere, but they often bring to affairs regarded as peculiarly belonging to men an insight and a judgment which render them most valuable counsellors of men. The man who scorns the advice of women is anything but a wise man. And seeing that mankind is composed of men and women, and that the two sexes are the natural complements of each other, is not the leaving of what concerns both entirely to one sex very much like the attempt of an individual to use only one leg in walking?—*Ex.*

An official statement showing the improvement that has taken place in the position of the Union Pacific railway company since President Adams assumed its management has been made. In addition to an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in gross earnings and $1,670,000 net in the first nine months of the present year, the following surpluses have been gained and in part applied to the reduction of the debt and inprovement of the road: From traffic, 1884, $2,013,007; 1885, $6,491,181; 1886, $3,746,368. From land sales, 1884, $8,060,257; 1885, $4,460,392; 1886, $1,187,385 Estimate of surplus from both traffic and land sales for 1887, $5,000,000; total, $27,459,650.—*News.*

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

DOING WORK WELL.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is an expression often used and is an accepted truth. I have often wondered what constituted work well done, for there would certainly be a diversity of opinion if judgment was asked from a number of men regarding the construction of anything which they were all familiar with, but who had been taught to regard it differently.

What was considered absolutely necessary for the success of a machine a few years ago is now considered a waste of labor. A locomotive was not considered well made if it was not embelished with burnished brass, but it is now seldom seen and they do their work as well as before.

Experience and observation of wearing surfaces has given us a better knowledge of the laws of friction and many old notions regarding how such surfaces should be fitted up have given away before it.

Mechanics of the old school would regard with horror what is considered the proper thing by common practice to-day, undoubtedly, justly too, as regards the practice of some railway master (?) mechanics.

It has not been long since it was considered the proper thing to "draw file" a piston rod so as to lay the "grain" of the finish in the direction of its motion and the same of other sliding or rolling surfaces. The falacy of this has long been proven and the contrary is the practice of our best mechanics. Those who have not thought of or studied the "why" of this can soon satisfy himself by observing that the "cutting" of wearing surfaces always lays in the direction of its motion that it first starts very small and gradually grows larger. Then inspect, with a magnifying glass, the surface of a piston rod that has been draw filed, or the journals of a shaft that has been filed in a lathe, or a guide of a locomotive, and it will be found to be full of little "cuts," and if the glass is powerful, will look rough enough. It is evident that the wearing surface is only the tops of these little cuts, which is only a part of the surface that was in the design to wear, that these little cuts are a start in the right direction in aid of the cutting that is liable to take place on a wearing surface as soon as the pressure of the work comes on it; therefore, the "wear" will tend to increase their size at once, when if these "cuts" were across the line of motion the "wear" would tend to rub them out and make the surface a true one, which is the condition of a wearing surface "well made," and the practice of mechanics who study such subjects and try to improve on the modes of doing work, is to cause the machine to aid the hand in perfecting the desired end. Thus the old idea of the proper finish for a new wearing surface has been revolutionized, and the reason for many other changes in mechanical practice can be equally as well illustrated.

Thus what was formally considered "well done" is considered contrary now. This finding of errors in former practice, while leading to good results when done by careful, thoughtful, practical men, has had its bad effects, for it has set many of that class of so-called master mechanics, who never study the cause, wherefor or theory of anything, to believe that they can set aside all that experience has taught to be correct and pronounce as "well done" much that might better never have been done at all, when the economical result of its operation is proven.

Machines or their parts have worn out or break down when they need repairs, unless injured or destroyed by accident, which latter, however, cannot be helped in its construction, but the wear and breakdown can be guarded against in a great measure by proper construction, which experience and scientific research has demonstrated as necessary to insure economical results in their operation. The economical results are measured by the amount of work performed in a given time and the time it will remain in condition to perform its maxim duty, or be-

fore any or all of its parts have to be repaired or replaced.

The proper construction, or work well done, is true only when each part is proportioned and fitted to bear its share of the duty of the whole, or like "the wonderful one-hoss shay" one part is as strong as the other.

It, therefore, is the duty of the mechanic to see that these conditions are carried out in the construction of anything they may have in hand or are responsible for and to study the cause and effect to discover where errors have been committed.

The scrap pile of the average machine shop is a good place from which to take observations and data.

There is no machine constructed that will show and prove the efficiency of good construction as the locomotive; the duty of which is the most trying on all its parts, and where the condition of each part bears a wonderful relation to the life and efficiency of connecting parts. Illustrations in proof of this can be seen at present most any day in the round houses of some of our western roads and where neglect in proper construction is unmistakingly portrayed.

Many of our master mechanics consider it an old fogy notion and a waste of time to ream out true, the holes for bolts in the frames of an engine, "drive them in and screw them up" being the order. The idea that they should have any bearing in the line of strain or whether one bolt is to bear the strain that should be eqally borne by many, never entering their heads, and they have no thought that to bring about or insure such a condition the holes must be true. The engines goes out in a hurry and that is their only aim, but it soon becomes a creaky, wormy affair, and the good construction done, perhaps, on the journals and connecting rods amounts to naught; for being compelled to perform their duties under conditions not intended or reckoned on in their design they soon give out, or at last a rod, crank pin or section of the frame breaks and an "unavoidable accident" has taken place, but it is a lie, proper construction would have avoided it under all ordinary circumstances.

The shoes and wedges which take up the wear and receive on their surface all the force of the duty the engine performs, have, from necessity in construction, but a comparatively small surface on which to receive this duty. Many of our master mechanic's order these put up without any attention being paid to the condition of this surface, and they go up in place with not one-twentieth of the surface, that was designed for them to have, bearing at all. The result can be seen by inspecting many locomotives that have run but a short time since they were put in good (?) order, and can be imagined by every mechanic that has any knowledge of the laws governing friction and wearing surfaces.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," the proof of a mechanic's ability lays in the economical results shown in the wear of work he has constructed. "Haste makes waste," speed and good construction seldom go together. Charity covers up a multitude of sins; paint, construction poorly done; but time uncovers all; results, is the surest judge.

J. N. C.

SOME POINTS ABOUT PINS.

The end of a coil of wire, which has been previously straightened, is started into the heading dies by a pair of grooved feed rolls. Upon the end of the wire reaching the heading punch, when at its receded position, the heading dies come together with a tremendous grip and hold the wire for the heading punch to hit the place where there will soon be a head. Having struck this initial blow, the heading punch recedes, to be followed by the partially headed end of the wire, which is again gripped and receives a second blow. Still another blow, and with an entire "head put on it" by the three successive blows, the next thing in order is for the cutting-off slide to cut off the unfinished pin, when the end of the wire again advances and another head is formed as before. In the meantime the unfinished pin has

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

We wish you a Happy New Year.

On January 1st the regular quarterly report is due from each Local Assembly.

In accordance with orders of the District Assembly given at its last session, the District headquarters has been supplied with a fine fire-proof safe.

Reports from the various divisions of the District inform us that the members are very busy, and that there is more work in the shops than for several years; nearly all are working overtime.

Assemblies that have not already an agent for the MAGAZINE at work should select one at once to canvass their locali ty, as the beginning of the year is the best time to get new subscribers.

When you wish to buy a stove remember that those made by Fuller, Warren & Co., are made by men who have broken their agreement with their former employes and by workmen that are not men among men.

The petiton to Congress asking to establish the Postal Telegraph system, that is now being circulated by the Order, should have the earlist attention of the members. Every citizen should be asked to sign his name to it.

We have prepared a blank form for use of agents of the MAGAZINE when forwarding lists of subscribers or remitting collections. They have been mailed to the Recording Secretaries or agents, and those who have not received them are requested to notify this office.

Every member of the Order, and every person that has but little knowledge of what the Order is, and what its intentions are, should read the General Master Workman's letters in the *Journal of United Labor*, on the Work of Knighthood. By so doing each will have a better understanding of the Order, and of what it has so far accomplished, and members will, after reading, or hearing read, be better able to meet the remarks of those who pronounce the Order "no *good.*"

The MAGAZINE and the *Standard*, Henry George's paper, will be sent to any address one year for $2 75, which is twenty-five cents advance over the regular subscription to the *Standard.* The MAGAZINE and the *Cottage Hearth* will be sent to any address one year for $1.50, which is the regular subscription price of the *Hearth.*

The General Executive Board Knights of Labor has arranged to hold regular monthy meetings the second Monday in each month at the general office, 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia. Assemblies having business with the board, which may not be attended to by correspondence, should make application for a hearing by committee to Secretary, John W. Hayes.

With this issue the subscription of a majority of our patrons expire. Our agents at the various points in the District will endeavor to see all and secure a renewal. So far they are having a grand success. As it will take some time for them to see all, subscribers will greatly assist them and us by notifying the agent of their wish at as early a date as possible. We hope to see every one of our old subscribers on our list for the coming year along with the many new ones we are bound to have. We shall be happy to hear direct from those in localities where there is no agent, and an early response will be appreciated.

With this number our MAGAZINE will have completed its second year. It was started by our District as a means through which our members could be brought closer together, and through which an exchange of ideas and opinions could be had, rather than as a finaneial venture; it has, however, proven, in a measure, successful in both. It will open its third volume with better prospects for long life than at any time since its commencement. Being co-operative in its ownership, much of its success has and will continue to depend on the amount of interest taken in it by the members of our Local Assemblies. Like all matters that are of a public or general nature the in-

terest must be led by the few and they volunteers. We have every reason to believe that there has been a growing interest in its success and that we shall open volume three with proportionately increased subscription list. Its circulation has been gradually extending among the employes of other roads than the Union Pacific, whose employes in District Assembly 82 are the owners, and this extension of its circulation speaks well for its record in the past. It is to be hoped that its readers in the future will take advantage of its pages for discussion of topics of general interest, and those pertaining to their various trades and occupations. Friendly discussion provokes investigation and by it conflicting ideas of men are harmonized, which is necessary for progress. Workingmen have left this too much to others to do in the past and consequently their interests have been neglected, or they have not pushed to the front that which in their opinions is for the general good. There are many who are honestly striving to advance the general good, but on account of adversed opinions are pulling in opposite directions and against each other, thus negativing each others work. It is to avoid this, as far as our District is concerned, that our MAGAZINE is published. The members can, by using their influence, make our MAGAZINE in size and character the equal of any in the country.

Late press reports bring us the information that the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway are out on a strike. These reports appear so conflicting it is impossible at this writing (Dec. 26th) to get any information that can be considered reliable. The employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway are organized after the plan of District 82. It is to be hoped that this strike has not been brought on or entered into before every means at their command had been used to retain the amicable relations they have hitherto had with the company. It would seem from the reports that it has had careful consideration, as seventy delegates, representing all divisions of the employes, have held a convention for that purpose, and seventy men are sure to have cool-headed, conservative men among them. This strike will be watched with interest by the members of District 82. Strikes are not generally a blessing to either side, and for that reason are to be avoided when possible, but if there is no way to avoid them then they should be entered into with the determination to win. It is nothing but a war, and war measures must be used

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AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS.

The Laramie City Co-operative Association have just completed taking an inventory of stock, and struck a complete and correct balance of their year's business and financial standing of the institution, and offer the following:

Goods on hand, Dec. 1, 1886,		$18,073.91
Goods purchased during the year		80,180.12
Total		$98,254.03
Goods sold during the year	$69,573.85	
Goods returned to Firms	609.02	
Total		70,183.07
Goods on hand Dec. 1, 1887		$28,070.96

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense including interests on loans	$3,310.27
Salaries paid during the year	4,693.05
Freights paid during the year	5,656.40
Accounts thrown into loss, accumulation of 6 years	1,775.07
Interests paid to stockholders	894.30
Dividends paid to purchasers	471.50
Insurance	256.90
Fixed stock bought	226.35
Repairs on building	163 64
Exchange and discounts paid	132.36
Nett profit for the year	2,720.42
Total	$20,300.26
Undivided surplus Dec. 1, 1886	$10,131.09
Nett profits for the year	2,720.42
Present surplus	$12,851.51
Capital stock paid up	$13,550.00
Undivided surplus	12,851.51
Actual worth of Association	$26,401.50

Having paid all the various disbursements as above specified, we find that the stockholders made for the year 21 per cent on their investment.

Submitted, H. BREITENSTEIN,
Manager.

"Surely, it is a characteristic trait of a great and liberal mind, that it recognizes humanity in all its forms and conditions." —*Longfellow.*

He that never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes.—*Bishop Hall.*

NOTES.

Aris'otle founded the science of botany about 647 B. C.

The K. of L. expect to have at least 10,000 more Dakota rustlers in the Order before the next General Assembly.

A New York paper estimates the amount of men and women who are not able to find employment at 100,000.

The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans before the year 79. Bottles were made in England about 1558.

Knights of Labor and workingmen should not get discouraged because of their defeat at the late election. Take a better hold and try it again next year.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company imported eighteen men from St. Louis to take the place of the striking switchmen. They were all arrested for carrying revolvers and were held for trial.

The man who hears but one side is about as bad as the man who never heard of the subject at all. Don't be so narrow-minded and bigoted as to refuse to read an article just because it does not agree with your ideas.—*Kansas City Common People.*

A Scranton, Pa. firm has just completed what is supposed to be the largest boiler ever built. It is 35 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. 6 in. wide, and 11 ft. 5 in. high, and has 220 days of boiler worker's time on it. The weight is 45 tons; the material is steel and the guage runs from 1⅜ to ¾ in. There are 193 3-inch tubes in it.

The compass-box and hanging-compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher in 1608. The compass is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B. C., and brought to Europe by Marco-Polo, A. D. 1260. The suspension of the needle is attributed to *Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan* navigator, A. *D. 1302.*

The locomotive engineers of Milwaukee are complaining that the firemen promoted to the position of engineers are working for less wages that a regular engineer would work for, and that these promotions are getting too frequent and throw experienced men out of employment. A committee of the Brotherhood are investigating the matter.

All hands in the Manitoba Railroad machine shops and round house at Barnesville, Minn., to the number of 200 have quit work because they have not been paid for a month past, a delay they say, that has occured several times before. A committee was appointed to go to St. Paul and lay the grievances of the strikers before the officers of the road.

The State Railway Council of Germany has forbidden the employment of men in active service on the railroads beyond eight hours daily. This is a wise provision, and will, no doubt, be the means of preventing accidents. A great many disastrous smash-ups have occurred in the country because some over-worked railroad employe neglected to turn a switch or display a signal. When required to work twelve or fifteen hours a day accidents may be expected.

The San Francisco *Examiner* enumerates some of the odd ways of the celestials: Chinamen have a habit of storing 40 or 50 cents in ten cent pieces in their ears, to save, no doubt, the trouble of feeling in their pockets for such small change. Another curious thing in connection with the Chinese is their custom of putting coins of various denominations in the mouths of the dead. The coins fall into the hands of the coolies who scrape the bones of the disinterred bodies, and through them pass into circulation. It is said that a $50 gold slug was found in the mouth of a Chinese body disinterred at the Chinese cemetary recently, while it is a frequent occurrence to find $5 or $10 pieces. Taking into consideration the foregoing facts it is, indeed, an unsafe habit to put money in one's mouth, especially when it is not known whether the Chinaman ever cleaned his ear or whether the deceased died of leprosy, smallpox or something else as bad. Some ladies have a bad habit of putting small change in their mouths previous to paying the car conductor, who, in turn, puts the money in his mouth while making change. To those who practice this habit, this bit of information should be a warning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

LARAMIE, WYO., Dec. 8, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last roport one serious accident occurred on this division. A freight train going West with a tripple-header broke in two. Soon as the engineers discovered the same they stopped. The hind part of the train came in contact with the first part with such force that a coach in front of the way-car jumped the platform just as Conductor Davis was setting the brakes, catching and jaming him between the coach and the way-car. One of his legs was badly crushed. He was brought to Laramie and from here to Denver on a special in about four hours, but died in about thirty-six hours after the accident.

A portion of another train was ditched the same day by a journal burning off.

The freight cars on the side tracks here show that there is a good deal of work for the car department. Quite a number of cars have the ends stove in, a goodly number with broken draw-heads and the timber and iron around the same, some have sides torn off or smashed in, some have trucks out of place and broken, in fact they are here in nearly all stages of demoralization.

Business on the road is exceedingly good. There are sixty-three engines on the two districts included from Cheyenne to Rawlins with headquarters at Laramie. For some months the engines have made very big time, while with more than twenty extra engineers the engineer's time averaged about forty-three days last month. There is a question we hear asked sometimes, and one which often comes up in our own mind. In case of a serious accident who will be to blame? If the energies of the engineer is taxed to such an extent, as is claimed by many and by the engineers' journal, we must certainly expect that very many of our present engineers on the up road will soon have to be replaced by others, for this hard running has not been for the past few months only but for some three or four years. The Company have always been short of motive power and to day, at Laramie alone, to overcome the extra time made by engines they require sixty more and at least from thirty to thirty-five engineers. But coming back to the question, can the engineers be expected to do their work and make from forty to forty-three days to the month, and in case of accident who will be to blame? Is the Company not running too great a risk, for surely they could not get any jury to condemn an engineer if he fell asleep at his post with such an amount of strain on his mental and physical powers. They are no stronger in mind or will than other men and no more capable of unreasonable strain. I have failed to find any machinists, blacksmiths or helpers capable of undergoing such an amount of labor either mentally or physically and yet we have been told hundreds of times that the mind of the engineer is taxed while on the road to double the amount of a mechanic. However, this I cannot explain, but I think that the railway company are certainly running great risk by the engineers and firemen, conductors and brakemen working such long hours. With such an amount of work for the engines to do in what condition can we expect to find them.

The two engines now in the shop for general repairs are the 1282 and 1268. The 1282 had a broken frame, the cylinders loose on the fame and the saddle loose on the smoke arch. This of course causes everything else about the many parts to be out of order; her fire-box had to be patched half way round, the whole machinery requires a general overhaul. The 1268 had a broken frame, her cylinders loose on the frame and saddle loose on smoke arch so much so that her working parts were wholly out of line. The cylinders had to be bored and have new pistons, new brasses and side-rods planed. The fire box had to be patched all round and have a new throat sheet, in fact she was badly used up and yet we hear there are others on the road in as bad or worse fix than these were, and that every day or two some engine dies on the road. This is certainly a bad state of affairs at this season of the year when we may expect a storm any day.

We have been favored with exceedingly fine weather thus far this Fall and Winter.

My report is getting too lengthy, so I will be brief with the balance.

The Rolling Mills are running about as last month.

The Glass Works have not yet started as they are making greater preparation than at first anticipated.

The Soda Works are not yet in full blast but are getting nearer every day.

Building in town more quiet, but the foundation for our new hotel will soon be finished.

General business is good.

Attendance at the Assembly pretty good.

A brakeman by the name of Evans had his foot smashed by a wheel running over it at Carbon on the 8th inst. He was sent to the hospital, but will lose some of his toes.

Fraternally, J. H.

December 12, 1887.

The following accidents have happened here the past few days:

A young man named Sam Blunt while attempting to make a coupling had his arm caught between the bumper beams. The flesh was torns off to the bone, and some of the bones of his hand broken. He was not an employe and had been told several times to leave the yard.

T. B. Thusen, while crossing the turn table,

fell and injured his knee joint which will lay him up for some days.

Samuel Barron, a machinist, had his hand injured in a front end, and will not be able to work for a few days.

Nels Nelson, a locomotive fireman, while crossing a flat-car (which was standing on the side track) slipped and fell on his back so as to strain his back and thighs, and will probably be laid up a week or two.

December 13.—A wreck occurred a few miles west of Auroria and ten or twelves cars ditched. Cause, a broken rail.

December 15.—The 1251 just came in and badly used up. Cause, a broken crosshead.

Yours, J. H.

STOUT, Colo., Dec. 18, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

So far in December we have had no reason to growl of cold weather, as work in the quarries is not interfered with. In some sense this season suits us better than the burning July and August months, although it is occasionally a little chilly and cloudy early in the morning when work commences. All eyes are pointed towards the plains awaiting the rise of the life-giving sun, and who would not repeat with Milton the following lines in his charming poem "L'Allegro:"

"Right against the Eastern gate,
Where the great sun begins his state,
Robed in flames and amber light,
The clouds in thousand liveries dight."

Thus far we cannot growl over the Winter, for it is more like Summer, and it looks as if we will have a green Christmas. Then, too, we feel and eat better, and are not annoyed with those insects, flies, mosquitoes and cockroaches at day and night.

Saturday, Nov. 26, while the temperature was cool and refreshing, some loaded cars and the water tank broke loose from the rest of the train and the tank took a tumble down in Kokomo gulch, while two coal cars loaded with paving stone were not very slow to follow suit. The wrecking car made its appearance and soon removed the debris.

The west side of the great hash house has been laid with flagging, which must be considered a great improvement, because on rainy and snowy days this side was covered with unfathomable mud.

An entirely new architectural wonder has been erected a little northeast of the barn to be used only for humanitary purposes. It resembles much a Chinese pagoda, and is well ventilated.

Old Man Peterson has gone to the Badger State on vacation, and will not return before January, 1888 Stout will be surprised one of these days to hear the news of his nuptials.

One of the derricks in the South quarry came to a collapse December 17th. making firewood out of the mast No candidate for Dr. Pfeiffer this time. 3667.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 30, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Having been elected to act as correspondent to the Magazine I will in my humble way try to give you a few points about this place.

Our Assembly is in a good, healthy condition at present. We are taking in a few members at each meeting, and while we are not quite as numerous as we have been I think we have retained the better class with us.

L. A. 3343 celebrated its fourth annual grand ball on Thanksgiving Eve, at Lloyds Opera House, which, as on former occasions, was well patronized; there being about one hundred couples dancing and about as many spectators in the galleries. Everything went off in first-class order. Professor Managar's band furnished the music, with the exception of the grand march which was played by Professor Martine's Silver Cornet Band they having offered their services free of charge. About 4 o'clock all went home satisfied that the Knights of Labor are able to get up a first-class ball.

In connection with this let me tell you of a little affair that took place in the parlor of the Nebraska House a few days after the ball. The committee of arrangements meeting there for the purpose of settling their finance with the treasurer. It was agreed to present Miss Amanda Federhoof with a fine work basket filled with flowers, in return for favors done the committee in the way of making badges and other work, helping to decorate our hall. The presentation speech was made by Brother Trease. A vote of thanks was also tendered Brother G. F. Huffman for the efficient manner in which he served as master of ceremonies.

Business here is tremendous to say the least. We are short of motive power and as a natural consequence the shops here are run to their full capacity, aye more, we are working 10 hours per day and more overtime than has been made here for years. We have had a little increase of force in the boiler and carpenter shops.

We are turning out on an average of five engines per month, have just rebuilt a switch engine for Grand Island and engine 900 for the K. P. division and are now getting some ready to put on the fast run from Omaha to Denver.

We are at present having a $60,000 water system laid in our streets and are to have fire protection in the business part of town by the first of January, 1888. The work is going on at a lively rate, giving employment to a good number of laborers.

The first ward has organized a volunteer hose company mainly composed of shopmen. It is named the "G. R. Hamman Hose Company No. 1," in honor of our worthy Mayor. W. W. Conkling is president with E. B. Warner, secretary. Plans have been submitted to contractors to build hose houses, the same to be large enough so that there will be a reading room and gymnasium attached, giving the members a place to spend the evenings improving their minds as well as developing their muscle.

Our delegate to the Convention speaks very highly of his treatment while in your city, and one point he dwells on more especially; he was very much pleased to meet in the session about forty elderly men of good, sound judgment, as he claims all kinds of business is safer in the hands of older people than young.

Next time I will try to give you a more defined statement about the shops and shall hereafter try to contribute my small mite to the Magazine.

Yours truly,

MARK DANNER.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 23, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

As the time draws near when a letter is due the thought arises, "What have we to report that will be of interest, that has not already been given?"

The last letter certainly interested some, and must have hit the nail, or something, or somebody, in a tender place, judging from the inquiries that were made in regard to it, and the suspicious eyes that were cast toward any person that has anything like Tim attached to his name, and Tim is anything but a gentleman, sure, but he evidently proved that he has good eyes and somewhat of a practical head, judging from results. A little inquiry brings out the fact that strict orders have been issued not to allow a car to leave the yard that is not in first-class order, and that about thirty men have been put on in the car department since the letter came out, and guessing from the noise of hammer and saw around the yard, "dem cars will be fixed." Your correspondent certainly need not feel that he made a mistake, and I don't think he does, if he did tell some wholesome truths, and it would be to the good of all concerned if they were told a little oftener, though some of the would be Czars might object to it. An innocent person never fears the truth or a lie.

On December 2d there was a wreck near the yard, when two passenger trains tried to pass on the same track with usual results, though no one was hurt seriously. There has not been as many wrecks this month as last, hence there must be a streak of good luck if a streak of bad luck was on last month.

A sad accident occurred a short time since in the yard by which William Harwood, a switchman, met a horrible death. Harwood stepped out to signal his engine and in front of some cars backing towards him on the other track, which struck and threw him under the wheels, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his death. This accident would not have happened if the rule requiring a man to be stationed on the front end of all moving cars had been observed.

The shops are running ten hours and overtime, and the East Denver shops have nine engines on the blocks, and plenty of more ready to take their place.

Engine 1205 went out on the 21st, having had her boiler put in fair shape, the cab in good order and the running geer a coat of paint. The first night's switching ended her usefulness till further repairs were made, as she collided with Engine 112, pulling the pay car out yesterday morning on the South Park, and has the front end and pony truck in bad order as a result. The engineer, H. H. Whitney, of Engine 112 was bruised up and his fireman, Brinington, a broken leg along with bruises.

Conductor Burnham, of the D. P., who was injured in a wreck at Car Station, is laying very low. He is popular among the boys and has their sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery.

An amusing incident which occurred at the K. P. Shops a short time since, which has come to your correspondent's ears, is good enough to repeat here. A man was set to work as a machinist (probably had a recommend), but as events proved it was probably the first time he was ever in a machine shop to do work. He was ordered to "grind in" a set of steam pipes, which he proceeded to do. Taking a ring he started for the machine shop, and there he got stuck. He did not know whether to do it on the emery wheel or the grind stone. He was too new to keep even if he was cheap, but the question is, how is it that such a man can find employment as a machinist when there are mechanics of known ability seeking employment? An intelligent appearing, fairly well dressed man, having every appearance of being a first-class mechanic, recommended by mechanics who have worked with him, is rejected for such as the steam pipe grinder. That one carries evidences in sight that he will do first class work and will want first-class pay, the other indications of cheapness, is the only reason your correspondent can offer for such—well, I wont say or some very unwholesome truths might be said. "Birds of a feather flock together." There is much truth in that. The American Mechanical Engineers held their annual meeting in Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

The resignation of T. D. Whital as freight agent and J. J. Bresnahan as general yard master did not take effect on the first as reported, but the following order was issued December 7:

Mr. W. S. Kemp is hereby appointed local freight agent of this company at Denver and will report to the superintendent direct.

M. J. Pine is hereby appointed assistant local freight agent of the company at Denver.

J. K. CHOATE, Supt.

Mr. Kemp has also charge of the yard. Bresnahan is still connected with it as assistant. Mr. Whital has gone into the real estate business.

The city and surrounding country has been somewhat excited and interested by the doings of a cowboy named Newt Vorce, who

resisted arrest at Deer Trail, and subsequently stood off the Sheriff's posse and killed one of them, a younger brother of one of the deputies. There would have been more sympathy in some circles over his death if it had not been known that he was a railroad spotter. "They got him" (Vorce), however, in jail at last.

The cold weather of the past few days has been seasonable, and makes it appear more like Christmas time.

Denver appears to be prosperous, judging from the many new buildings that have gone up this Summer. The Pioneer building, corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, and the Patterson block on Curtis street are nearly ready for occupation. Wolfe Londoner's new building has been occupied by him and he has the finest grocery store west of the river. James Nixon, formerly foreman of the East Denver round-house, is the engineer in charge of elevators and steam heat in the Paterson block.

The petition to Congress, asking for the establishment of the Postal Telegraph, is being circulated and generally signed by all classes of the citizens.

The stationary boiler at the Denver, Utah and Pacific railway shops exploded a few days ago, wrecking the buildings and machinery and all that was near. Fortunately no one was injured.

The open meeting of our Assembly was well attended and it is expected to hold them often in the future.

We have to report the death of Bro. Henry L. Feldwisch. Bro. Feldwisch, while not having been a member of the Order very long, had in short time he had gained the esteem of all who met him. He was associate editor of the *Daily Times*, and in this position done much good for the advancement of reform, and for the interest of organized labor. The esteem that he was held in by the citizens here was shown at his funeral, where both the capitalist and workingman attended alike.

T—I—M O'SHANTER.

SALINA, Kansas, December 16, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter things are in about the same channel, with the exception of the Rock Island which is in here since yesterday, and of course, this making the fourth trunk line running into this city. It created a sensation to see how the Rock Island and Pacific Railway lay 60 feet of steel rail track every four minutes, but another exemplification was exhibited of how capital works against capital, for instance: The Rock Island and Pacific Railway in laying a switch to the up-town elevators and mills, in trying to cross the Missouri Pacific track, main line, (the switch runs parallel with the MePherson Branch of the Union Pacific here), at about 10 o'clock a. m. the Missouri Pacific regular passenger train from the West was held here for 2½ hours on the crossing to keep the tracklayers of the Rock Islank and Pacific Railway from crossing the Missouri Pacific, and this did not stop the laying of track south of the Missouri Pacific, for the Rock Island men shoved the rails under the Missouri Pacific engine and through, but of course no real crossing was effected on the Missouri Pacific track then; also a Union Pacific switch engine with a few freight cars arrived on the McPherson Branch and interrupted the Rock Islanders, but a sensible idea struck the latter, they took the engineer of the Union Pacific off his engine and then entertained him in a friendly way, and during that time one of the Rock Island and Pacific Railway engineers' mounted the Union Pacific engine and backed the train far enough so the Rock Island men could complete their track alongside the McPherson Branch. And at this point, after things were in shape the engineer of the Union Pacific was released and he took charge of his engine, of course, much disappointed, and having failed in the object of his orders left the field; and here, by this time, the Missouri Pacific having a switch close to the McPherson track, backed a freight close to the end and dumped a car off, which delayed the Rock Islanders' again until Saturday night at 12 o'clock when the final block crossing was finished. The Missouri Pacific having served an injunction on the Rock Island and Pacific Railway and then removed its own obstructions, and now, December 19, peace prevails again in railroad circles. During this delay the men behaved good, both sides determined of success, and no blood was shed.

The Postal Telegraph question has been debated for several meetings in our Local Assembly, and since receiving the petition blanks from headquarters everything moves, and we are quite confident of working the matter up on this part of the line.

Our Brother, J. B. Fritz, of L. A. 3069, Brookville, has at last struck oil, and I am frank to say from the reports gathered, that he and his partner have a very useful and in fact the most valuable invention ever patented in this country. It is a fire extinguisher for railroad purposes, and to be attached on passenger coaches and cabooses and at all wrecks, should the cars catch fire, this invention will at once put the fire out in the stoves and extinguish the lamps also, just as soon as the car leaves the track. I shall in my next letter give a full history of this wonderful Knight of Labor invention. Of course the railroad companies are already scheming to make it as valueless as possible, but men of qualification have (with capital and labor harmonizing) offered to assist Brother Fritz and will furnish any amount of money required to bring this to a full test before the bosses of the iron horses and the traveling public.

The weather has been very fair, to the great benefit of the laboring class.

Our Assembly is wide awake and will have an entertainment in a short time to which you are all invited to attend.

Until next year I remain

Fraternally yours,

C. C. F. of 3005.

SOUTH BUTTE, Montana, Dec. 10, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

Not seeing anything from your correspondent in the last few issues of the Magazine I will endeavor to give you a few items.

We have had a change in Master Mechanic's November 1. George Ross succeeding C. A. Peavy, and as far as seen Ross understands his business. He placed C. W. Gould at Anaconda as foreman, and John Richli at this place.

Everybody is kept busy, no loafing being tolerated.

Some of our members have left here; F. F. Bartels, carpenter, has gone to San Diego, California, where he receives $4.60 per day, nine hours work.

John O'Neil, coach-cleaner, has gone to Spokane Falls.

Clem Brown, boiler-maker, leaves in a few days for Sacramento City, Cala.

Brother R. F. Trevilick will lecture here on the 19th and 22nd of this month, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. We expect large crowds to hear him, he being a Cornishman and there are a number of his countrymen in this camp.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen intend to give a grand ball in the early part os next month, and I am informed the Superintendent, G. W. Dickenson, will lend his aid to make it a success. This speaks well for the brakemen.

John Burns, formerly yardmaster, has been promoted to trainmaster. James Cary having been promoted to fill John Burn's position.

In your next issue I wil, write a lengthy letter about this place, so look out for the next.

AH SID.

SOUTH BUTTE, Montana, Dec. 11, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

It is a long time since I saw anything in the Magazine from this place, and thinking that it ought to be represented once in a while, I thought I would pen a few lines.

Local Assembly 3698, though few in number, is still alive. We have an attendance of from 12 to 20 members at our regular meetings and sometimes a few visitors. Since learning of the will of our District Master Workman, as expressed in his annual address to the delegates, regarding debates, we are endeavoring to put the instructions into practice. Our first debate will take place the next regular meeting when all present are expected to take part. The subject will be, "Restriction of Immigration."

Since our last letter we have changed Master Mechanic's, which took place on the first of November; C. A. Peavey retiring, and George Ross taking his place. Since that time there have been many changes amongst the men, many of them being laid off, others quitting, but still those that are left get along very smoothly.

Our Statistician and correspondent, Brother A. M. Ledingham, left us a month ago, he going home to Logan, Utah, and it now falls to my lot to act as correspondent until the end of the present term.

We are looking forward to the near future for a great treat from Brother R. F. Trevilliek, General Lecturer of the Order. He is expected here on the 18th inst. The Assemblies of Butte and vicinity have arranged for him to give two free lectures, one in the Opera House on the 19th and one at Meaderville on the 20th. On the 21st he he will speak in the Miners' Union Hall to Knights of Labor only, on the "Aims and Objects of the Order," when we expect to get the spacious hall filled with members of the Order.

Butte is looking steadily and earnestly for the Montana Central to make her advent into this city, which is expected sometime in the coming Spring, and she is already looking into the near future when she expects to become a great railroad center; she has already two railroads, the Montana Union Railroad and a street railroad, the latter of which she is very proud.

V. S., L. A. 3698.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 24, 1887.

Editor Magazine:

I suppose you have come to the conclusion that your correspondent here has forgotten the Magazine by this time, as there has been no letter from here for the last two months, but it is simply a case of neglect until it was too late for publication.

We have the first apprentice under the new regulation. He started about two months ago, having passed a satisfactory examination, and we will watch him closely to see if he gets the show that some boys have got who have influence.

Business on the road is quite lively at present, which makes work in the shops good. We have six or eight engines in the shops all the time under repairs.

Last Tuesday we turned out a new engine numbered 808, and I believe it is the intention to build four more of the same kind as soon as possible.

There has been quite a number of machinists hired here lately, and I think there are more machinists here to-day than have been here for years.

Last week five or six machinists were transferred to Laramie from the shops at Omaha.

Bros. Leaton and Bell, with their smiling faces, may be seen around the shops after an absence of nearly a year, Bro. Leaton in the round house and Bro. Bell in the back shop. Bro. Bell will marry one of Omaha's most accomplished young ladies this Christmas.

It is rumored that there will be some changes here the first of the year, and several new positions created, caused by the transferring of the passenger engines and all through freight engines to the new round house at Spoon Lake, but like all the other rumors we have to wait developments.

I am informed that the new round house is a great improvement on the old one, being seventy-five feet long and heated by steam instead of stove, as is the case at Omaha.

"Production," continues Mr. Wood, "is only a general term for food, clothing, home, education, surplus. These constitute wealth, which is only another name for accumulated labor. The wages paid for labor are rather the above-named objects than any certain sum of money, for the value of money consists only in the products it will command. The natural aim and object then of the laborer are to increase the result producted by his labor. How can this be done? First, personally, or by a greater activity and industry and by the cultivation of individual qualities which tend to success. Second, by surrounding himself with more favorable environment and conditions. It is not only in accord with natural law, but also with common sense, that individual energy and ambition and persistent training in a particular department are necessary for much progress in anyline of effort. The question with the wage-worker must not be, how few hours or how little exertion can he possibly get along with? But rather, how much can he accomplish? He who puts forth his best efforts will soon become indispensable to his employer, and his labor will naturally rise in value and he himself will soon, by positive development, become an employer."

This line of reasoning brings the writer down to the proposition that there are in society too classes of people—the dependent and the independent. To which of these classes a man will belong depends largely upon the man himself The road to independence is open; and its way is broad and clear. Here, Mr. Wood says, we see one of the bad effects of labor unions on the laborer. Instead of relying upon individual merit and energy for maintaining or advancing his wages, relies upon the power of the union. The former is natural; the latter is artificial. By this course he loses his motive for the attainment of personal superiority and natural advancement, and settles down to the dead level of dependent elements which surround and control him. The employer of union labor suffers because he is obliged to pay incompetent men the same wages given the competent, and the competent man suffers because he has to carry the tremendous weight of a lot of men whose situation and wages are guaranteed by a labor organization and not by any individual merit which they themselves possess. It is an easy step from dependence to independence. Attention to business, a desire to do all in ones power in the interest of the employer, and conscientious work will push a dependent forward into the row of the independents. Step by step the laborer advances until he becomes an employer, and if he lives within his income, adding to his store of money each year, he lays the foundation of future wealth. But a very small part of the wealth of this country was inherited, probably nine-tenths of it being the result of personal labor. Any short-cut route to fortune is uncertain, but the broad, direct and solid highway of individual industry, economy and temperence is open always. A surplus is what the daily wageworker should be accumulating, and presently it supplements his personal force with a power of another kind.

[This idea that the laborer must accumulate a surplus is correct, but how is he to do it, when prevented by others from access to natural opportunities or while his wages is rated at the amount that he can just actually live on, he has under such circumstances no more chance of getting a surplus than a chattle slave, in fact there would be less cause to complain if the average wage-workers were as well off as the chattle slave was.—EDITOR.]

SOCIALISM IN OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

An article in a contemporary arraigns the opponents of Socialism, while, so it declares, we are steadily gravitating toward Socialistic institutions. The general call that has been made for the Governmental control of the telegraph, together with the frequent agitation of the question of its ownership of the railways, is Socialistic in the highest sense.

This is very true, and we may add that our postal service, our public-school system, our religious institutions and churches are based upon Socialistic or Communistic principles, and no one disputes their value or efficacy. But these institutions were already established when Socialism was born. They were not borrowed of Socialism. Were it even so, it does not follow that the adoption of a plan by the Government in one, three or four branches of public service is an indorsement or approval of a doctrine that teaches the upsetting of all existing institutions, the abolishment of private enterprise and the abrogation of domestic life.

Our postal system was instituted in 1775. Socialism, if it had an existence; had no name before the year 1835, when it was bestowed upon the society founded by Robert Owen. We may with justice

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